



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

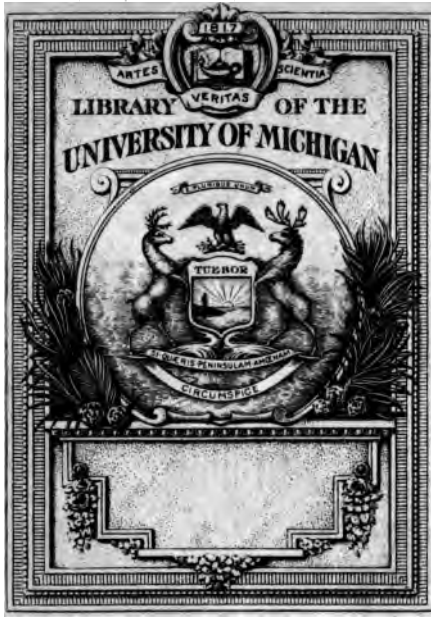
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

A 403595

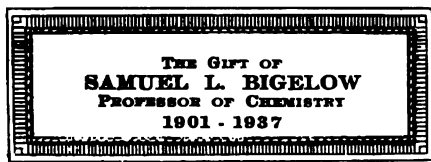
WALLACE'S
GUIDE TO THE
ADIRONDACKS.

THE
Ad



L. B.
ts,

LAK
Cooper



AIN
l, an

The shortest and most comfortable route between
New York and Montreal.

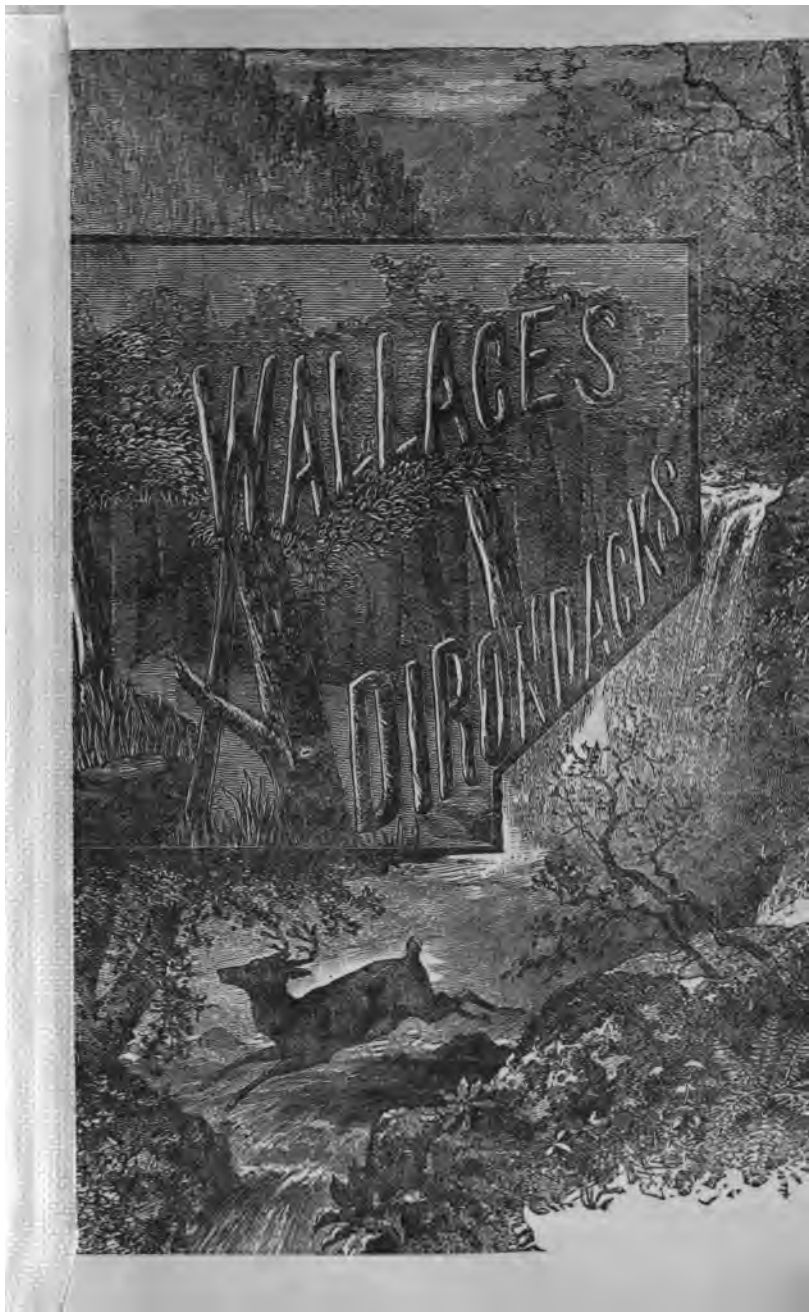
The picturesque line from Albany to Chicago,
Cincinnati and the West.

Send for time tables, etc., to

J. W. BURDICK, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ALBANY N. Y.

H. G. YOUNG, Gen'l Manager.





DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE
TO THE
Adirondacks,
(LAND OF THE THOUSAND LAKES)

AND TO

SARATOGA SPRINGS; SCHROON LAKE; LAKES LUZERNE,
GEORGE, AND CHAMPLAIN; THE AUSABLE CHÂSM;
THE THOUSAND ISLANDS; MASSENA SPRINGS;
AND TRENTON FALLS.

BY E. R. WALLACE.

FOURTEENTH EDITION.

REVISED AND CORRECTED BY THE AUTHOR.

Containing Numerous Maps and Illustrations.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.:
WATSON GILL.

BIBLE PUBLISHING HOUSE.
1889.



IF thou art worn and hard beset
With sorrows, that thou wouldst forget ;
If thou wouldst read a lesson, that will keep
Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep,
Go to the woods and hills! No tears
Dim the sweet look that Nature wears.

—*Longfellow.*

[Entered according to Act of Congress, by E. R. WALLACE, Syracuse, N. Y.,
in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.]

221
 Samuel J. Bigelow

INDEX.

PAGE.	PAGE.
ix, (Outfits, Camp-life, &c.)	382
Addenda	405

DIVISIONS.

John Brown's Tract, Catache and Grass River ms.	25-144	FIFTH—Garoga, Pleasant and Piseco Lakes Regions	330-333
—Chateaugay and St. Woods	145-174	SIXTH—Raquette Waters and Thousand Islands	339-381
—Saranac Region	175-270	SEVENTH—Appendix, (Outfits, Camp-life, Hotel Directory, &c.)	392-404
—Adirondack, Hudson Raquette and Long Regions	271-329		

FALLS.

o	227	Moody	136
Meadow	254	Panther Gorge	258
.	219	Percefield	139
.	258	Phelps	254
.	136	Prospect (<i>Kuyahora</i>)	37
ver	367	Rainbow	254
st	247	Raquette	356
stn	258	Roaring Brook	256
milk	344	Round Pond	338
ugay	161	Russell	254
l	253	Saranac	168
s	264	Sherburne	254
.	98	South Inlet	86
Mt	264	South Inlet	349
.	93	Stark's	135
(Lower)	254	Stile's	265
(Upper)	264	Trent	175
own	137	Trenton	25
.	94	Walton	45
.	219	Wilmurt	41
.	77	White's	264
hah	264	Whittaker's	93

GORGES.

o Chasm	227	Hunter's Pass	273
iche Gorge	270	Indian Pass	277
ugay Chasm	161	Panther Gorge	258
id Ponds	265	Poke-O-Moonshine	244
(Keese Valley)	256	Trap Dyke (Mt. Colden)	268
(Wilmington)	217	Wilmington Notch	237

LAKES AND PONDS.

A		PAGE.			PAGE.
Abortive P. (Johnnie's L.)	.....	99	Birch P.	.....	—
Adam L.	.....	—	Blackfoot P's (2)	.....	87
Addison P.	.....	366	Black P. (4)	.....	199, 249
Albany L.	.....	109	Blue P. (2)	.....	136, 200
Allen P.	.....	130	Blue Mt. L.	.....	321
Alvord L.	.....	—	Bladder L.	.....	—
Amber L.	.....	186	" P	.....	—
Ampersand P.	.....	206	Bloody P.	.....	2-9
" Little P.	.....	—	" Moose P.	.....	296
Anderson L.	.....	—	Bog L.	.....	118
Andrew L.	.....	275	" P	.....	—
Anna L.	.....	307	Boot Tree P.	.....	139
Antedeluvian P.	.....	352	Boreas P's (2)	.....	258
Anthony Upper P.	.....	853	Bonito L.	.....	307
" Middle P.	.....	853	Botheration P.	.....	313
" Lower P. (Cleopatra L.)	.....	853	Bottle P. (L. Roland)	.....	348
Arnold L.	.....	370	Bonaparte L.	.....	122
Arquet L.	.....	147	Bossout P.	.....	128, 366
Arthur P.	.....	103	Bonner P.	.....	—
Auger L.	.....	244	Boundary P.	.....	—
" P	.....	—	Bord Edward's P.	.....	—
Ausable Upper P.	.....	258	Brantingham L.	.....	78
" Lower P.	.....	258	Brandreth's (Beach's) L.	.....	115
Avalanche L.	.....	279	Branch P.	.....	155
			Bradley P.	.....	169, 188
			Brant L.	.....	287, 311
			Brandy P.	.....	—
			Bridge Brook P.	.....	360
			Brook-trout P.	.....	—
			Bromley P.	.....	—
			Brown P.	.....	—
			Brown's Tract Upper P.	.....	76
			" Lower P.	.....	76
			Breed Mill P.	.....	—
			Bub's L.	.....	72
			Bug L.	.....	74
			Burnt L.	.....	105
			" Little L.	.....	105
			Buck L.	.....	—
			" P. (4)	.....	126, 152, 189
			" Mt. P.	.....	—
			Bullhead P. (3)	.....	120, 122
			" (Burr's) P.	.....	80
			Buttermilk P.	.....	—
			Burnt Bridge P.	.....	—
			Bullpout P.	.....	—
			Butler P.	.....	—
			Butternut P.	.....	244
			Bullet (Round) P.	.....	256
			Burns P.	.....	370
			Byrn (Fish or Canada) L's	.....	326
			Bum P.	.....	370
			C		
			Canachagala L.	.....	52
			Cascade L.	.....	73
			" P.	.....	316, 326
			Cavenough P.	.....	147
			Calamity P.	.....	379
			Cary P.	.....	348
			Caledonia P. (Proteus)	.....	—
			Cage P.	.....	128
			Carl's P.	.....	—
			Carry P.	.....	70

	PAGE.
Carpenter L.....	—
Cat P. (5).....	199, 352
Catamount P. (GALE'S).....	139
Cat Mountain P.....	128, 366
Catspaw L.....	81
Catlin L.....	297
Cameron P.....	199
Canada L. (2).....	336
Center P. (3).....	139, 360
Cedar L. (4).....	317, 332
“ P. (3).....	83, 315
Centerbars P.....	—
Chub L. (4).....	50, 67
“ P. (3).....	193, 315
“ (Round) P.....	83
Chamber L.....	51
Chamber's P.....	—
Church P. (2).....	74, 136
Chase's L. (2).....	90
“ P.....	—
Charley P. (2).....	113, 156
Chandler P.....	137
Chateaugay Upper L.....	168
“ Lower L.....	168
Chain L's (7).....	297, 315
“ P's (2).....	154
Champlain L.....	173
Chapel P.....	256
Chazy L.....	187
Cheney P.....	273, 296
Cherry Patch P.....	—
Cincinnati L.....	—
Cisco L.....	—
Clear L.....	105
“ P. (Fall L.).....	107
“ Big P.....	201
“ Little P. (Lake Brandon).....	202
“ P. (13).....	{ 113, 120, 128, 137
“ (Loon) P.....	{ 152, 268, 272, 352
Clamshell P.....	—
Cleveland L.....	84
Cod P.....	—
Copper L.....	67
Copperas Little L.....	212
“ P.....	219
Combs L.....	67
Constable P.....	72
Colvin L.....	131, 336
Cook's L.....	334
Cook (Davis) P.....	130
Colby P.....	205
Covey L.....	105
Colden L.....	279
Comus (Jack's) L.....	—
Conery P.....	224
Corner P. (2).....	315
Corey P.....	—
Cowhorn P.....	128, 366
Cold (Gould) P.....	—
“ (Spring) P.....	—
“ (Bear) P.....	100, 107
Cranberry L.....	190
“ Little L.....	—
“ P. (3).....	44, 149, 199, 343
Crooked (Agan) L.....	96
“ (Elbow) L.....	—

	PAGE.
Crooked L.....	105
“ P.....	136
Cracker P.....	106, 366
Crane Mt. P.....	—
Crane P.....	287
Crab P.....	283
Crescent P.....	317
Crotchet P.....	313
Crowfoot P.....	—
Crystal L.....	89
“ P.....	386
Curtis P.....	131
Cub P.....	—

D

Davis P.....	—
Darn Needle (Oval) P.....	182, 366
Dawson's P.....	356
Deer L.....	38
“ P. (9).....	{ 44, 86, 119, 136
“ Little P. (2).....	{ 212, 298, 315
“ P. (Cedar L.).....	108, 109
“ Fly P.....	108
“ Fly P.....	156
Deep P. (2).....	326
Debar P.....	—
Della L.....	297
Den's P.....	—
Desert P.....	120
Dexter L.....	386
Dillon P.....	130
Diaskaw P.....	—
Dismal P.....	—
Doc P.....	—
Dodge P.....	—
Dog L.....	—
“ P.....	100
Dry P.....	—
Dry Channel P.....	199, 314
Dry Timber L.....	—
Drain P.....	—
Duck P. (9).....	{ 122, 147, 190
“ Little P.....	{ 198, 360, 367
Dug Mt. P. (2).....	215, 333
Dyer's P.....	81

E

East P. (7).....	{ 66, 83, 87, 103
“.....	{ 116, 199, 311
East Branch P.....	147
Eagle L. (2).....	74, 327
Eagle P.....	155
Echo L.....	333
Edgecomb P.....	—
Edmund P's (2).....	265
Egg (Deer) P.....	139
Eighth L. (Fulton Chain).....	74
Ely L.....	131, 366
Eleven L's.....	100
Elbow P. (2).....	149, 157
Elk L. (Mud P.).....	303
Eleventh P.....	312
Elm L.....	322
Eldon (Elizabeth) L.....	343

	PAGE.
Empty P.....	—
Ensign P.....	—
Eureka P.....	44
Evergreen P.....	—
Everett P.....	—
F	
Fathomless L.....	311
" P.....	—
Falls P.....	319
Fall L.....	334
Fern L. (Slush P).....	—
First L. (Fulton Chain).....	66
" (North Branch).....	70
" P. (Granger).....	—
Fifth L. (Fulton Chain).....	73
Fiddler's L.....	334
Figure Eight L.....	157
Fish P. (3).....	105, 199, 296
" Little P.....	296
" Upper P.....	98
" Lower P.....	98
Fish Creek P's (3).....	212
Fish Pole P.....	366
Five P's.....	129
Flat P.....	—
Fly L.....	334
" P.....	70
Flat Fish P.....	—
Floodwood P.....	200, 214
Fourth L. (Fulton Chain).....	68
" P.....	363
Follingsby's P.....	354
" Jr. P.....	148, 153, 200
" Clear P.....	358
Fonda (Summer) L.....	318, 342
Fox L.....	343
" P.....	—
Forked Big L.....	347
" Little L. (Waddle).....	347
Foster's P.....	—
Francis L.....	98
Friends L.....	311
Frank P.....	315
Frank May's P.....	—
Fulton Chain (8 Lakes).....	64
G	
"G." L.....	45
Garoga L's (2).....	335
Garrett's P's (3).....	—
Gal P.....	129, 366
Gage L.....	—
George L. (2).....	107, 290
Gibbs (Spring) L.....	63
Gilman P.....	—
Gill's P.....	126
Giant's Wash Bowl.....	256
Glasby P.....	366
Goggle P. (Beaver Dam).....	106
Goose P. (2).....	147, 287
Goose Neck P.....	283
Goldsmith's P.....	193
Good Luck L.....	336
Goodenow P.....	297

	PAGE.
Grass P. (7).....	{ 196, 152, 190 193, 203, 815
Grass River P. (3).....	—
Grassy P.....	366
Grigg's L.....	196
Graves P.....	133, 365
Green or Gourd P.....	155
Grampus L.....	353
Green L.....	336
" P.....	122
" Little P.....	202
" Big P.....	202
Gull L. (2).....	42, 106
Gull P. (3).....	133, 287, 360

II

Hackmetack P.....	103
Hatch P's (2).....	—
Hawk (Emerald) L.....	107
Hall's P.....	308
Hammond P.....	—
Hamilton L.....	333
Handsome P.....	353
Half Way P.....	—
Half Moon L.....	89
Harrington P.....	113
Harris L.....	297
Hardscrabble L.....	—
Hell Gate L's (2).....	59
Heath P.....	131
Head P.....	—
Henderson L.....	275
Hewitt's P.....	296
Hedgehog P.....	353
Hicks L.....	—
Hitchcock L.....	88
" P. (3).....	—
Higby Twin P's (2).....	106
High P. (2).....	347, 362
Hitching's P.....	362
Hope P.....	190
Horse Shoe P. (3).....	139, 155, 362
Howe's P.....	193
Hoel P.....	214
Hour P.....	313
Hough P.....	—
Horn L.....	319
Hot-water P.....	296
Hog P.....	126
Holcomb P.....	219
Hornet First P.....	364
" Second P.....	364
Hume's L.....	—
Hunter's P. (L. Harkness).....	275
Huckleberry L.....	—
Huntley P.....	296
Hutchinson P.....	—
Hundred Acre P.....	99
Iyer P.....	—
Hyallp P.....	—

I

Inman P.....	82
Independence L.....	98
Indian L. (3).....	192, 313, 319

	PAGE.
Indian P. (3).....	98
Ingraham P.....	—
Irish P.....	167
Iron Mountain P.....	—
Isley P.....	—
Island P.....	—

J

Jackson P.....	—
Jake's P.....	120
Jayville L.....	124
Jamie L.....	275
Jerseyfield L.....	45
Jenny Creek L.....	124
Jenkin's P.....	360
Jessup's L.....	—
John's L.....	73
" P.....	133
Joe Indian P.....	135
Jones L.....	88
" P.....	190, 199
Jock's L.....	38
" P.....	138
Jockey Bush P.....	—
Johnson P.....	—
Johannie Mack P.....	313
Jordan L.....	136

K

Keefer's P.....	99
Kanyon P.....	—
Kibble P.....	—
Kildare (Marsh) P.....	136
King's P.....	—
Kiver P.....	69
Knowlton P.....	—
Knob P.....	—
Knox P.....	—

L

Lane's P.....	120
Latham P.....	355
Lake of the Isle.....	375
Ledge P.....	200, 214
Lead P.....	215
Lem's P.....	—
Lewey or Louis L.....	314, 333
Lewis P.....	—
Lily P.....	102
" (Beaver) P.....	80
Lincoln P.....	—
Lime Kiln L.....	73
Lizard P. (3).....	—
Liger's L.....	125
Lime P.....	—
Lily Pad P. (4).....	131, 167, 189, 297
Little P.....	311
Lillian P.....	311
Long L. (2).....	126, 349
Long P. (17).....	81, 82, 119, 137, 139 147, 149, 245, 289, 296 297, 313, 360, 364, 366
Long Big P.....	199, 214
Long Little P. (2).....	202, 214

	PAGE.
Loon L. (3).....	102, 191, 311
" P. (3).....	122, 190, 296
" Hollow P.....	—
Lonesome P. (2).....	305, 348
Lone P.....	—
Lost P.....	319
" L. (Big Deer P.).....	128, 366
Low L.....	—
Lovely L.....	305
Lulu L.....	—
Luzerne L.....	308
Lycopodium P.....	—

M

Massawepia L.....	139
Malcolm P.....	—
Marenius P.....	103
Massepia L.....	126
Marsh P. (2).....	147, 193
Macaulay P.....	205
Mason L.....	315, 333
Martin P.....	149
McDonald P.....	200
McCollum P.....	154
McKenzie's P.....	205
Meadow P.....	—
Medal P.....	—
Metcalf L.....	44
Meacham L.....	151
Merrill P.....	—
Middle P.....	362
Middle Settlement L.....	83
Middle Branch L.....	88
Midward P.....	136
Mill Creek P.....	—
Mirror L.....	221
Military P.....	—
Mitchell P. (4).....	319, 348
Minnow P.....	326
Minerva P.....	—
Mink P.....	296
Mink Creek P.....	—
Morehouse L.....	45
Moosehead P.....	—
Moose (Goose) L.....	38
Moose L.....	317
" Little L.....	66
" Big L.....	72
" P. (5).....	103, 203, 293, 347
Mott P.....	—
Moss L.....	72
Moxon P.....	—
Mount L.....	45
Mount Creek L.....	—
Mollar or Mouldy P.....	126
Moshier P's (4).....	99
Mountain P. (5).....	66, 169, 190, 199, 315
Mosquito P.....	215
Moonshine P.....	353
Mohegan P.....	342
Mohican P.....	353
Morgan P.....	—
Mt. Cascade P.....	84
Mt. Joseph P.....	297
Nud or Lily Pad P.....	114
Nud or Beaver L.....	333

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Turner P.....	193	Weller P.....	167
Turtle Middle P.....	192	" Big P.....	319
" Little L.....	192	" Little P.....	319
" Little L.....	192	West Canada L's 5.....	317, 338
Twenty-ninth P.....	—	Whortleberry P. 3.....	28, 287
Twitchell L.....	192	Whitney L.....	319
" Twitchellette P.....	—	" P.....	149
Twin Upper P.....	199	White Pine P.....	—
" Lower P.....	199	" Cedar P.....	—
" P's 6.....	14, 153, 182	" Lilly P.....	390
" Lilly P.....	—	" L.....	47
" Pine P.....	—	" P.....	—
" Rock L.....	44	Whittaker L.....	315, 333
" " P.....	45	Whey P.....	315
Two-story P.....	—	Wheox P.....	—
		Wilmurt L.....	48
		" P.....	390
		Wild Goose P.....	108
		Witchhopple L.....	105
		Windfall P.....	190, 199
		Willebago P.....	152
		Women's L.....	45
		Wordsworth L.....	—
		Woodworth L.....	—
		Worwester P.....	—
		Woodhull L.....	48
		" Little L.....	50
		Wolf L.....	48
		" P. 6.....	126, 147, 154, 373, 393, 395
		" Big P.....	315
		" Little P.....	315
		Woods Sylvan L.....	102
		Woodbury P.....	215
		Wormwood P's 3.....	82
		Woodwardia P.....	96
		Wyman L.....	—
		Yellow L.....	100
		Xerxes P.....	—
		Zack P.....	297

MOUNTAINS.

ALTITUDE ABOVE THE SEA OF THE MOST NOTED AND IMPORTANT MOUNTAINS IN THE ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS; MOSTLY MEASURED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF VERPLANCK COLVIN.

	HEIGHT. FEET.	PAGE.		HEIGHT. FEET.	PAGE.
Adams.....	3,500(Prox.)	258	Boreas.....	3,726.....	256
Annersand (Moose).....	3,432.....	295	Bulwagga.....	1,260.....	181
Andrew.....	3,216.....	275	Burnt.....	2,121.....	332
Averill Peak.....	3,700.....	188	Camel's Hump (Noon " Mark).....	5,548.....	253
Azure(Blue)(St. RegisR.).....	2,582.....	146	Cat.....	2,336(Prox.)	181
Bald (Oswegatchie P's).....	2,000(Prox.)	120	Catamount (Thi-Pac).....	3,129.....	195
Bald (Crown Point).....	2,302.....	183	Cliff.....	4,000(Prox.)	258
Bald Peak (Morial).....	2,120.....	253	Clinton(SouthMcIntyre).....	4,938.....	279
Balm of Gilead.....	1,953.....	296	Cobble Hill.....	1,936.....	247
Bartlett.....	3,715.....	258	Colden (McMartin).....	4,763.....	280
Basin.....	4,005.....	258	Colvin.....	4,142.....	258
Baxter's.....	—.....	258	Crain's or Crane's.....	3,289.....	307
Bear ("Mt. Jo").....	—.....	270	De Bar.....	3,011.....	162
Big Meadow.....	1,900.....	43	Devil's Ear.....	3,908.....	258
Black.....	2,661.....	292	Discovery.....	1,582.....	247
Blue (Commons).....	3,625.....	324	Dix's Peak.....	4,916.....	378
Blue Ridge.....	3,000(Prox.)	272	Edgar (Approx.).....	2,000.....	181
Boat Bay.....	2,581.....	296	Everett (Kempahall).....	2,500(Prox.)	258
Boquet.....	1,600(Prox.)	247			

INDEX.

XV.

	HEIGHT.	
	FEET.	PAGE.
Giant of the Valley	4,590	246
Goodenow (Approx.)	3,000	297
Gore	3,589	253
Gothic	4,744	258
Graves'	2,345	365
Gray's Peak	4,902	209
Hamilton	2,000(Prox.)	45
Haystack	4,919	258
" Little	4,766	258
Henderson	3,000(Prox.)	276
Hoffman	3,727	268
Holmes' Hill	2,121	332
Hopkins' Peak	3,136	253
Hurricane Peak	3,783	246
Indian Face	2,536(Prox.)	253
Iron	2,000(Prox.)	181
Jersey field	2,323	45
Joseph	3,000(Prox.)	297
Long Pond	2,268	265
Long Tom (Silver Lake)	3,604	363
Lyon or Lion	5,809	187
Macomb	4,371	272
Marcy (TAHAWUS)	5,344	280
Matteson	2,000(Prox.)	45
Matumbia (Blue) (Raquette R.)	2,500	139
Maxham	2,510	236
McDonough	3,800(Prox.)	225
McGregor	1,100	507
McIntyre	5,113	277
McKenzie Pond (St. Armand)	3,789	205
Morris	3,000(Prox.)	361
Moosehead	2,000(Prox.)	137
Nipple Top	4,684	273

	HEIGHT.	
	FEET.	PAGE.
North River	3,758	278
Norway (Terry)	2,668	241
Norton's Peak	2,200(Prox.)	169
Owl's Crest	2,200(Prox.)	157
Owl's Head	2,225	251
Panther	2,600(Prox.)	317
Pharaoh	3,700(Prox.)	287
Pitch Off	2,700(Prox.)	265
Poke O' Moonshine	2,171	244
Potash Kettle	1,735	308
Pratt's (Smith's)	2,273	119
Ragged	4,163	209
Rand Hill	1,807	187
Raven Hill	1,952	247
Redfield	4,683	258
Ressagonia (Saw Teeth)	3,000(Prox.)	259
Rift Hill	2,141	322
Saddle Back	4,536	268
Santanoni (St. Anthony)	4,644	276
Sentinel		222
Seward	4,324	255
Seymour	3,225	209
Skylight	4,590	253
Slide	3,000(Prox.)	309
Snowy (Squaw's Bonnet)	3,903	314
Speclater	3,041	321
St. Louis (Bald)	2,225	67
St. Regis	2,688	200
Street	3,300(Prox.)	277
Wallface	3,893	277
Wallface Precipice	1,855	277
Whiteface	4,672	217
Wolf-jaws	4,000(Prox.)	268
Wood Hill	1,151	247
Wright(NorthMcIntyre)	4,000	277

RIVERS.

Adirondack	275
Anasable	277
Beaver	101
Black	47
Bog	362
Boquet	246
Boreas	258
Cedar	315
Chateaugay	178
Chub	219
Cold	555
Deer	153
Goodenow	297
Grass	139
Hudson	277
Independence	58
Indian	313

Indian	199
Jessup's	333
Jordan	186
Marion	327
Moose	67
Newcomb	297
Opalescent	280
Oswegatchie	130
Raquette	339
Red	319
Rock	315
Sacandaga	320
St. Lawrence	371
St. Regis	149
Salmon	166
Saranac	175
Schroon	272

ROUTES FROM GATEWAYS.

From Alder Creek Station	47
" Amsterdam	330
" Boonville	55
" Canton	133
" Carthage	121
" Castorland	117

From Chateaugay	161
" Crown Point	233
" DeKalb Junction	129
" Fonda	330
" Fort Edward	288
" Glendale	288

	PAGE.		PAGE.
From Gouverneur.....	137	From Pott Henry.....	371
“ Herkimer.....	337	“ Port Kent.....	297
“ Little Falls.....	337	“ Port Leyden.....	76
“ Lowville.....	89	“ Potsdam.....	134
“ Lyon's Falls.....	77	“ Prospect.....	87
“ Malone.....	160	“ Remsen.....	47
“ Martinsburg Station.....	89	“ Rouse's Point.....	174
“ Massena Springs.....	143	“ Saratoga Springs.....	333
“ Molra.....	145	“ Ticonderoga.....	333
“ Ogdensburg.....	141	“ Trenton Falls.....	35
“ Plattsburg.....	175	“ Westport.....	345

INTERIOR ROUTES.

Big Moose L.....	70-102	Paul Smith's from L. Saranac L.....	304
Brandreth's L. from Smith's L.....	115	Raquette L. from Smith's L.....	115-117
Chain Lakes.....	297-315	“ “ L. Saranac L.....	306-310
Elk Lake.....	272	“ “ Blue Mt. L.....	333
Indian Pass.....	276	Shallow L. from Raquette L.....	343
Long Lake from Newcomb.....	297	South Branch (Moose R.).....	65
“ “ Raquette L.....	346	St. Regis River.....	143
Mt. Marcy.....	258, 270, 272, 277	Tupper L's from Smith's L.....	113
North Branch (Moose R.).....	69	“ “ Cranberry L.....	153
Paul Smith's from Meacham L.....	151	“ “ U. Saranac L.....	310
“ “ St. Regis R.....	148	“ “ Forked L.....	343
“ “ to U. Saranac L.....	201	“ “ Long L.....	353



The Tourist Route

D. & H. C. AND
Railroad
Co.



SARATOGA LINE
TO THE ADIRONDACKS

The American Book Co. N.Y.

Champlain AND Lake George

STEAMERS



The Great
Thoroughfare for pleasure
Travel Between
MONTREAL & NEW YORK

GENERAL OFFICE.
FOOT OF KING STREET, BURLINGTON.

GENERAL DIVISIONS.

I.

INTO THE JOHN BROWN TRACT, OSWEGATCHIE AND GRASS RIVER REGIONS.

II.

INTO THE CHATEAUGAY AND ST. REGIS WOODS.

III.

INTO THE SARANAC REGION.

IV.

INTO THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN, HUDSON RIVER, RAQUETTE AND LONG LAKE REGIONS.

V.

INTO THE GAROGA, PLEASANT AND PISECO LAKES REGIONS.

VI.

THE RAQUETTE WATERS, AND THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

VII.

APPENDIX—COMPRISING OUTFIT, CAMP-LIFE, &c.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE

❖ DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE. ❖

N.—North.

S.—South.

E.—East.

W.—West.

r.—right.

l.—left, long, or length.

m.—mile or miles.

r.—rod or rods.

ft.—feet.

R.—River.

Mt.—Mountain.

Pt.—Point.

L.—Lake.

P.—Pond.

a.—acres.

(4 x 2)—Dimensions of a Lake or Pond. The example indicates a length of 4 miles and a width of 2 miles.

● INTRODUCTION. ●

The Great Wilderness of New York, the limits of whose several sections are indicated below, is generally known as "THE NORTH WOODS," or as "THE ADIRONDACKS," according to the view taken of its surface. The former title indicates merely a wild, densely wooded district ; the latter, a region occupied by all the varied scenery pertaining to a most remarkable Lake and Mountain system ! The one may have been the fit baptismal offering of a botanist ; the other of a geologist. We can easily understand how strangers, or the more sordid trappers and hunters, may think and talk of "*The North Woods*;" but the more intimately the cultivated and intelligent tourist becomes acquainted with its wonderful diversity of permanent characteristics, the more instinctively he thinks and talks of "*The Adirondacks* !" And if our State authorities will but wisely take counsel of the increasing host of such, the science of geography must soon add to its best vocabulary, this euphonious designation of one of the world's popular resorts: "THE NEW YORK STATE ADIRONDACK PARK !" Foreigners shall then recognize in it—while perusing "*The American Tourist's Guide*"—a fitting place for a few weeks' rest after their wearisome Atlantic trip ; and a happy disciplinary school for the thoughts and feelings, before proceeding to the western prairies and the "GRAND NATIONAL YELLOWSTONE PARK !"

According to Hough, Clark, Parkman, Schoolcraft, and other eminent historians, upon the discovery and settlement of Canada, a powerful tribe of Indians were found occupying the northern banks of the St. Lawrence, chiefly between Quebec and Three Rivers, who received from the French the title of Algonquins. The origin of this name is involved in obscurity. They were reputed at this era, to be the most advanced in art, knowledge, policy and intelligence, the most distinguished for aptness and dexterity in war and the chase, as well as the most populous of all the Indian nations of North America. Colden, that great authority, speaks of them as excelling all others. Their superior strength had previously driven the Iroquois from the country adjacent to Montreal. Their dialect was the softest and most musical known, which led the Iroquois to call them *Sken-so-wa-ne*, "a bird that soars and warbles." They were tall, graceful, and commanding; and in personal appearance had no peers among the aborigines. They became the terror of their enemies, and their unbounded success made them so arrogant that they looked upon themselves as "gods upon earth." The Iroquois, however, who subsequently formed the celebrated "Confederacy of the Six Nations," were early noted for their skill, craftiness and stratagem; to which, in fact they owed their final rise. They again engaged in a long, fierce and ultimately triumphant war against the Algonquins, whom they defeated, yea, almost annihilated in a tremendous battle fought within two miles of Quebec. The spirit of the few remaining Algonquins was broken; and in mortal terror they sought a hiding-place in the deepest solitudes of the NEW YORK WILDERNESS, which had always been their favorite hunting-ground. Here, goaded by deadly famine, and too weak and ambitionless to secure game, they subsisted for weeks upon the bark, buds, and roots of trees, and even the thongs of raw-hide forming the net-work of their snow-shoes. When reduced to this dire extremity, the Iroquois styled them, in derision, *Ha-de-ron-dack*, "Bark or Tree-eaters," from the Indian words, *Ga-ron-dah*, "trees," and *Ha-des*, "they eat." The French afterwards dropped the *h* and wrote the word, *A-di-ron-dack* (pronounced, Ad-e-ron-dack). Thus perished the most haughty, intelligent and warlike nation in this country, not excepting the renowned Aztecs of Mexico, by the hand of a foe whom they had regarded with perfect contempt.

Prof. Emmons gave the mountain group of the New York Wilderness (first called Peruvian Mountains by the early settlers, who believed they were rich in mineral treasures) the name of ADIRONDACKS, which title has been adopted for the entire region.

"*John Brown's Tract*," perhaps the most widely known of the Adirondack sections, extends across Herkimer county and into Hamilton on the east, and Lewis on the west, and includes 210,000 acres.

"*The Oswegatchie and Grass River Regions*" are mostly embraced by the south-eastern portion of St. Lawrence.

"*The Chateaugay Woods*" occupy a part of the western portion of Clinton, and the eastern portion of Franklin.

"*The St. Regis Woods*" embrace a part of the middle and western portions of Franklin, and the eastern portion of St. Lawrence.

"*The Saranac Region*," including the Tupper Lakes section, comprises the southern portion of Franklin, the south-eastern corner of St. Lawrence, and the northern borders of Hamilton.

"*The Adirondack Mt. and Hudson River Regions*" comprise the northern portion of Warren, and nearly the whole of Essex.

"*The Raquette and Long Lake Regions*" consist of the most of the northern half of Hamilton.

"*The Garoga Lake Region*" is included within the northern third of Fulton.

"*The Lakes Pleasant and Piseco Regions*" are contained by the southern half of Hamilton.

The territorial aggregate of these various sections, amounts to more than 3,500,000 acres—a tract of land affording an area about 75 miles square.

Into this wild region of primitive forests, majestic mountains, magnificent lakes and beautiful rivers, we invite the reader's good company on the following excursions.

E. R. W.



THE PRINCIPAL AVENUES

—INTO—

The Great Wilderness,

*From Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western
New York.*

DIVISION I.

INTO THE JOHN BROWN TRACT, OSWEGATCHIE AND GRASS
RIVER REGIONS.

The different routes usually taken are those leading from Trenton Falls, Prospect, Remsen, Alder Creek, Boonville, Port Leyden, Lyon's Falls, Glendale, Martinsburg, Lowville, Castorland and Carthage, located on the Utica and Black River R. R.; and from Gouverneur, DeKalb Junction, Canton and Potsdam, stations on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railway. From any of these points a short day's journey conveys the tourist into an unbroken wilderness.

First: TRENTON FALLS. To this romantic spot the route is familiar to many of our readers. Easy of access (17 m. N. of Utica), perfectly adapted to the requirements of the pleasure-seeker, and presenting a variety of charms truly enchanting to the lover of nature, Trenton Falls will ever remain a popular resort to those who would examine a multiplicity of natural attractions, with but little trouble or expense. Leaving the cars at Trenton Falls Station, we are conveyed by one of Moore's elegant Concord coaches

to the hotel (1 m.; fare 50 cts.); passing *en route*, through a smiling pastoral district, fertile fields and gently swelling hills pleasantly encircling us, and murmuring streamlets sparkling brightly along our way, forming a fitting introduction to "one of the loveliest scenery haunts in all our picturesque country."

West Canada Creek, *the chief tributary of the Mohawk (Indian name *Te-uge-ga*, or *Te-non-a-natch-ie*, "a river flowing through a mountain,") but little inferior to the main stream, from its lake-dotted home in the wild solitudes of the Adirondacks, passes impetuously onward, characterized by foaming rapids, imposing waterfalls (See p.44), and occasional stillwaters—its branches interlocking with those of Black River—until it reaches Prospect Village, where through a deep, narrow and secluded ravine, bounded on either side generally by perpendicular walls of fine dark limestone, varying from 70 to 250 ft. in height, and from 100 to 300 ft. apart, it precipitates itself in a succession of the most charming cascades termed Trenton Falls. Thence—as if seeking rest after its mad career— it flows with gentler current for upwards of 22 m. where it unites with the principal stream $\frac{3}{4}$ m. below the village of Herkimer.

The whole line of its tumultuous passage, from the mountain fastnesses of the Great Forest to the foot of the Trenton defile, presents a most interesting variety of scenery; cliffs, chasms and cascades abounding in delightful numbers. Its principal source, Great West Canada L. is 2348 ft. above tide, and its mouth 380; so that in about 90 m. it has a descent of nearly 2000 ft., or more than 22 ft. to the mile. From Prospect within 3 m. it descends over 300 ft. forming 6 waterfalls of most absorbing interest. Besides these, there are several raceways from 10 to 20 rods long, and from 10 to 15 ft. wide, through which its waters rush with the greatest velocity.

It affords immense hydraulic power, but a small portion

*This stream was originally known in the Indian vernacular as *Konnedieyu*; the word "Canada" being a corruption of that name, which signifies "beautiful water," from its rich amber color. To this stream the Aborigines also applied the appellation of *Ka-na-ta*, "dark brown water"; and to the cascades, *Date-wa-sunt-ha-go*, "Great Falls," and *Kuy-a-ho-ra*, "fall of the glancing waters". Tradition asserts that in early days an Indian trail extended from the Mohawk Valley to the St. Lawrence, passing for many miles along the course of West Canada Creek; and that the Mohawks, the most warlike tribe of the great confederacy of the Six Nations, evinced their admiration for the "Cascades of the Konnedieyu," by adopting that location for a summer camp.

of which has as yet been utilized for manufacturing purposes. And farther on it will be seen (See Prospect route), that its upper waters, but little explored, constitute one of the finest trout streams in America. It receives Black-Creek about 6 m. above the Upper Fall (Prospect), and Cincinnati Creek 1 m. below the lower fall, (Conrad's).

Starting from the hotel to explore these neighboring marvels, we immediately enter a handsome grove, bounding three sides of the house, pass through a gate (entrance fee to those *not guests*, 25 cts.), and after proceeding some 20 rods, the pathsides glorified by lovely wild flowers, we suddenly halt; for we have reached the brink of an impassable gulf, till now concealed by the luxuriant foliage of the arching trees. Recovering from our surprise, we descend five flights of stairs (with railings), securely attached to a nearly perpendicular wall 100 ft. high. The chasm is here so thoroughly veiled by the bordering thicket—as though nature thus jealously sought to hide the attractions of this exquisite shrine from the eyes of all but her true worshippers—that we receive hardly a hint of the wonders awaiting us, till we reach the very bottom of the ravine. Then, the spectacle so abruptly presented to us, is one of startling beauty and grandeur. We pause, spell-bound and overwhelmed! Before us is disclosed a magnificent canon whose precipitous walls are composed of layers and blocks of such singular uniformity, that they seem to have been placed there by masons' hands. Between them over inclined platforms of smooth flinty limestone the furious stream has carved its course. One's first thought is that the mountain cliff has been torn asunder by the mighty power of some earthquake; and these dark frowning battlements were left standing in their majesty. The slow abrasion has been going on through the lapse of ages by the agency of water, which in its constant action, beginning in a mere seam in the stratified rock, has wrought this marvelous chasm.

Below the staircase (45 rods) we see the lower termination of the chasm, where we find the Village or Conrad's Fall, (5 ft.). In the opposite direction, 37 rods above, Sherman Fall is in partial view. At the foot of the stairs, the stream is very narrow; not exceeding 10 ft. in width in the dry season, nor 20 ft. in the spring-time. From the

staircase the route of the spectator lies mostly along the margin of the rushing waters, over a pathway cut by extensive blasting in the face of the overhanging cliffs. Although to the nervous, this narrow shelf seems so perilous a passage, as to make the head grow giddy from the sight, to the careful it really has no dangers; as by grasping chains securely fastened to the rocky walls, safe footing is afforded. Hand-rails also insure perfect safety. Thousands of people including many ladies, * pass yearly through this gorge, and yet, since the improvements were made no serious accident has been recorded. The proprietors cannot be too highly commended for the excellent paths and stairways they have constructed, extending altogether nearly 2 m. Excavations have been made not only to provide safe and easy footways for visitors, but also to admit them to the best points of view; thus rendering the tour of the ravine the more interesting and satisfactory. From some elevated places in the main pathway, frequently 15 or 20 ft. above the stream, the views of the rapids are singularly beautiful; and as we pass along we meet with many surprises, finding something to admire at every turn. But what impresses us most, is the primitive loveliness of this sanctuary of Nature. Utter wildness and sublimity reign supreme.

Reaching the foot of Sherman Fall the path to the summit of the wall over which the raging torrent sweeps, is nearly touched by the descending flood. Over this immense parapet, the water—often decked with the richest hues †—pours its foaming tide (33 ft.) into the boiling depths below; while on either side the dizzy crags rise grandly 150 ft. or more. This cataract exhibits its resistless might by its amazing excavations. Thousands of tons of enormous slabs are annually forced from the west corner, which receives the bulk of the torrent, and such is the marvelous power and velocity of the stream in flood-time, that these slabs weighing from 5 to 25 tons each, have sometimes been actually swept through the rapids and over the lower falls, a thunderbolt of roaring waters!

*Ladies should be sure to provide themselves with rubber shoes and water-proof cloaks.

† The peculiar color of the water presenting nearly every shade from amber to gold, is especially noticeable; and in the afternoon sun the spray of the different falls is always tinged with the various tints of the rainbow.

Immediately above Sherman Fall, the stream widens, and soon we pass a boisterous sinuous rapid, sweeping with headlong fury over hidden rocks, and claiming so much of our path that we are obliged almost to creep beneath a low projecting ledge. At this point people of all degrees, without regard to rank or sex, must do homage with bended forms before they are admitted to the grander scenes which await them.

Emerging from this adamantine corridor, we reach an immense flat rock; and our eyes are suddenly greeted with an enchanting prospect of the chief cascades, High Falls, 40 rods beyond. We now survey a picture truly sublime. Extending diagonally across the canon, we see a massive rock 100 ft. high, doubly flanked by walls ascending 100 ft. higher. From this majestic rampart the frenzied Kanata leaps first 40 ft. perpendicularly in foam and spray, the larger portion hurling its angry waters down the left hand side, while the balance displays a sheet of molten silver on the right. Midway for quite a space, this rock is untouched by the flood, and forms a commanding breastwork, as though planted there by Titanic hands to protect the more beautiful cascade from the violent rage of the other. Uniting on the plane below, and gaining increased power by combined strength, the stream—one tumultuous mass of fleecy foam—abruptly dashes down a succession of giant steps (15 ft.) and with a sheer fall of 40 ft. grandly plunges in an unbroken sheet into a deep, dark and spacious caldron beneath. The lofty crags (including East Cliff), rise nearly perpendicularly on either side, and majestically stand like sentinels guarding the approach to this enchanted land. Here and there, feathery ferns, velvety mosses, tangled vines, dwarfed trees and the pretty blue hare-bell, cling with precarious foothold to the rocks, especially on the right bank, arraying them in robes of various tinted, living green. At other places these stupendous walls display no life, not even a tuft of grass. Gracefully reaching over the verge of the gorge, we notice a variety of evergreen trees forming with their rich emerald shades, an exquisite fringe; and high over all, in limitless space—a glorious canopy for so grand a scene—arch the ethereal heavens.

Opposite to and overlooking High Falls, 20 ft. below,—nestling cozily in the side of this mountain glen, and em-



PART OF HIGH FALLS.
(Trenton Falls.)

bosomed in hemlock and cedar trees lending grateful shade—is the “Rural Retreat” (reached by stairs), a neat rustic chalet, with a pleasant veranda, which offers fine prospects, an agreeable resting-place, and various refreshments. Here, books and views of the surrounding scenery may be obtained. The situation of this “Half-Way House” is quite commanding, and it is very popular with visitors to the chasm, who always linger here to contemplate and listen to the musical dashing of the waters.

Pursuing our journey 40 rods farther, the ravine materially enlarged and the Kanata broader, but quite shallow, we reach the peculiar cascade termed Mill Dam Fall. At this place the rocky battlement extends entirely across the stream (100 ft.) and forms a smooth natural dam, producing the beautiful waterfall (14 ft.) so appropriately named. When the stream is swollen, numerous jutting points of rocks break the line of the fall, causing the water to descend in gracefully arching jets. The effect thus produced is the most fairy-like imaginable.* Here, the banks have an elevation of 100 ft. A short distance beyond, the Kanata suddenly contracts, and we immediately enter that wild realm of romantic beauty styled the Alhambra. We find ourselves upon a vast platform of polished rock, 15 rods in width (at low water) and 90 in length, completely fringed with cedar trees which veil the rocky heights towering heavenward. Reaching the upper extremity of this superb cathedral of Nature, the culmination of this wondrous spectacle greets the eye. From a lofty rock shooting its naked length from the middle of the massive wall, a tiny streamlet discharges its sparkling jewels in a perpetual shower, as though shed from a magic sieve. Overshadowing cliffs display their barren sides, occasionally enlivened by clumps of verdant shrubbery.

At the left, down a broad stairway formed of successive layers of rock, the wild cascade of the Alhambra takes its silvery way, presenting a fine combination of the contradictory elements of gentleness and violence. Glancing upward through the sombre cleft with its many striking features, the scene is impressive in the extreme; and lan-

*It should be noted, that the aspects of these different falls are widely various, according to the condition of the stream. During the rainy season the dimensions of the river are greatly increased, so much so at times, as to render exploration of the gorge impossible.

guage fails to adequately describe the weird and varied beauties here displayed. Mr. Sherman, in his neat little volume "Trenton Falls," edited by N. P. Willis, most admirably portrays the wonders of this exhibition.

Resuming the ascent, and gaining the summit of the cascade, the wide opening here contracts, and we at once enter a profound amphitheatre till now unrevealed; the prominent feature of which is a majestic rock of great altitude, supported by a column of unique shape. From this huge inaccessible cliff, monstrous slabs of strata have fallen, forming a chaotic pile of limestone at the base. A few steps beyond, is the first of a surprising series of rock-sculpture. This resembles a natural fire-place, as regular in its shape, as if hewn by human hands.

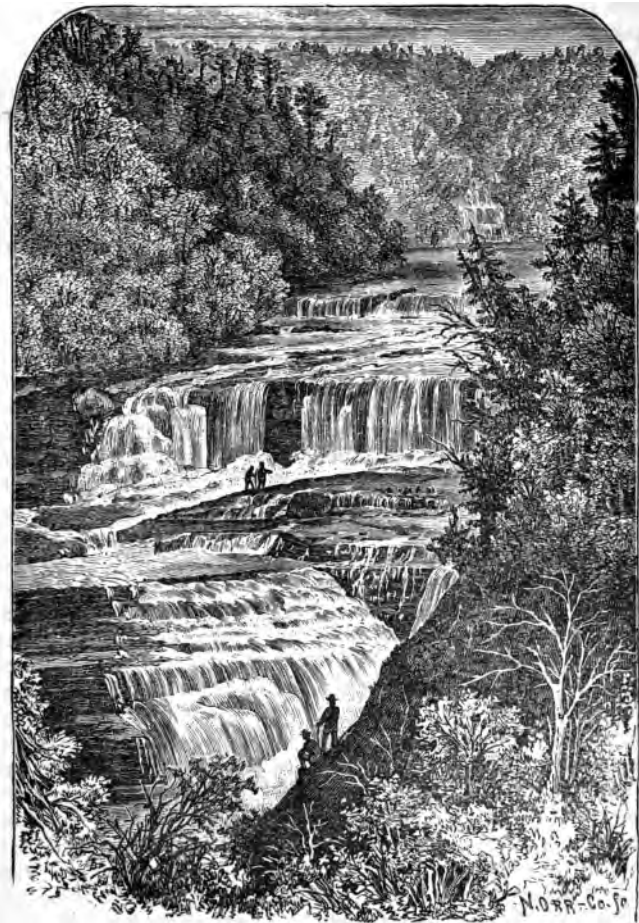
Next, is a notable example called the Rocky Heart, closely resembling the form which its name indicates. And near by is the curious perforation known as Jacob's Well, or the Potash Kettle. The water, by means of small granite pebbles which anciently lodged in depressed places in the rock, and kept violently whirling in seasons of freshets, has bored a smoothly polished circular hole, about 6 ft. deep and 4 ft. in diameter. Other similar pools but of smaller size, abound in various parts of the gorge.

While the Alhambra is to many, the crowning attraction of all the glen, the Rocky Heart is really the climax of this long reach of picturesque loveliness; and the tourist rarely passes beyond this point, as a continuation of the journey is attended by great inconvenience and some danger. Yet a few and even some of the gentler sex continue the exploration to the Upper Fall (Boon's Bridge), the termination of the chasm, 3 m. from the hotel. To make this excursion comfortably, requires an entire day; starting in the morning, dining at Prospect (Dodge House), and returning in the afternoon via. the excellent road leading through the lovely valley of Cincinnati Creek. Those who proceed no farther than the Rocky Heart, are advised to return by the pleasant well-kept footpath which ascends from the Rural Retreat, and passes through the forest; as the scene is always more impressive in going *up* the stream than in coming down; and returning by another route gives more variety.

The ravine of the Kuy-a-ho-ra affords an inviting and

fruitful field for the geologist; for in the masses of rock are frequently found valuable specimens of organic remains, including the rare Trilobite ("*Isotelas Gigas*," Orthoceratites, Favosites, Nautili, and many others. A large collection of these specimens may be inspected at the hotel. The botanist also may here find ample material for study, as the woods and banks are interspersed with a profusion of wild plants and flowers. And the extensive flower garden near the hotel, with its wealth of floral treasures, filling the air with aromatic sweetness, wins the admiration of all. Rare plants, gaudy in the variety of their tints, and clumps of choice and fragrant shrubs brilliantly gay, flourish abundantly here, some of which are vainly sought for in many a green-house.

Aside from the immediate fascinations of Trenton Falls, the vicinity abounds in delightful walks and drives, among which may be named the following:—First, a ramble through the woods near the hotel, which includes the "Lover's Walk,"—a beautiful avenue of hemlocks—and along the margin of the ravine, viewing the rich beauty of the banks, and obtaining occasional glimpses of the white foam of the rushing torrent in the dark pass far below, should not be omitted. In fact, when the Kanata is so swollen as to render it unsafe to explore the bottom of the gorge, tourists take this route in visiting the High Falls, finding no less of beauty if losing much of its sublimity. Pausing at Carmichael's Pt. on the way, they obtain the best general view presented on this side of the stream. Along this wild and varied path, at convenient distances, easy seats have been placed; and while resting there the reverberating music of the falls continually regales the ear. Next, by crossing the bridge a short distance below the foot of the gorge, and ascending the sloping elevations beyond, we are afforded a pleasing prospect of the surrounding country. The tourist should not fail to visit East Cliff, on the east side of the stream $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the hotel, which is perhaps the most interesting point of observation in the vicinity of the abyss. From this place the wild and entrancing splendor of the whole mighty gorge bursts fully upon us. The High Falls, the Mill Dam Fall, and the Cascade of the Alhambra, the Rural Retreat, (nearly opposite) and Carmichael's Pt., the bare and some



BIRDSEYE VIEW FROM THE FINNACLE.
(Trenton Falls.)

times verdure-draped cliffs, and long reaches of the surging, tumbling Kanata, are included in the superb panorama spread before us.

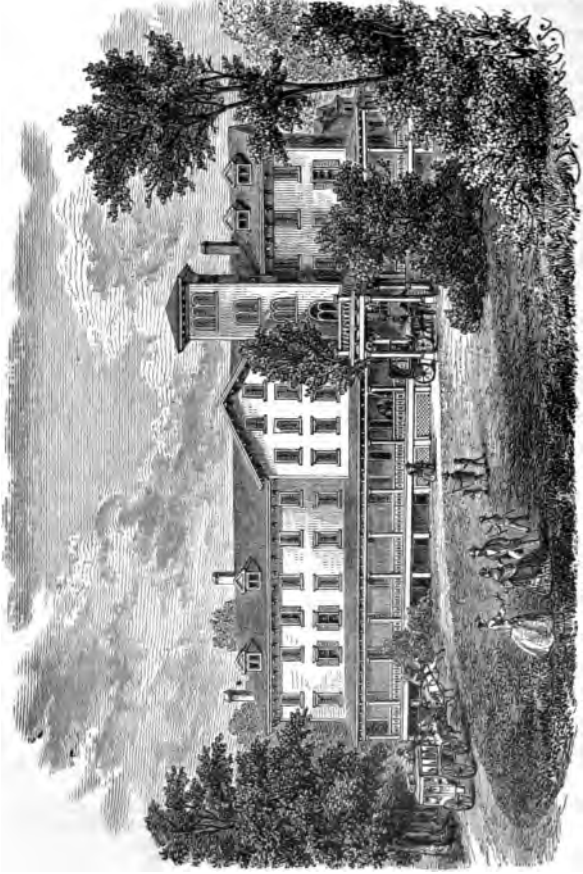
The drives along the banks of West Canada Creek to Newport, (10 m. S.) one of the handsomest inland villages in the country; to Prospect, (2½ m.); to Baron Steuben's Monument and Starr's Hill, near Remsen (10 m.); to Holland Patent, (7 m.); to South Trenton, (5 m.); and to Twin Rock Pond, (7 m.); generally over excellent roads and through new, beautiful and constantly changing scenery,—are especially enjoyable. There is a church at the Falls, and several at the village of Trenton.

Trenton—formerly called Oldenbarneveld, * (Ind. *Oone-ti-a-dah-que*, "in the bone") a station on the U. and B. R. R., is pleasantly situated on the Cincinnati Creek, 2 m. S. W. of Moore's hotel.

To sum up: Few resorts offer greater inducements for a short tarry or a quiet summer sojourn. The society here is invariably excellent. The hotel is not only home-like, but it is distinguished for its luxurious appointments. It has from the first, been managed by gentlemen of unusual intelligence and refined and artistic tastes.† It has a frontage of 136 ft. and the veranda extending its entire length is 12 ft. broad. Its spacious apartments always scrupulously neat, are richly yet suitably furnished, and paintings and engravings by famous artists who have visited this spot, adorn their walls. The dining room is 60 x 30, and the table, of such remarkable excellence as usually satisfies the demands of the most exacting epicure, or the invalid

*In honor of the patriot and statesman, John Oldenbarneveld, Grand Pensioner of the State of Holland, who was beheaded in 1619.

† To John Sherman, a grandson of Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a graduate of Yale in 1793, we are indebted for first bringing to public notice this favorite resort. This brilliant divine, scholar and writer, and most estimable man, after filling a Congregational pulpit for twelve years, embraced liberal doctrines, and soon afterward (1806) accepted an urgent invitation to become pastor of the first established Unitarian church in this State, at Trenton Village. An ardent admirer of the charms of nature, the Falls immediately attracted his attention; and he soon became owner of the tract embracing the most important of them. In 1822 he built the "Rural Resort" (now called Trenton Falls Hotel), which he enlarged in 1825. His death, greatly regretted, occurred in 1828, and the monument N. of the hotel marks his resting-place. Mr. Moore, a cultured gentleman and merchant of New York, prompted by the reports that reached him of the rare attractions of this spot, visited the Falls at an early date, and being severely injured one day by a fall while exploring the gorge, he was so faithfully nursed during his long confinement by a daughter of Mr. Sherman, that he became her suitor, and subsequently her husband, and the proprietor here.



MOORE'S HOTEL, TRENTON FALLS.

with capricious appetite.* Trenton Falls, for many years has been a theme for eminent writers of this and other countries. George Wm. Curtis, Fanny Kemble Butler, Frederika Bremer, Lady Amelia Murray and George Combs speak of it with glowing enthusiasm. N. P. Willis makes this locality the scene of his pleasing romance, "Edith Linsey."

"Trenton," says George William Curtis in his "Lotus Eating," "is the summer song of rest. Beauty and grace are its praises. You hear them from those who are either hurrying to the grandeur of Niagara, or from those who step aside to enjoy the music of the greater cataract softened into an exquisite echo. The charm of Trenton is unique; and in some choice niche of memory you will lay it aside, not as a sublime statue nor prophetic and solemn picture, but as a vase most delicate, and chased with pastoral tracery."

Those not desiring to penetrate the woods farther than Metcalf Creek, Jock's, or the Reservoir Lakes, and yet who would find excellent sporting, regard the routes from Trenton Falls and from Prospect, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond—the two becoming identical there—somewhat desirable ones.

Second: From Prospect Station to Prospect Village (stage meets every train; fare, 15 cts.) it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. This busy little manufacturing town is picturesquely situated on West Canada Creek, at the head of the romantic ravine we have just explored. The upper of the six cascades, styled Cuyahora Fall, (20 ft.) is in full view from Boon's Bridge spanning this stream and over which our route lies, where all will pause to survey and admire the romantic beauty investing the spot. On the banks of this gorge, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below, is the Perkins House, which offers delightful quarters to summer visitors. (P. O. Prospect, N. Y.) At the Dodge House, A. E. Jones, proprietor, the traveler will find excellent accommodations; also the necessary conveyances and boats. All kinds of camping supplies, fishing tackle, ammunition, etc., are obtainable at George H. Worden's. From his great experience in camp life he knows just what the sportsman needs. Those desiring

*There are two hotels under the same management. In the one more remote from the Falls, open to the public all the year, less expensive, though less elegant quarters may be secured. The larger house opens June 1st, and closes about Sept. 15.

special information regarding the West Canada Cr. region, may obtain the same by addressing him at Prospect.

From Prospect to Hinckley's Mills, it is 2 m.; thence to Grant, 3 m.; Ohio, 5 m.; Wilmurt Corners, 4 m.; Ed. Wilkinson's Hotel, 2 m.; Griff Evans' Hotel, 3 m. (the road branching l. here from the main route); Wilkinson's *old* place, 2 m.; thence to Jock's Lake, 9½ m. Total, from Prospect Station, 32 m. The road is in good condition for upwards of 22 m.; thence it is very rough, and travelers will prefer to walk over that portion of the route.

Jock's Lake (6 x 1), one of the chief sources of West Canada Creek, is a crescent-shaped body of water framed in by densely wooded hills, margined by bold rocky shores and presenting altogether one of the fairest woodland scenes in all that wild interior. It received its name from its discoverer, "Uncle" Jock Wright, one of the noted trappers of early days. It is sometimes designated *Transparent*, from the remarkable purity and clearness of its waters. For many years it has been a favorite resort of the angler, though *salmon* trout no longer abound; and down the outlet ¼ m. at a place called Mud Hole, the hunter occasionally secures a deer. About 2 m. farther down this stream are several beautiful cascades 75 to 100 ft. high. On the eastern shore of the lake is pleasantly located the model camp of A. D. Barber. From this point a good carry* leads N. E. 3 m. to Jones L. (⅓ x ¼), a pleasant, hill-encircled trout pool. From the E. side, up- per end, carry ½ m. E. to Deer L., a small sheet set in a large marsh where deer often graze. A short distance farther E. is Otter L.; and also a beautiful little pond styled Moose or Goose, and dignified as the others are, with the general name of "lake."

From Barber's Camp another carry extends S. of E. 3 m. to the Lower Stillwater on W. Canada Creek, whence the

* A "carry," (Ind. *Ke-vee-naw*) is a path or trail, over which portages are made. It should be remembered that in this "Venice of America," nearly all the traveling is done by means of boats, constructed of such light material (cedar or pine, weighing 20 to 75 lbs.) that they can be easily lifted from the water, and carried on the shoulders of the guide from one lake or stream to another. The accompanying illustration best describes the mode by which these graceful little shallows are carried over these forest routes. Along the carries, as well as the streams, beautiful mosses, delicate ferns and sweet wild flowers abundantly cluster, lending rich perfume to the mountain air, and grace and beauty to the woodland scenery.

Long Stillwater and W. Canada Lakes are visited. (See p. 47). $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the S. W. of Jock's L. is South L. Reservoir; and 2 m. W. of that is North L. Reservoir; the first accessible by path, and the latter thence by road. These once pretty lakes are headwaters of Black R., and are termed "Reservoir," on account of their being employed as "feeders" to the Black River Canal. Their length respectively is about 2 m. South L. is especially famous for fish, and what is remarkable for a North Woods lake, furnishes not only trout, but suckers, and in abundance.



THE CARRY.—(RUSSETON BOAT.)

It was once an extraordinary place for *lake* trout, and even at a recent date, many very large fish have been taken by trolling. There are also some fine speckled trout, but they are not as plentiful as formerly. The increase to the flow line in this lake, has interfered with the production of fish, as well as with the scenery. On the divide between Jock's and South L., it is a very easy matter to get lost. It is said that more men get "turned around" here than in any other locality in the woods.

The Woodhull Lakes, sources of Black R., are visited

from this vicinity by following good paths and roads extending to them. Distance 6 to 9 m. From the upper end of North L. it is $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. by path to Canachagala L. (See p. 52).

The route from Prospect to Wilkinson's also extends to the Piseco and Pleasant Lakes region, as follows:—Prospect to Wilkinson's 16 m.; Griff Evan's, 3 m.; Morehouseville, 4 m.; foot of Piseco L. 10 m.; thence to L. Pleasant, 14 m.; total distance from Prospect, 47 m. The road is in good condition, except that portion (9 m.) lying near and alongside Piseco L.

HEAD-WATERS OF WEST CANADA CREEK. *

To one weary of the tameness of "kid glove" fishing, a visit to the head-waters of West Canada Creek will afford a pleasant and exciting contrast.

From Ed. Wilkinson's *old* place, near the Upper Forks (junction of E. & W. Branches of W. Canada Creek) a foot-trail extends about a mile above the mouth of Indian R.; beyond this is virgin forest, which has rarely been invaded even by the most adventurous sportsmen. Commencing at Prospect and following the winding course of this creek, we will find, perhaps, the most beautiful trout stream in America. Leaving Prospect, we travel on the N. side, 2 m. to Gang [Hinckley's] Mills. Here, those desiring to go to Grant, Ohio "City," or Gray, must cross the bridge. But the former (N. side) is the better route to Wilkinson's; so we adopt it and proceed accordingly. Four m. farther are the Forks, where Black Creek unites with West Canada. Here, if so disposed, we may fish during the day, with or without boats, and after a rich day's sport, return at night to Prospect.

* It is generally estimated that the first waters of the W. C. Creek are found about ninety miles from its junction with the Mohawk River, near Herkimer Village. The several lakes that have received the particular name of "West Canada," are partially described on another page. But it is claimed by the best authorities, Geo. H. Worden and others, that there are really myriads of W. Canada Lakes. Says Mr. Worden: "The Canada Lakes are all the lakes which supply the West Canada Creek; and their name is legion. Thirty-five miles N. E. of Utica you commence to come upon them, and for miles the wilderness is dotted here and there with lake or lakelet, filled—aye, more than filled with the speckled beauties, discharging their waters by small brooks or creeks into the West Canada. I have fished in both salt and fresh waters in many different places, yet have I never found sport like this. West Canada Creek is the home of the Silver Trout, the most beautiful of all the species."

Two m. above the Forks we reach Hess Rifts, where, if willing to wade, we may soon fill our baskets. Four m. beyond (12 m. above Prospect), is the Conkling Place, where a small brook ("Conkling") flows into the Creek, and from this brook to the ruins of old "Conkling" bridge, the angler will find superior trouting. Geo. H. Worden,* with a party of four, in June, 1876, caught over 300 fine trout in less than six hours of fly-fishing.

Wilmurt Falls (50 ft.) lend additional attractions to this locality. From Conkling's it is 4 m. to the "Hunter's Home," Ed. Wilkinson, proprietor, where we usually find a dinner of savory trout awaiting us. Four Mile Creek enters W. Canada just opposite Ed.'s house. In the vicinity within $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 m. are 4 good trout lakes. From this point, some of our party propose to visit Jock's L.; so Ed. takes them aboard, and for 5 m. they journey on, over very passable roads, meanwhile passing Griff Evans' Hotel (3 m.); then Ed.'s *old* place (2 m.). Just beyond this where they cross Big Brook, which flows from Little Salmon L., N. W.,† they strike into the Jock's L. road, and at the end of $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. reach that lake. They do not ride far on this road before they are disposed to get out and walk, leaving Ed. with the horses to clamber over huge boulders and up steep elevations, over logs and through tree tops, until the novitiate stares with wide-eyed astonishment upon the wonderful performances of horses and wagon. Some time after dark the shanty is reached, and the boys with ferocious appetites are ready to devour what chance may throw in their way. After a "good night" smoke they "turn in" for the best night's sleep that has closed their eyes for many a month. Ed. turns his team homeward after promising to see them again at a certain date, and in the darkness of night retraces the long $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. Next morning finds him ready for the next party.

Those of us who remain, hire a cheap conveyance, also of Wilkinson, which transports us to the "Frazier Clearing," ($6\frac{1}{2}$ m.) via. Griff Evans'. Now we must bid adieu to our driver, shoulder our knapsacks, and falling back upon primitive locomotion, proceed more at leisure. A

*To this accomplished sportsman, we are indebted for the graphic description of W. Canada Creek.

† L. Salmon L. ($1 \times \frac{1}{4}$) lies $\frac{1}{4}$ W. of the road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. this side of Jock's L.

foot trail of 2 m. brings us to Jock's Lake Outlet. Here in a good log shanty we take lodging for the night,—perhaps adopt it for a permanent camp. In the morning one of our party throws a fly into the Outlet and immediately fastens a fine trout; another goes to the Creek, but a step distant, with the same result. In half an hour trout enough for breakfast are steaming over the coals, with the boiling coffee alongside. The waters here are literally alive with trout. Half a mile above the Outlet, upon the other side of the Creek, the Metcalf comes tumbling and sparkling down over the mountains from Metcalf L. Up the Metcalf $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 m. enter the outlets of the 2 Rock Lakes and Little Pine P., more beautiful than the tongue can describe. One m. above, the outlet of Big Rock L. enters the Metcalf from the S., and perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther up, the waters of a chain of 6 small lakes, N., are received. Starting again from the Outlet shanty, we follow a trail for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the mouth of Indian R., which enters the West Branch upon the E. side. 2 m. up this is a lovely stillwater, full of trout, and extending over $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. At the head of this stream (4 m. farther) is Spruce L.; not much visited, because hard to reach. If we are adventurous we will go there, and be rewarded by fine sporting and charming scenery. (See p. 44). The Metcalf and Rock Lakes are more noted as hunting grounds, than any other part of this locality. From the mouth of Indian R., bearing mainly N., the trail can be followed by a *good* woodsman; if not such, our compasses and the stream must be our guides. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Indian R. shanty, we come to the 4 m. Stillwater, which extends the distance its name implies. Here are larger fish than in the stream below. Otter Creek, flowing from Otter, Deer and Moose Lakes, lying N. E. of Jones L., [3 m. N. E. of Jock's L.] discharges into this stillwater, [N.] [See p. 46].

Above, we strike the rocky rift fishing and we can walk for miles in the bed of the stream upon huge rocks, which lie so closely together that we will scarcely wet our feet. Small streams, probably the outlets of small lakes enter the Creek at intervals, mountains arising upon either side. We pass on the way "Madcap Violet," the outlet of Gull L. [N.], and finally the Long Stillwater is spread before us. Beyond the most poetic visions of the woodland dreamer is

the loveliness of this crystal stream. No man can stand beside it and not feel the inspiration which moulded the character of Isaak Walton—moving him to mighty deeds [piscatorial.] Above this not much is known. There is an extravagantly beautiful stream filled with trout, extending a great distance, [See p. 47] and very trying to weak knees and empty stomachs. If we go farther we are apt to get lost; so let us return while return we may.*

Starting again from the Upper Forks we cross the bridge to the right, at Nobleborough, and following the *East Branch* 4 m., arrive at Morehouseville, a mere hamlet, which lies about 80 rods from the stream, upon the S. side. Two m. N. E. of this, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the main road, is the Sportsman's Home, which is well entitled to that name.

Good accommodations are furnished here at very moderate rates; and the proprietor, T. C. Remonda, [P. O. Morehouseville, Herkimer Co., N. Y.] officiates as guide. This little hotel [to be enlarged soon] is situated near the edge of the forest, within 20 r. of the East Branch of W. Canada Cr. and at the base of the range of mts. rising N. of this stream. Majestic peaks lift their summits in nearly every direction. The Big Meadow Mt. nearly 2000 ft. above tide; the range S. of G. Lake; also a towering pinnacle in the vicinity of L. Pleasant, are plainly visible from the house.

From Remonda's to Griff Evans', where the road branches for Jock's L., it is $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Wilkinson's, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Prospect, $25\frac{1}{2}$ m. In the opposite direction it is 8 m. to Piseco L., and 22 m. to L. Pleasant. One m. E. of Remonda's at the termination of the branch road is "Matteson's Mountain Home," now owned by an association of gentlemen from Utica, who maintain it for themselves, and their *invited* guests. Their forest park embracing 3000 a., in which lies concealed the glistening silver of many a lake, is a most charming and interesting section of the Adirondacks, though comparatively unknown to the *general* tourist.

The East Branch from the Forks up affords excellent fishing; indeed this applies to *all* the waters above Wilkinson's; for any kind of a fisherman will fill his basket in from 1 to 3 hours. Upon the N. side [$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Sportsman's Home by road] is Wilmurt L.; lying on the summit

*Several interesting mountains rise near Long Stillwater, one of which is very rocky and precipitous.

of Mad Tom Mt. 2700 ft. above the level of the sea, up which we climb in reaching this lovely trout-producing sheet [$2 \times \frac{3}{4}$]. As this is *private property*, none can fish here without special permission from the Mountain House Club. The outlet of this lake entering the E. Branch 3 m. distant, presents remarkable scenery through its entire course; first leaping down the mountain side with a fall of 500 ft. to the mile, and anon rushing with great velocity through deep and narrow canons whose walls of solid rock rise 20 to 30 ft. on either hand.

Crossing Wilmurt L. [1 m.] we carry 1 m. N. W. to Snag L. [$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$] a pretty little pond, famous for its speckled trout; thence 1 m. N. to Metcalf Creek, a cold trout stream; thence 1 m. N. to Little Rock L. [$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$]; thence $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. W. to Little Pine P. [$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$]; thence 2 m. N. E. to Twin Rock L. [$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$]; thence 2 m. E. to Indian River Stillwater [Remonda's Camp]; thence it is $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. by boat to head of this Stillwater; whence we carry $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. to the wildly beautiful Spruce L. [$2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$] 2,188 ft. above tide. From this it is 60 r. E. to Balsam L. [$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$]; and 2 m. N. W. to the West Branch [trail]; whence it is 8 m. N. [trail] to the first of the Canada L's. From Spruce L. it is 12 m. S. E. by winter road to Piseco L., from which supplies are carried with team and sled to this sheet. Three m. from Spruce L. the route crosses Miami Cr., a source of Lewey L., and one of the finest of trout streams.

From Remonda's Camp at I. R. Stillwater, it is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. to Eureka P. [$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$] E. and S. E. of which are Cranberry and Deer P's, and T. Lake.

From Wilmurt L. it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. [trail] to Big Rock L. [$1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$] which affords beautiful scenery, fair trout-fishing and good deer-hunting. Thence it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. by blind trail over a mountain to Metcalf L. [$2 \times \frac{1}{3}$], discovered half a century ago by "Uncle Metcalf," the chum of Nat. Foster and Jock Wright. As an exception to the general rule, this lake contains no speckled trout. The outlet, Metcalf Cr., vehemently dashes down the steep slopes of the mountain, frequently wearing its path through iron-looking rocks and forming several picturesque waterfalls from 25 to 100 ft. high.

Those who visit Sportsman's Home, generally fish largely in Pine ($1 \times \frac{3}{4}$) 5 m. E. (2 m. by boat and 3 m. carry), and

G. (1 x $\frac{1}{2}$) Lakes, [1 m. E. of Pine] upon the S. side of the stream and easily accessible. The former has 3 islands and is a most attractive sheet. Farther up the East Branch [8 m.] is a waterfall, 60 to 80 ft. in height, rivalling in beauty the more famous ones below. From Sportsman's Home to Spruce L. it is 12 m. N. E. by mere trail. To Morehouse L. it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E. To the Upper Stillwater on the E. Branch of the W. Canada, it is 8 miles N. E. *via Pine L.*, by trail. This navigable stillwater—2 m. long—affords capital trouting. Two m. above its head and 5 m. N. E. of Pine L., are the supremely beautiful Walton Falls, 580 ft. in height, and affording with the wild surroundings, one of the sublimest spectacles the region offers. Midway between the stillwater and the falls, are found natural "ice-houses," where, between the numerous rocks, ice constantly abounds.

Now let us return *via* Wilkinson's to the Forks proper, or junction of West Canada with Black Creek. It is worthy of remark, that none of the lakes which form West Canada Creek, neither any tributary or the Creek itself, contain salmon trout. Not so, however, upon either side; for all the lakes of any size forming Black R., as also all those feeding the Sacondaga upon the S. E. abound with them. No good trouting will be found in Black Creek below Gray. The stream here is sluggish, falling only about 5 ft. between Pardeeville, 1 m. above Grant, and the Emory farm, 3 miles above that. This portion contains many bullheads, dace and suckers, and a very few trout. Above Gray we strike good trout fishing, both in the stream itself, the numerous lakes which go to compose it, and their outlets. The trout however are much smaller than those caught in the West Canada—not so slim and silvery and with meat more red.

Mount Creek, outlet of Mount L., and Worden's Creek, flowing with its 2 branches from N. Branch L., Mud, Worden's and Jerseyfield Lakes [$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$] enter Black Creek between Grant and Gray [N.]*

Two m. above Gray at the Alfred Bly place, we will find accommodations, guides, &c., and be directed to excellent sport; an hour's walk from the house taking us to superior

* Prospect to Grant, 5 m.; Gray, 7 m.; Mud L., 8 m.; Jerseyfield L., 2 m. Total, 22 m.

fishing grounds, in nearly every direction. Care should be taken in this locality to keep direct bearings, for the woods are cut up in every direction by bark roads, running generally in circles, which are well calculated to mislead the unwary.

To sum this country all up, the best fishing, as well as the most romantic scenery of all these streams, is to be found upon the *West Branch* of West Canada Creek. Here a man will form an attachment for the handiwork of Nature, which will never leave him ; and if his days should be prolonged to even four score, he will re-visit this place again and again in his dreams, and will find himself over and over longing for a chance to cast a fly once more upon its rippling, dancing waters, and to feel the tug of the speckled beauties at his hook. The house of Ed. Wilkinson is the magic key which unlocks all its enchantments, as he can best inform you where to go to receive the greatest amount of enjoyment in the smallest space of time. Write to him and you will find him always punctual at every time and place. [P. O., Wilmurt, Herkimer Co., N. Y.] Here let us say that any parties desiring guides who can be relied on for this whole section, both for their knowledge of the woods and woodcraft, their skill in cooking, shanty building, etc., will do well to write to "Geo. Wright, Norway, Herkimer Co.," or to "A. E. Jones, Prospect, Oneida Co.," to meet them at Wilkinson's or Prospect. And those desirous of exploring the *East Branch* of the West Canada, or the neighboring lakes, ponds and streams, should secure the services of T. C. Remonda, who as a guide and companion, has perhaps no superior in the entire wilderness.

ROUTES FROM WILKINSON'S TO THE STILLWATERS AND
HEADWATERS OF W. CANADA CREEK.

[I.] Wilkinson's to Indian R. via. stream,	-	12 1/2	m.
Indian R. [mouth] to foot of Lower Stillwater,	-	5	"
Lower Stillwater,	- - - -	4	"
Rift between Stillwaters,	- - - -	3	"
Long Stillwater,	- - - -	10	"
Head of I.'g Stillwater to 1st Canada L. via. stream,	-	11	"
Total,	- - - -	45 1/2	"

[2.] Wilkinson's to Jock's L.,	- - - -	14½ m.
Carry thence to foot of Lower Stillwater,	- - - -	3 "
Lower Stillwater,	- - - -	4 "
Rift between Stillwaters,	- - - -	3 "
Long Stillwater,	- - - -	10 "
Head of L'g Stillwater to 1st Canada L.,*	- - - -	11 "
Total,	- - - -	45½ "

The latter is the favorite route; good trails have recently been made from point to point.

Third: From Remsen† to Bellingertown, 10 m.; thence to Dawson's old place, 7 m.; North Lake, 5 m.; South Lake, 2 m.; thence to Jock's L.; 3¾ m. Road, rather rough. Parties ride to the head of South Lake and then take boats to the head whence the pathway leads to Jock's Lake [1¾ m.] The same localities may be visited from Remsen by the way of Prospect [2 m.] or *via* Wilkinson's [16 m.] Travelers, at the outset, are provided with pleasant quarters at Hotel Bristol, Remsen.

Fourth: From Alder Creek Station to Alder Creek Corners [Thurston's Hotel], ¾ m.; thence to Forestport [Sherman House], 2 m.; Bellingertown, 6 m.; where the route joins the one starting from Remsen Or from Forestport to White Lake Corners [Studor's Hotel], 6 m. [a road diverges here to White Lake, 1½ m. N. W.—Hulser's Hotel]; John Landson's place, 3 m.; Woodhull Lake, 8 m. Total, 19¾ m.

HEAD-WATERS OF BLACK RIVER.‡

Lying between the head-waters of Moose R., on the N., and the West Canada on the S. and E., are several extensive chains of lakes and streams finding their outlet eventually in Black R. at the head of the State feeder, in the town of Forestport, Oneida Co. The largest of these lakes

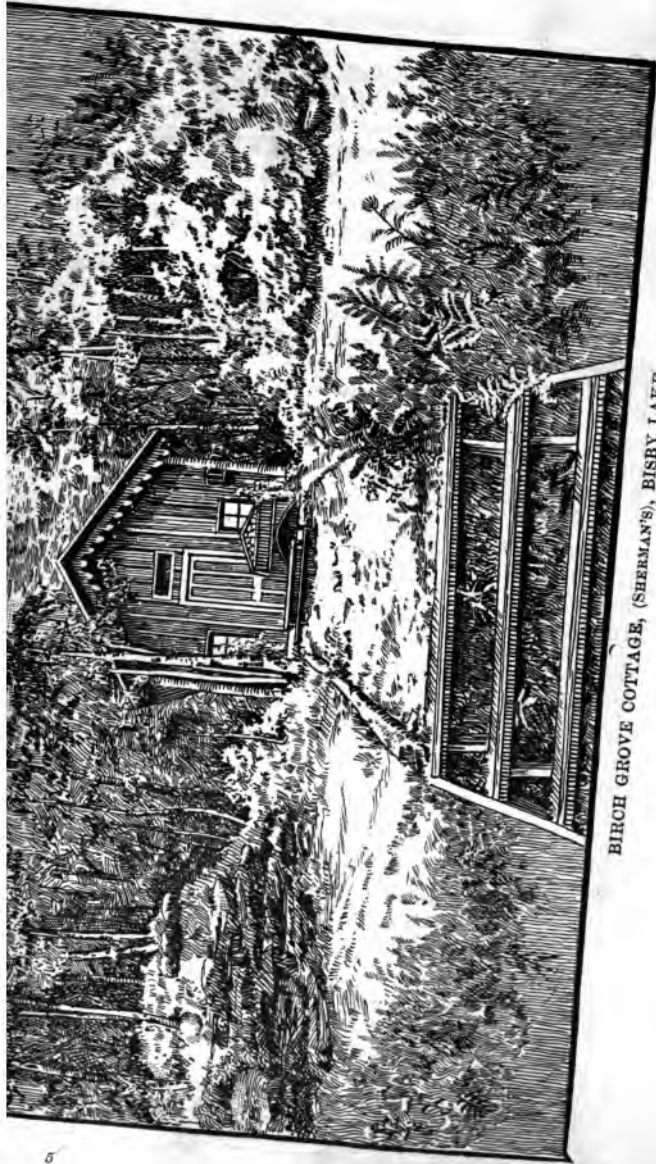
* Or follow trail leading from Wilson's Camp over a mountain, 6 m.

† In the vicinity is Baron Steuben's Monument; also Starr's Hill, the summit of which affords an admirable survey of a broad expanse of territory reaching into the great North Woods.

‡ Black R. (Ind. *Ka-hu-ah-go*, "great or wide river") rises in Herkimer Co. and after flowing 108 m., empties into Black River Bay, at the foot of Lake Ontario. The water of its most important tributaries is *discolored* by organic matter, iron, etc., which originated its name.

is the Woodhull, being at the head of the stream of that name which enters the Black R. at Forestport. This lake has been appropriated by the State as a feeder to the Black R. Canal, and through that channel to the Erie, on the long level between Utica and Syracuse. The lake has been raised 20 ft. by a dam at the outlet—a substantially built structure—and sets back sufficiently to take in what was formerly known as Wolf L. at the W. end, which now forms a connecting part of the reservoir. The whole sheet including Wolf L. is 5 m. long and has an area of 1,236 acres. The water of this reservoir is never drawn upon except in the driest times. So great is its body, that a draft from the flood gates lowers the lake only about 2 inches in 24 hours. The lake once drawn down to the flood gates requires 2 years to refill. It has no large streams for its source, the supply coming only from springs and small rills. The Woodhull has long been a favorite lake for the salmon or lake trout, and sometimes they are caught of great size. Wolf L. is noted for *large* fish. There are also speckled trout in Woodhull L. but they are generally in deep water and are not often caught except at baited buoys. There is a house at the dam which is occupied by the reservoir keeper during the season of canal navigation only. Accommodations may be found there for the hunter and fisherman. There are also some camps on the N. shore of the lake, which are occupied through the sporting season. Near the head of the lake on the same shore, is a carry leading to the Fulton Chain. It strikes the S. Branch of Moose R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., just below the ox-bow, then passes W. to the river, near the foot of 3 mile stillwater, navigable for row boats. At the head of this stillwater, the trail strikes northeasterly about 2 m. to Panther L.; thence $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. to little Moose L., and crossing this sheet we strike an old path of $\frac{3}{4}$ m. which ends at the First L. of the Fulton Chain, about opposite Dog Island.

It will be seen that access to Woodhull L. is far from difficult. From Alder Creek to White Lake Corners [$8\frac{3}{4}$ m.] the road is in good condition. Here turning to the E. it crosses Bear Creek, and continues thence 11 m. to the Woodhull dam. The larger part of this is a State road, generally kept in fair traveling order. The time of travel from Alder Creek to the dam is usually about 6 hours.



BIRCH GROVE COTTAGE, (SHERMAN'S), BISBY LAKE.

A few rods below Woodhull L. [S.] is Mud L. [$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$] and a little farther on, [S.] Sand L. [$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$] both belonging to the Woodhull Chain. Sand L. is also dammed up for a reservoir, setting the water back into Mud L. These lakes were formerly excellent fishing grounds, but the overflow of so much new ground has injured the fishing. Lake and speckled trout are, however, still caught in them by diligent fishermen.

A few miles below Sand L. is Chub L. This lake has a long inlet of stillwater, which contains some excellent spring holes, and the lake itself has some speckled trout. Little Woodhull L. lies S. E. of Chub L. Its outlet is the Little Woodhull Stream which enters Woodhull Creek near its mouth. Little Woodhull L. is remarkable for its beautiful sandy beach extending clear around the lake. It was formerly a favorite resort of the deer. Much hunting however, has driven them farther back in the woods.

The next lakes of importance in this section, are North and South Lakes, connected with corresponding branches of Black R. They are approached from the railroad settlements by wagon roads respectively from Prospect and Remsen. [See pp. 37, 47]. The distance to North L. from either of these places is 22 m. and to South L. 2 m. farther. The reservoir keeper has a house at North L. which can accommodate on a pinch, a dozen guests. The road, especially the last 5 m. is generally bad. The damming of these lakes has raised the water in each 20 ft. greatly marring the surrounding scenery. There are no game fish in North L. except at the head, where the N. branch enters. Here in August may be caught some good speckled trout. Lake trout fry were put into this lake several years ago, but do not seem to have prospered, as no fish of the kind are caught here. As the lake is mostly made waters, it is probable that the foul bottom caused by the new flow line, is not favorable to fish development.

Two miles below North L., on Black R., is a stillwater containing a number of fine spring holes. Here from the first of June to August is found good speckled trout-fishing. The fish generally are of good size and very gamy. Fair accommodations for a limited party may be found at Reed's, [Dawson's *old* place] on the road to and 5 m. W. of North

L., at the point where Otter Creek enters Black R. At the road-crossing at this spot, is a spring remarkable for the coldness of its water. It is like ice-water, even in the hottest days of summer. The spring crops out on the river bank and comes evidently from a source of great depth—doubtless some deep mountain gorge filled with snow and ice most of the year. A trail of $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. in a N. easterly direction from South L., extends to the head of Jock's L. on the West Canada waters.

Between the Woodhull waters and those of North and South Lakes, just described, is a chain of lakes lying upwards of 2,000 feet above tide water, known as the "Bisbys." They were discovered by a hunter and trapper bearing this name. It is said that one day while on Woodhull, he heard the call of a loon,—such a call as this bird gives when on water, which is different from its note in flight. He followed in the direction of the call, and found the Upper or First Bisby [$1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$]. Surely he found "a joy forever" when he struck this charming sheet. Its beauty is a theme for the inspiration of poets. The lake is a prolonged oval, with high rocky bluffs on the N. shore, and several beautiful bays at the lower end. A few rods below this lake, and separated from it by a short inlet only, is another of larger size, called Second Bisby L., [$1 \times \frac{3}{8}$]; totally different in contour and setting, but scarcely less beautiful than its lovely sister, containing a number of wooded islands and several weird bays. Tumbling into this lake over a single rock, 20 feet in height, come the waters of Chamber L. Nothing but this rock keeps the water from emptying out like an overturned bowl. Chamber L. is a sheet of considerable size, which just showing itself at the rock outlet, goes hiding back in the woods out of sight. There is a Third, sometimes styled Rugged L., [$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{8}$] and a Fourth Bisby, ($1 \times \frac{1}{4}$) below those described, but neither have the beauty of the 2 upper lakes. The waters of the 3 upper lakes are cut off from their natural outlet at the Third L., where the State has caused a dam to be built to turn off the water through a ravine into Sand L. The natural outlet is to the Woodhull Stream.

The remarkable feature of the Bisbys, is the peculiar kind of trout they contain. They are a species of the lake trout, but quite different in form and quality from those of

the other lakes in the Wilderness. They are long in body, with small heads and mouths, black-backed and silver-bellied. Their flesh is entirely white and of surpassing delicacy. They are hard and firm, and have the best keeping qualities when out of water of any variety of the trout family known. They run generally from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound to a pound in weight, and are very rarely of larger size. In 1877 one was caught with rod and line, which weighed $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; another $2\frac{1}{2}$; but these were exceptional weights which may not be seen again in many years. The peculiar character of this fish is attributable to the extraordinary purity of the Bisby waters, and the excellence of the fish food they contain. These lakes have hard sand or gravel bottoms, and are supposed to produce some animal or vegetable substance especially adapted for fish feed. The Bisby trout, except for a few days in the month of May, are caught only in deep water, at buoys baited with cut fish.* During the last 2 weeks in May, they may be taken at evening with rod and line, small pieces of dace or shiners being used for bait. They will not take artificial flies. Just as the sun disappears behind the western hills, they may be seen rising all over the lake. At nine or ten they subside into deep water and are not seen again till sunset of the next day.

One mile E. from the Upper Bisby, the peerless Canachagala, [$1\frac{3}{4} \times 1$]

—lake of the green promontory and the rocky islands, situated almost up in the clouds—lies like a sleeping beauty in its mountain cradle, wrapped in a drapery of softest tinted foliage. The name is an Indian one, signifying rocky lake, or rocks in the water. It lies in a ravine of rocks, the latter forming the most romantic surroundings. The lake is a tributary of the S. Branch of Moose R. The outlet enters this stream at the famous Canachagala Spring Hole, 5 m. from where it leaves the

* A buoy is simply a small log anchored in water from 40 to 100 feet in depth, by means of a stone and rope or cable formed of strips of bark tied together. Around this floating log, chubs, shiners, minnows, &c., cut into small pieces, are thrown morning and evening, for a day or two, producing a sort of rendezvous or feeding ground for trout or other fish. Afterwards—say 12 or 24 hours—the fisherman repairs to the spot, and after fastening his boat to the buoy, with a long line and a large hook baited with a minnow, generally succeeds in capturing a satisfactory quantity of the portly fellows that have been feasting on the food he has furnished them. Care should be taken however, not to overfeed the fish, or they may become so gorged they will not take the bait.

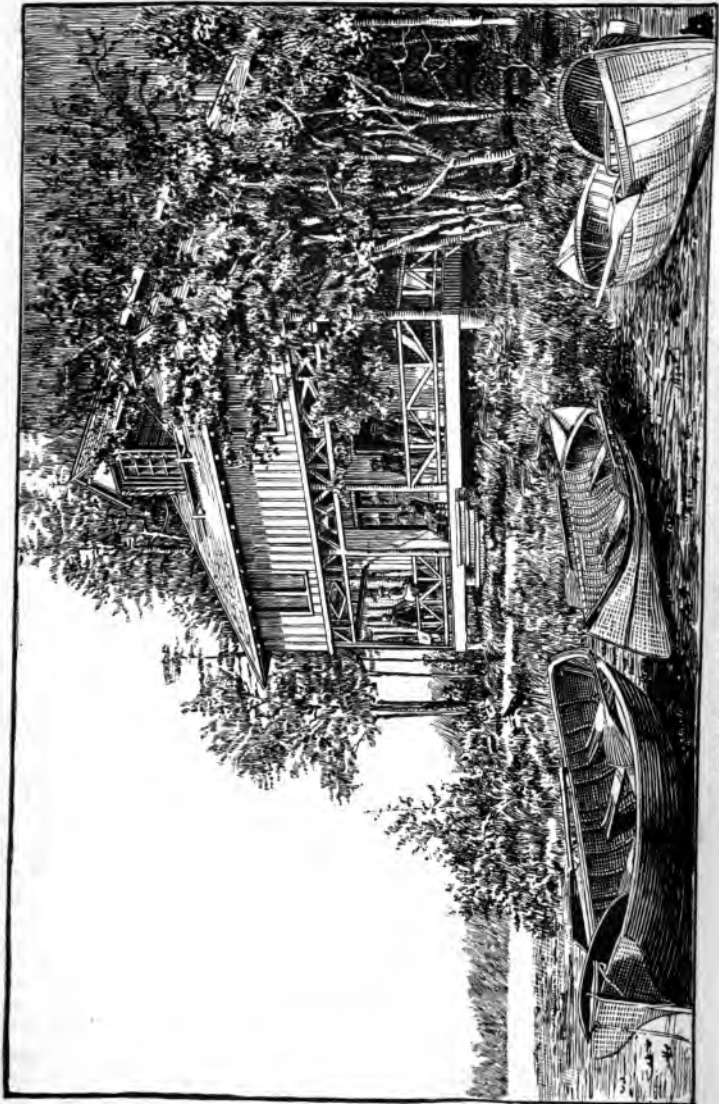
lake. [See p. 66.] For early fishing, this sheet has much repute. Its lake trout are seldom large, but are of excellent quality, and in the fishing season are lively biters. The speckled trout, too, are numerous and gamy; though in the summer months they keep well towards the bottom, where they find plenty of food suited to their tastes, and seem little inclined to test the angler's bait.

The Bisby waters and a considerable portion of those adjacent, have been appropriated by a club of gentlemen* who hold them by a lease from the owners of the Moose R. tract, in which they lie. Their lease covers 7,000 acres and extends from Moose R. on the N. to Lake Canachagala on the S., and by an L takes in the Bisby Chain and a part of Sand and Woodhull Lakes. It contains some of the best hunting and fishing ground in the Wilderness, and being so accessible from the populated center of the State, is regarded as a very valuable sportsmens' preserve. The Club is incorporated. The membership is confined to 20 persons, residing mostly in Oneida County. It is formed on the "Tontine" plan. There is no transfer of membership or interest, but on the death or withdrawal of any member, his interest passes to the company. The membership fee is \$50, and this, with an annual assessment which cannot exceed this sum, pays all the expenses. The Club has erected a house at the First or Upper Bisby, which is said to be the largest and best log house ever erected in the State†. It is 44 feet long by 22 deep, and 2 stories high, with a broad piazza extending across the whole front. Its sides and floors are all of hewn logs, and its roof, of shingles made on the spot. It is situated only 100 feet back of the lake and commands a water view to the head. It has a good landing-place, a large ice house, and several excellent boats are at hand. A road connects it with the head of Woodhull L., whence communication with the dam is had by a large keel boat, owned by the Club. The Club has, by its trails and boats, easy communication with all the

* Gen. Richard U. Sherman, Sec'y. of the Commission of Fisheries, a veteran woodsman, is its President. Speaker, Jas. W. Husted, (the "Bald Eagle of Westchester Co.") is one of its members.

† To Gen. Sherman, our readers are indebted for the admirable description of the Headwaters of Black River.

† The "Adirondack Lodge" at Clear Pond is perhaps, an exception.



MAITRE-BOITZ ET C^{IE} FONDEURS G^{ES} NEGRO-1-1888

best hunting and fishing grounds within a circuit of many miles.

As was before noted, one and a half miles beyond Woodhull is Moose River, where excellent sporting may be found; and 6 m. farther in the same direction is Old Forge. This was the first of the three roads that John Brown, the owner of the "Tract" opened to the settlements, which terminated at Remsen. From the Forge to Woodhull Lake it is now mostly overgrown with trees and only a hunters' trail indicates its course. [See p. 63.] Parties will always find men in readiness at the different villages named on the line of the railroad, to convey them to all the lakes thus far noted, where boats can invariably be procured.

Fifth: Boonville* is a pleasant and flourishing village 35 m. from Utica, possessing a large country trade. Within 1½ m. of it, in different directions, are gas and sulphur springs, and the surrounding scenery is varied and interesting. It is one of the main depots on the U. & B. R. R. R.

Boonville, has long been a popular point of entrance to the "Hunters' Paradise." The people of that village unite in making welcome and aiding pleasure parties. There men can be found who have passed the greater part of their lives in the woods, who know exactly what the tourist needs and what he should leave behind. There guides, horses and conveyances are to be obtained on short notice or on demand, unless the demand prove too great. There is located the Hurlburt House, which for the last 40 or 50 years has been the rallying point of pilgrims to the Wilderness; where they have planned their trips, and where they have returned to celebrate their success with rod and rifle. The flavor of trout and venison is as natural to the place as fragrance to a rose. Many of our readers whose steps are feeble and whose heads are gray, will recall with a smile and a sigh, the days when "Dick" Hurlburt, most genial of landlords, dealt hospitality with a generous hand, and when they told the story of their exploits by his blazing fire. Richard Hurlburt will never again give words of cheer or advice to hunter or fisher; but the Hurlburt House still remains, and under its present able manage-

* It derived its name from Garret Boon who made the first settlement there in 1793, under the auspices of the Holland Land Co. It was first called "Boon's Upper Settlement." Boon proposed to make maple sugar *all the year round* if he found it profitable.

ment is as popular as ever. Parties desiring to have horses, guides, or rooms engaged, or any other arrangements made for them in advance, should address Hurlburt House, B. P. Graves, or C. Phelps, Boonville, N. Y.

Clothing, Hats and Caps, Water-proof Goods and other articles of outfit may be obtained of B. P. Graves & Brother, whose store is within a few feet of the Hurlburt House. These merchants are also extensive dealers in raw Furs, for which they pay the most *generous* prices. They are enthusiastic sportsmen, too, as the several "trophies of the chase" displayed in their show-windows sufficiently prove. Among them is a huge panther which was brought down by the rifle of the senior of the firm a few years since, near Little Moose Lake. A stage leaves Boonville for Old Forge, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; returning on alternate days; fare \$3.00.

The following are the distances *en route* from Boonville to Raquette Lake:—*

Boonville to Moose River,	- -	12 1/2	miles.
Thence to "Arnold's,"	- - -	11 1/4	"
" " Old Forge,	- - -	2 1/4	"
" " Moose River	- - -	2 1/2	"
" " First Lake,	- - -	1 1/2	"
" " Second Lake,	- - -	1	"
" " Inlet,	- - -	20	rods.
" " Third Lake,	- - -	1	mile.
" " Inlet,	- - -	1/8	"
" " Fourth Lake,	- - -	6	"
" " Inlet,	- - -	1/3	"
" " Fifth Lake,	- - -	1/4	"
" " Portage,	- - -	3/4	"
" " Sixth Lake,	- - -	1/2	"
" " Inlet,	- - -	1	"
" " Seventh Lake,	- - -	2	"
" " Inlet,	- - -	1 1/4	"
" " Portage,	- - -	1 1/8	"
" " Eighth Lake,	- - -	1 3/4	"
" " Portage,	- - -	1 1/4	"
" " Brown Tract Inlet,	- - -	4	"
Total, (about)	- -	52 1/2	"

*Route to Woodhull Lakes.—Boonville to Hawkinsville, 8 m.; White Lake Corners, 7 m.; Woodhull Lake, 11 m.;—Total, 21 m. Road good to White Lake Corners.

Several miles from Boonville, after ascending occasional sand-hills, the road enters a partially wooded region; and when the traveler arrives at Moose R. [12½ m.] with an appetite sharpened to a razor-like keenness, by the joltings he has received while passing over the several patches of corduroy occurring on the way, he is ready to dispose of the excellent dinner that awaits his coming at the Hunter's Inn located here. It is truthfully remarked that "no steam whistle or driver's call, will give unwelcome warning that the train or stage is about to start, before the appetite is dulled." The houses of the small settlement here, now called Moose River Village, are mostly occupied by the families of the employees engaged in the mammoth tannery of H. J. Botchford, located at this place, said to be the largest in the State. [Road hence to Botchford's Otter Lake Tannery, 15 m.]

Moose River (Ind., *Te-ka-hun-di-an-do*, "clearing an opening") is twice as large as W. Canada Creek, and is very rapid. The scenery along the most of its course is celebrated for its wildness and beauty. From its principal sources, the "North and South Branch" and the noted Fulton chain of "Eight Lakes," it flows from Hamilton Co., S. W. across Herkimer into Lewis, where it empties into Black River, just above Lyons' Falls.

The angler might spend several days to advantage at Moose River, whipping that and the neighboring waters for trout. Below this point the stream is unnavigable, being broken by falls and rapids. But enterprising sportsmen sometimes pass with boats in the opposite direction—by carrying around the several rapids that intervene—as far as Old Forge [13½ m.] whence they pursue their journey through the Eight Lakes and beyond.

Those familiar with this particular route, will be pleased to learn that a bridge now spans the river here, obviating the necessity of fording or ferrying, as in former times. Reaching the N. bank the serious part of the excursion begins. The road hence to "Arnold's" has long been noted for its outrageous roughness; and probably the observation once made by Judge Stow of Lewis Co., that "this section presented such a forbidding aspect it would make a crow shed tears of blood to fly over it," had reference to this abominable highway. But fortunately it has been



EN ROUTE TO OLD FORGE.



ARNOLD'S.

greatly improved of late ; so much so, that ladies now ride the entire distance on a "buck-board," [Phelps' stage]. Some, however, still prefer pack-horses. It is stated by veracious witnesses that an increase of beauty and appetite is the invariable result of such a trip. Two m. beyond the "Tannery" the branch road starts [l.] for Otter L. Tannery, via Copper L. [$2\frac{1}{2}$ m.] and other interesting waters described in *Route 7th*. Another branches r. leading to Jones' Camp on Moose R. 7 m. And from a point about 60 rods beyond the "6 mile tree" [the woodman's mile-stones used on this route] a path leads [r.] to the famous Middle Clearing Spring Hole on Moose R., $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. Same spot is reached from Old Forge House down the stream 10 or 11 m. Only one portage of 5 rods around rapids, is required. When within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of "Arnold's," by turning to the right from the road and proceeding 20 or 30 rods, Hell Gate Lakes, two secluded little ponds, 30 or 40 rods apart, may be visited. One mile N. W. of them lies another small lake.

The memory of "Arnold's"—long since deserted—is dear to the hearts of the members of the old Walton Club, and hundreds of others, who have enjoyed the shelter of the house. "The old Retreat has outlived its usefulness, and is now falling to pieces from gradual decay. Worms find a home in its rotting timbers, and horses and cattle find protection from the inclemency of the weather beneath its roof. To what an ignoble use to dedicate its historic walls! How many merry gatherings have its timbers witnessed! How many jolly songs and cheery laughters have its primitive walls re-echoed! Alas, never more will its dumb sides resound the hearty jokes that went round in those early days when few drank in the glories of this famous sporting ground."

N. and E. of it the country is as wild, as on the day when Christopher Columbus shipped his baggage for America.

It will be seen that the Arnold place has a history. In 1792, Alexander Macomb, a fur trader from Detroit, purchased of the State of New York, 3,670,715 acres of land for which he agreed to pay about seventeen cents an acre. This purchase embraced a large portion of Herkimer, a small part of Hamilton, and nearly the whole of Lewis, Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Franklin counties. Wm. Con-

stable and Daniel McCormick were equally interested with Macomb in this purchase. Soon after this grant was secured, Macomb becoming insolvent from his losses in the "Million Bank" speculation, Constable became the principal owner of this vast tract. Aaron Burr was indirectly interested in this operation and according to Dr. Hough, the means he took to get released from Constable showed him to be a polished scoundrel.

In 1794, Jas. Greenleaf bought 210,000 acres of this land which he was obliged to mortgage within a year for \$38,000. Subsequently he gave a second mortgage to other parties, including John Brown, a wealthy merchant and capitalist of Providence, R. I. In 1798, Greenleaf, having utterly failed to make the proper payments, the foreclosure of the first mortgage occurred, and the entire tract was struck off at the sale to John Brown for \$80,000, thus costing him about 38 cents an acre. "John Brown's Tract" was long popularly regarded as the whole New York Wilderness; whereas it comprises only about $\frac{1}{7}$ part of that region. Superficially it is 18 miles square and it lies mostly in Herkimer, though it reaches into Lewis and touches Hamilton county. John Brown first visited his forest estate in 1799, when he had it surveyed and divided into 8 townships named as follows: No. 1, Industry; 2, Enterprise; 3, Perseverance; 4, Unanimity; 5, Frugality; 6, Sobriety; 7, Economy; 8, Regularity. It has been said that all these social virtues are needed for the settlement of this region. Brown also then made a clearing at No. 7, [Old Forge] to which he opened three roads, [one leading from Remsen, another from Boonville, and a third from High (Lyons') Falls,] erected a saw and grist-mill and a few log houses, one of which was immediately occupied by his agent and his family. Brown continued to make annual visits to his tract—though these journeys over the rough roads were toilsome enough—till 1803, when his death occurred. But little, at this date, had been accomplished in the way of improving these wild lands.

In 1812, Charles F. Herreshoff, a son-in-law of John Brown, a handsome and accomplished gentleman, went to the tract, full of visionary schemes of founding a magnificent colonial estate, declaring *he would settle the same or settle himself*. The sequel proved that he did the latter.

He proceeded with commendable enterprise to repair the mills his father-in-law had built, to clear nearly 2000 acres, and re-open the roads to the settlements; and he induced 30 or 40 families to locate on what he called THE MANOR. He established a sheep farm and stocked it with 300 of the choicest merinos and some high blooded cattle. This, his first project, proved a failure. He next opened a mine, erected huge smelting works, and in process of time succeeded in manufacturing a ton of iron of good quality which cost him *one dollar a pound!* Here for seven years he remained, expending large sums of money in prospecting for iron and making improvements which brought him no productive returns. Finally, when his fortune was entirely exhausted, he drew upon his friends in Providence where his wife still remained, for more funds to enable him to continue his operations. The draft was dishonored, and stung with mortification and disappointment over the result of his unfortunate adventures, and in view of the utter ruin before him, he committed suicide. It is said that the day before his death he made preparations for going to Providence, and gave particular orders for his men to go out the next morning after he left and fill up a large hole that had been dug for ore. Before commencing their labor, one of them went down to see if any tools had been left; and at the bottom he found Herreshoff who had secreted himself there for the purpose of being buried alive. The next day, Dec. 19th, 1819, he accomplished his object by a pistol shot.

Soon after this tragic occurrence, the settlement was entirely deserted and the improvements went rapidly to decay; though the land was held by the Brown family till about 1850, when it was purchased by E. R. Lyons and others. In 1832, Nat. Foster, the redoubtable trapper and hunter leased the Herreshoff mansion and occupied it with his family for three or four years. Near him dwelt an Indian hunter by the name of Peter Waters, [familiarily called Drid] with whom he frequently quarreled. As he was passing up the stream one day in a canoe, at a place since called Indian Point, just below First Lake, Foster waylaid him and shot him dead. For this murder he was tried, but acquitted on the plea that the act was committed in self defence, [?] the Indian having repeatedly threatened

his life. Uncle Nat. immediately removed to another locality.

Another hunter, Otis Arnold, with his wife and one child, took possession of this lonely forest home in 1838. Here for 30 years he kept the place as a kind of farm hostelry; rearing in the meantime a large family of children, some of whom became famous guides. But this fated locality was destined again to be the scene of a dire tragedy. In Sept. 1868, Arnold became involved in a desperate quarrel in his house with a guide named James Short, of Warrensburg. Frenzied with anger, he suddenly seized his gun and discharged its contents with fatal effect, Short dying 5 hours afterwards. Instantly overwhelmed with the keenest remorse, the wretched man proceeded to Nick's Lake, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, and after filling his pockets with stones and fastening a large one to his neck, entered a boat, paddled to the upper centre, and cast himself into its depths, thus ending his life. In justice to the memory of Otis Arnold, it should be stated that until this hapless incident occurred he had led a spotless life; and many still remember him as a man of the most generous impulses, though doubtless possessed of a fiery temper. Should we not then be charitable in judging this ill-fated man, who never harmed a single fellow creature until in a fit of ungovernable rage, he committed this unpremeditated homicide?

His son, Ed. N. Arnold, continued to run the house as a sportsman's hotel till its final abandonment several years since.

From "Arnold's", the tourist may either follow the smooth and pleasant road to the Forge [$2\frac{1}{4}$ m.] or proceed 50 or 60 rods E. to Moose River, and gain the same point by boat [$4\frac{1}{4}$ m.]

From the old bridge where the road crosses the river, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond "Arnold's," a good portage extends 1 m. S. E. to Nick's Lake, one of the prettiest sheets in these woods. It is only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, but its shores are so serrated with bays and promontories, that it is some 6 m. around it. Trout are plentiful in its waters, which empty into Moose River. Its east inlet flows from a sweet little pond hardly three boat-lengths distant. Two and a half miles S. E. of Nick's Lake is another beautiful little pond, well supplied with speckled trout. Above the bridge $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. the N.

Branch enters the river, l. By diverging from the main stream and following this branch for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from "Arnold's" by path,] the "Indian Spring Hole," a celebrated trout resort is reached. Gibbs' Lake, lying $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther N. is accessible from it by path.

From that it is 3 m. N. [blazed line*] to Lower Safford L.; and $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. [line] to North Branch, from which it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Old Forge. Gibbs' L. has furnished great catches of trout. There are nearly a dozen nameless ponds lying between Old Forge and the course of the North Branch.

At Old Forge, on a slight elevation that slopes gradually to the water—an extended reach of which it pleasantly overlooks—stands the large and commodious Forest House. When tourists are reminded that they are here afforded 10 or 12 m. of boating in either direction, that they can descend the Moose River some 10 or 11 m. before they encounter any serious falls or rapids, or can pass upwards from one beautiful lake to another, until the farther extremity of Fourth Lake is reached, and 12 delightful miles are passed with no interruption to the even tenor of their meditations by a single unromantic carry, none will fail to pronounce this location a most appropriate one for a forest inn. Ladies, especially, will note its superior attractions as a summer resort. The steam yacht "Hunter," Capt. Jonathan Meeker, makes daily trips through the first four lakes, landing at the different private and public camps located on their shores.

From the Forest House it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. fair carry, to North Branch. Here we strike the Gibbs' clearing from which it is $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. W. [marked line] to Gibbs' L. [$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$.] In this wild place, when the Forge was in full blast, Mr. Gibbs located and undertook to wring a livelihood from the soil. But he soon found that there was nothing to encourage agricultural development; for with the exception of potatoes and oats, nothing as food for man or beast could be produced. And such is the fate of nearly

* A "blazed line" in the Heraldry of the Woods, is a route through the pathless forest indicated by marked trees. A broad chip having been cut with the ax or hatchet from conspicuous trees on both of the inner sides of our course within every rod or two, the white surface thus exposed instantly catches the eye as we pass along, and if sufficiently observing, we will have no difficulty in keeping the proper route.

all of the settlements that have been attempted in the Great Wilderness.

From this point it is 2 m. up the N. Branch [stillwater] to the noted Gibbs' Spring Hole, N. side. Hence up the stream to First L. [N. Branch] it is about 8 m. Boating is very difficult, as we must carry over or around some 25 flood-jams on the route. But the enterprising angler who makes the trip will be rewarded by some of the most remarkable trouting that the region affords.

From Gibbs' clearing it is 3 m. down the stream to Indian Spring Hole, before noted. This is where a little stream discharges its icy waters into the river on the N. side. Barrels of trout have been seen in this wonderful pool at one time—even lying in tiers. Hence down the N. Branch [encountering a portage of 30 rods around the falls, just below Indian Spring Hole] it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the main stream [Middle Branch] up which it is 2 m. to Old Forge. Parties going up the river from Jones' Camp to Fulton Chain, must carry 60 rods around the rapids and dam at Old Forge.

Two authors of Adirondack books, whose works on this subject we have perused with great pleasure, allude to John Brown's Tract in terms of exaggerated severity. One of them speaks of it as "the most repulsive portion of the entire region." To say the least, the expression was carelessly chosen. While it is true that the scenery of the western portion of the Wilderness is inferior in mountain grandeur to that of the eastern side, yet its more numerous gleaming *waters* display perhaps equally enchanting attractions. Where within the limits of the Adirondacks can be found a brighter array of glittering links than the Fulton Chain? Where a more lovely sheet than Smith's Lake or the ideal Canachagala? Headley manifested his true appreciation of this section when he wrote the following:—

"The Eight Lakes are connected by streams, and form a group of surpassing beauty. They vary, both in size and shape, each with a different frame-work of hills, and the change is ever from beauty to beauty.

"There they repose like a bright chain in the forest, the links connected by silver bars. You row slowly through one to its outlet, and then entering a clear stream overhung with bushes, or fringed with lofty trees, seem to be

suddenly absorbed by the wilderness. At length, however, you emerge as from a cavern, and lo! an untroubled lake, with all its variations of coasts, timber and islands, greets the eye.

“Through this you also pass like one in a dream, wondering why such beauty is wasted where the eye of man rarely beholds it. Another narrow outlet receives you, and guiding your frail canoe along the rapid current, you are again swallowed up by the wilderness, to be born anew in a lovelier scene. Thus on, as if under a wizard’s spell, you move along, alternately lost in the narrow channels and struggling to escape the rocks on which the current would drive you, then floating over a broad expanse, extending as far as the eye can see into the mountains beyond. A ride through these eight lakes is an episode in a man’s life he can never forget.”

Of the physical outline of this “Tract,” Prof. Lardner Vanuxem, thus remarks in his volume of the Geology of New York:—“The most interesting feature of the Wilderness region is its chain of lakes, placed so nearly upon a level, that but little labor from man is required to connect those of several counties together. The lakes of Herkimer and Hamilton are arranged upon a line which is parallel with the St. Lawrence R. and Ontario Lake, and with the Ohio, etc.; appearing not to be accident merely, but the result of a law whose operations were in their direction, and on several parallels. These lakes, if a communication were opened from E. to W., would be much resorted to. The beauty of their waters, their elevation, and the wild scenery which surrounds them, would not fail to attract visitors.”

We need not here enumerate the many other crystal lakes and rivulets that adorn this section, all situated in the midst of the finest scenery, as they are noticed in their proper places.

Here at the “Forge,” where Herreshoff erected his mills, is one of the best water-powers in the world. The old dam, some 40 ft. long, is still standing, and when first constructed, raised the water in Fourth Lake 2 ft. It has since been raised 4 ft. additionally. No other vestige [except a rusty trip-hammer] remains to remind the observer of the former business activity of the location.

Entering our boats and passing up the stream, pausing at Indian Pt., [l.] to examine the spot where Uncle Nat. shot his aboriginal foe, we enter First Lake. Here we will briefly turn from our route to make an excursion to the sequestered and rarely visited region of "South Branch," of Moose R. Turning sharply to the right, when near the middle of the lake, we pass Dog Island, and land at a little opening about 40 r. this side of the marsh, and thence carry S. over a good path $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to Little Moose Lake. This beautiful sheet probably covers a surface of 450 acres and contains no islands. A long green promontory nearly divides it in twain, and from its elevated summit we obtain an entrancing view of the whole lake, which is one of the purest and deepest on the "Tract." "It has a beach of incomparable whiteness, and the bottom of the lake, which looks like a vast bed of fine white salt, can be seen as we sit in our boats, glittering beneath, at an immense depth."—HEADLEY.

It is famed for the abundance and superior quality of its trout, speckled and salmon, and received its name, as did Big Moose Lake, from the fact that it was once a favorite haunt of the now extinct moose. Moose Mt. rises near its shores. The inlet, which enters its eastern extremity, flows from East Pond,* containing 40 or 50 acres, which is reached by a carry of $\frac{5}{8}$ m. N. E. Its outlet unites with South Branch. Traversing about two-thirds of its length, we land on its S. shore, opposite the rocky point, and carry $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. to Panther Lake, [a jewel of the first water with emerald settings, and really *panther-like* in its wildness] which supplies one of its inlets. Passing over this sheet [$\frac{3}{4}$ m.] we make a portage of 2 m. S. to the South Branch. This carry is a difficult one, but our efforts will be rewarded by some of the very best speckled trout fishing to be found in the North Woods. The noted "Comb's Spring Hole," at the foot of the still water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the the river end of the Panther Lake carry, and "Canachagala Spring Hole," located $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the same point, at the junction of the Canachagala outlet with South Branch [5 m. from Canachagala L.; no path—follow the course of the stream], are of remark-

*Lying N. of East P. and E. of First L., is Mountain P. From East P. a carry leads S. E. 2 m. to Lime Kiln Creek, whence it is a short distance to two other little ponds E. and N. E.

able interest to fishermen. Deer are also found here in considerable numbers. On this stream, and nearly opposite Moose Lake, is a small clearing of several acres, called "Canachagala," and supposed to have been made by Indians. Canachagala and the Woodhull lakes, are visited from this locality by taking a path leaving the river, S., which follows the course of the old Remsen road. Distance to Woodhull L., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m; to Old Forge, in opposite direction, 6 m. The Bisby and Woodhull L's. [p. 51] are also reached from Comb's Spring Hole, *via* Comb's L. [$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$] $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and thence to the two Chub L's. which empty into Upper Bisby L. near by. South Branch is not navigable below Comb's Spring Hole, nor above the Panther L. carry. Near the latter point, Lime Kiln Creek, outlet of Lime Kiln L. 12 m. above, enters South Branch, and at the falls by that name, fine fishing is afforded.

The scenery at the foot of First L. has been greatly marred by the overflow caused by the dam at Old Forge—numerous dead trees lining the banks of the stream in the approach to this sheet. A prominent object in the S. E. is Moose L. Mt. A narrow submerged sand bar forms the line of separation from Second L. which we enter through a channel about 20 ft. wide; and right here on a pleasant point is located the noted "Stickney Camp," erected years ago by a wealthy citizen of St. Louis.

Second L. [$1 \times \frac{1}{2}$] has more abrupt and also finer shores, and is withal more attractive than First L.; but Third L. [$1 \times \frac{3}{4}$] 20 r. beyond by the sluggish strait, with its handsome shape and pure deep trout waters, is deemed the most important of the three. It furnishes excellent salmon [buoy or trolling] fishing, and its principal inlet is E. Creek, a favorite resort of those who seek for *speckled* trout. This deep but narrow stream, densely fringed with alders, is navigable for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Third L. has one treeless grassy islet.

The trail to the summit of Bald Mountain,* an elevation rising from the N shores of Second and Third Lakes, and presenting a majestic front of naked rock, nearly a mile in extent, starts from Perrie's Hotel at the head of Third Lake. Distance to extreme height about 1 m. The path

*This peculiar mt. was recently renamed St. Louis by Verplanck Colvin. It was formerly called Mt. Scope, also Nat. Foster's Observatory; as it was a favorite lookout of that forest ranger.

ascends gradually till the summit is nearly reached, when precipitous cliffs are encountered, the scaling of which render the final portion of the ascent somewhat laborious. The crest, entirely destitute of trees, is composed of smooth gneissoid rock, frequently shaped like the roof of a house; and along the sharp and gently ascending ridge, one can walk nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ m. The southern side has a sheer descent down which we may look hundreds of feet. A charming prospect of wilderness-scenery is here enjoyed. Nine pearly lakes and ponds are in view, and mountains and valleys in every direction as far as the vision extends. At least 140 towering domes are visible to the naked eye, among the most conspicuous of which is the famed Mt. Emmons; though the grand Tahawus, also McIntyre, Saddle Back, Seward, Owl's Head and Ampersand with dim outlines, are included in the grand panorama spread before us.

Passing out of Third Lake you work through a short and rapid channel of the clearest water, ($\frac{1}{8}$ m.) and with all the dramatic effect of the stage, Fourth Lake, the largest and grandest of the group ($6 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$) unfolds itself. The shores now grow high and commanding, and rise in rapid ascents from the gentle undulating hill up to mountain precipices. As you pass along, the points and headlands seem to shift their locations, as if ingeniously disturbed for startling effects. The beautiful hemlock grows to the water's edge, and in the hazy light of a July sun, seems but delicate tracery covering the rugged ground, and giving it everywhere a poetical witchery. The surface of the water, calm and undisturbed, reflects all these beauties with strange precision; and as you gaze, you lose the lines that divide the real from the shadowy world. In the center of this lake is a singular group of rocks, known as Elba Island ($\frac{1}{4}$ a.) Its grey and bright yellow sides, interspersed with stunted vegetation, have a most brilliant effect in the noonday sun, and viewed at a distance, appear like a diamond with emeralds set in the cerulean blue of the surrounding water. Six miles is some distance to impatient hunters, and Elba serves as a magnificent monument to break up the long reach. Some years ago some lads passing in a skiff thought they saw something moving among the brush; a careful inspection unfolded the

sleek form of a large panther. The comparatively harmless shot of a fowling-piece drove the "varmint" into the lake; the boys followed in pursuit, and by some fortunate blows of an oar succeeded in killing it.—[T. B. THORPE.]

Several other islands grace this lake. One mile from the foot is Deer or Big I. containing 100 a., heavily timbered. Then follow Bear (15 a.), Cedar, Dollar, and Gull I's.—the latter being a peculiar rock shooting upwards from the water. On the Cedar I's.—connected by a picturesque bridge—is located the pleasant camp of Fred Hess, where entertainment is offered. Accommodations are also furnished [on the Fulton Chain] at Robert Perrie's Hotel, at head of Third L.; Alonzo Wood's, (the famous guide.) Sam Dunakin's, on N. side; and E. N. Arnold's on S. side of Fourth L. We would especially recommend Wood's Camp, as it is well adapted to the wants of the tourist, and is located on the direct route to Big Moose L. The little steamer Hunter, touches daily at the landing; fare from Old Forge, \$1.00. (See HOTEL DIRECTORY.) P. O. address, Old Forge.

From the head of the lake rise two interesting peaks, Nipple Top and Black Mts., both of which have trails to their summits and afford fine views. There is a signal station on the latter. Mt. St. Louis looms up finely as we look towards the foot of the lake. Five distinct echoes may be produced at this point.

The trout resorts are:—Up Eagle Creek (entering the lake on N. W. side $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Eagle Bay) as far as the boat will float; mouth of a little stream* S. side, opposite Big I. (midway); and mouth of another small stream just below Pine Pt. (Arnold's). Good buoy fishing is also afforded.

We will again deviate from our course to examine another group very interesting to sportsmen, namely: the North Branch (of the Moose R.) Chain. These waters lie parallel to the Eight Lakes, and their particular names are: First,

* This is the outlet of a tiny pond called "Kiver" $\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. lying 60 r. from the lake. Carry starts opposite W. end of Big Island. It has no trout but swarms with "pumpkin seed" fish. Opposite Elba I., S. side, 50 or 60 r. from the lake lies another pond.

Second,* Big Moose, Moss or Morse, Cascade, &c., Lakes. They are reached by two different routes:—(1). We take out our boats about 1 m. above the foot of Fourth Lake, 1, or $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above the Snyder Camp,† situated some 40 r. beyond the first point that we pass after entering the lake. We carry N. $\frac{3}{4}$ m., then cross Big or Carry Pond, $\frac{1}{3}$ m.; thence carry $1\frac{1}{8}$ m.; thence pass over a portion of First Lake ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$), and up the inlet, r. N. E. (Moose R.) $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; thence carry, l, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; thence take stream again $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; thence carry, r. $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; thence through Second Lake $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; stream, N., 1 m.; thence carry, r. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Big Moose Lake.

First L. presents scenery of considerable interest. A mt. around which the carry to Fourth L. leads, rises from its S. shore and Panther and Moss L. Mts. with their savage cliffs, are very conspicuous in the N. E. The pine tree largely abounds along its banks. A few salmon and many speckled trout are taken from its waters. The principal spring hole may be found where Shallow P. outlet enters West Bay. Carry from here to Shallow P. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$) $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W., whose shallow waters contain but few trout (speckled).

West of First L. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. is a pond $\frac{1}{3}$ m. l.; and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of that is another pond.

South of First L., (& W. of Carry P.) are Fly and several other ponds.

Passing down the outlet (North Branch) of First L. several miles, the angler at the important spring holes *en route*, will find extraordinary sport. From this stream about $\frac{3}{4}$ or 1 m. below First L. Little Safford L. is reached by carrying $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.; and Clear P. by carrying 1 m. N. of that; whence we carry $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. to reach Independence L.; thence a carry leads N. E. 1 m. to Independence R. flowing from Otter P. about 2 m. E.

Big Safford L. ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3}$) a secluded sheet lying at the base of Panther Mt. is reached from First L. by carrying 2 m. N.; or from Deep Hole Bay, a noted spring-hole 1 m.

* It is to be regretted that the original names of First and Second Lakes were not retained, as much confusion might thus have been avoided. The former was called "Landon," and the latter "Foster."

† The abundance of cold springs on the shore of this part of the lake, renders it a favorite camping ground. At the Snyder Camp a spring gushes from the rocks so very cold (8 deg. above freezing point) that the want of ice is unknown.

the inlet (North Branch), by carrying $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. furnishes good speckled trout and deering.*

Resuming the route to Big Moose L. and passing up the North Branch from First L. we find the scenery considerably striking. The precipitous crags of Panther and Moss Mts. are ever in view, and the surroundings are of the most primitive character.

Second L. ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$) a charming sheet, (noted for its non trout) is overshadowed by Moss L. Mt. on the opposite side of which lies Moss L., reached by carry of

both the North and South Branches of Moose R. seem fitted by nature to be the home of the trout, and are dear to many an American brother of the rod.

A FISHING TRIP.

BY ERNST HELD.

I made a trip, a stream to whip,
 Where plenty trout in frolic skip;
 Before, Ahem—! I took a sip—
 A fever-ague killing nip;
 So fortified, I let her slip
 My fishing-boat, a tiny snip,
 Down, where below a stony rip
 On Northbranch—Moose, the river's lip
 With kisses leaves a sandy strip;
 There speckled beauties flop and flip,
 Who took the fly with eager leap
 And filled the basket at my hip.
 But joys are fleet: There's many a slip—
 A story old—'twixt cup and lip.
 Crazed by mosquitoes' bloody grip,
 I rose to fill and light my pip',
 Whilst carelessly my bamboo whip
 Was thrown across the seat midship.
 Alas! Alas! My little chip
 Of boat made a preposterous dip;
 I balanced,—staggered,—made a trip,—
 A seatwise fall,—a crash!—"O Rip
 Van Winkle! Saint of woodmen! Keep
 My soul from swearing lest a heap
 Of savory d—s be foul my lip;
 And would it cure my broken tip?"
 Thus did I cry; whilst from the deep
 The largest trout made leap on leap
 And dared me, with a saucy peep
 Of wistful eyes, to catch and keep
 Them, if I could. A splintered tip
 Was the memento of my trip.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Hence it is about 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ m. to Fourth L. (See below.)

Big Moose L. is a beautiful and sequestered sheet, (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1) encircled by a double frame-work of lofty heights, presenting with its varied features of points, bays and islands, (Echo I. the principal one) a scene of picturesque loveliness rarely excelled. On its N. shore is a bay of such remarkable form, that it might well be regarded as a separate lake, being nearly detached from the main body. Big Moose is said to furnish the best June fishing in the Wilderness. Both speckled and salmon trout abound in its cold deep waters, and there is no scarcity of venison here.

The wide and deep N. E. inlet, outlet of the Two Sister P's, and navigable for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., swarms with large speckled trout, and the broad marshes lining its course, form a vast feeding-ground for deer.

From Big Moose, by carries it is 2 m. to Twitchell L., around which cluster a dozen beautiful lakelets; thence 4 m. to Wood's L.; thence 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (passing Lily P.) to the Carthage Road and Loon L.

From Big Moose it is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. (carry) to West P.

From N. end of Big Moose a new route leads to Raquette L. as follows:—Carry 2 m. S. E. to Constable P. ($\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$); thence 1 m. S. to Queer L.; thence 3 m. S. E. to Shallow L.; thence boat down the outlet 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Cranberry P. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$); thence carry 1 m. to Raquette L.

East of Constable P. is Pigeon P., and E. of that is Otter P. They generally have bold shores and varied attractions, and discharge into Big Moose.

(2). From Fourth L. we carry N. from the shore opposite Elba I. $\frac{1}{8}$ m. to a pretty little round pond ($\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$); thence $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to Bub's L.* ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. l.); thence 1 m. to Moss L.; thence 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Second L. North Branch; thence stream N. 1 m.; thence carry r. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Big Moose Lake, (pp. 70, 71). Boats are not usually put in these waters in making the portage to Moss L.

Bub's L. is of remarkable shape and also quite romantic. Another pond ($\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{8}$) sparkles 40 r. S. W. of it.

Moss L. ($\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$), in whose clear waters is reflected the mountain bearing that name, has bold and striking shores

* Arnold used to send his son Otis (now the efficient guide) whom he designated "Bub," to this lakelet to watch for deer; hence its name.

and interesting environments. Both salmon and speckled trout are plentiful here. At the mouth of its outlet at North Branch ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above First L.) the latter are taken in great numbers. The chief inlet of Moss L. is the outlet of Cascade L. ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$) lying 2 m. N. E. (carry). This lonely water is a gem-like sheet with romantic banks and attractive surroundings. The Murray P's. (Queer L.) lie $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of it (blazed line). Cascade L. may also be reached from Fourth L. by a trail starting at Eagle or N. E. Bay; distance, 3 m. It is a rough carry leading over a mountain.

John's L. lies near the route from Fourth to Queer L.

Leaving Fourth Lake, boats are generally paddled up half the length of the narrow inlet, and then pushed the balance of the distance, by the guides; travelers usually preferring to walk over the pleasant portage $\frac{1}{3}$ m. to Fifth L. ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. l.)

Lime Kiln Lake is reached by following a trail leading from the head of Fifth Lake—from a point 10 rods up the inlet, r. Distance 3 m. S. The path is hardly perceptible and the marked trees must be closely observed. This lake is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. l., contains several pretty islands, and is famed for its beauty. It furnishes many large speckled trout. Its outlet—Lime Kiln Creek—discharges into the S. Branch of Moose R. Near it are several ponds reached by good carries.

From the Fifth to the Sixth Lake there is a continued fall the intervening distance of $\frac{3}{4}$ m. With a single lock between these two lakes, a water communication might easily be obtained through the whole extent of the eight lakes. (Simms.) The portage encountered here is a rough one.

The Fifth and Sixth Lakes (both very wild, with marshy shores) are considerably noted as deer resorts. The lily-leaved surface of these wood-embowered lakelets offers tempting pasturage to these gentle creatures, and here many of them meet their doom.

In the Sixth L. is found that remarkable curiosity in vegetation known as floating islands. These are composed of various plants and grasses interlaced, forming movable masses, which do not yield to our weight. On the marsh

at the head of this lake, cranberries are found in abundance.

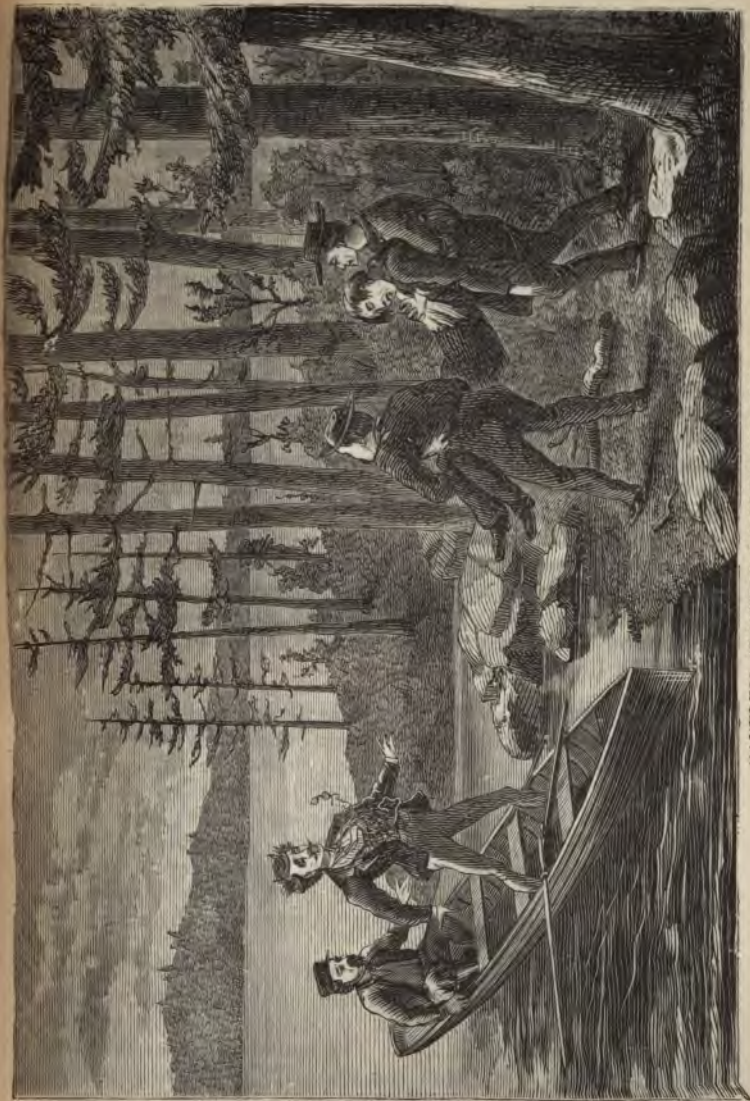
Passing from the Sixth ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. l.) up the narrow and rapid inlet, (1 m.) we enter the Seventh Lake, delighted with the panorama at this point unfolded to us.* This lake (2 m. l.) has one island (Whites) of some 50 acres, not far from its centre, covered with rocks and pine timber, which has become a popular camping place. Near the island off its S. shore, salmon trout have sometimes been caught, weighing from 15 to 20 lbs. in 100 feet depth of water. For speckled trout, visit the little stream that enters near this place, and the inlet and outlet.

South of the lake, near the foot is a connected group of tiny dimples styled Church Ponds.

To reach Bug and Eagle Lakes, 2 little sheets lying alone in the forest, W. of Eighth L., we follow the path N. that starts from the E. shore, about 100 rods N. W. of the mouth of the inlet of Seventh L. The route, part of the way, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is a mere trail, which is followed by the aid of barked trees. Bug Lake is an uninteresting body of water, and its shape is similar to that of a boot, which we think would furnish a more appropriate name. It furnishes no fishing. When leaving this lake on the return trip, by turning sharply to the l. and proceeding 80 or 100 r. we will reach Eagle Lake. The shores of this little loch rise boldly, almost precipitously from the water's edge. It was once famous for its numerous large speckled trout, and it still affords some fine catches.

Continuing our journey up the inlet of Seventh L., we land l. and pass over the fair portage ($1\frac{1}{8}$ m.) to Eighth Lake, ($1\frac{3}{4}$ m. l.) which is one of the brightest links of this remarkable chain. Its scenery, though with slight pretensions to grandeur, is scarcely excelled in beauty by any other lake. Its banks, richly wooded, rise gently to a moderate height, and cast their shadows into its limpid waters which are rarely surpassed in crystalline purity. The surrounding forest—unusually attractive—remains untouched

* Later—The Sixth and the once lovely Seventh L., now present a scene of desolation. A dam has been placed at the foot of the former, and ghastly dead trees now skirt the once bright and verdant shores of these waters. The silver beach at the head of the Seventh, so long the boast of that locality, has disappeared. Its inlet and outlet, from pleasant streams have become dismal swamps, divested of every charm; and thus some of its most attractive features are perhaps lost forever.



CARELESS SHOOTING ON SEVENTH LAKE.

and unspoiled by the vandal ax or match. And it is to be hoped that this smiling sheet may long be preserved in its native loveliness.

On the only island adorning this lake is located the solitary camp of Alva Dunning, the noted trapper and woodsman. Fair buoy fishing is afforded; and at the mouth of its N. E. inlet some speckled trout are taken.

A blazed line extends to Mohegan P., 6 m. S. E.; also to Trout P., E. of S.

Traversing the rough portage from the head of this lake, we arrive at the Brown Tract Inlet, flowing from two pretty little ponds only 20 rods apart, lying about 1 m. W. of the landing, and which may be visited by boat up the stream when the water is high. They are also reached direct from Eighth L., by carry. On an island in one of them, huckleberries abound, which are so large and juicy they might be palmed off for wild grapes. Ten or fifteen years since 17 black bass were placed in these interesting ponds which have multiplied enormously. Many of them have passed down the outlet 5 m. to Raquette L. where they are caught in considerable numbers.

Resuming our journey down the sinuous Brown Tract stream—perchance dragging the craft some distance at the commencement—we wind through a cheerless swamp, (4 m.) and anon the lovely Raquette lies before us. Distance from Old Forge about 26 m.

Sixth: PORT LEYDEN is pleasantly situated in the valley of the Black River, and is surrounded by very handsome scenery. A short distance below the village, the channel of the river is contracted to less than 20 ft. in width, and the torrent rushes through the gorge (first named Hell Gate) with immense force. Several pot-holes have been worn in the gneiss rock to a great depth. Rock Island at this place, is a rugged bluff, whose scenery is highly picturesque, and which is yet mostly undisturbed by the hand of man.

Another very romantic scene may be witnessed in the neighborhood on Sugar R. which tumbles down 100 ft. through a gorge, presenting a succession of steps, having a general slope of about 45°. The banks on either side are nearly vertical, and from 100 to 200 ft. in height. Below the falls, the gorge spreads out into a beautiful vale cov-

ered with a dense growth chiefly of evergreen timber, far above which the massive walls extend on either side. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below, the whole of the river in the summer disappears in the fissures worn by the current, and about 50 rods below, again appears at the surface. A road passes over the natural bridge thus formed. Near this place and in the same strata are caves which have been explored some 200 or 300 ft. in different directions. (Hough's Lewis Co.)

Parties wishing to spend a few weeks in the country will find Port Leyden a desirable location for a temporary residence. Tourists *en route* for the Wilderness are furnished with guides and conveyances by the proprietor of the Douglass House, which has recently been repaired and enlarged with a view to the accommodation of summer guests.

There are two routes from this point to Old Forge; one forming a junction with the Boonville route, about midway between the latter village and Moose River, (11 m.) making the distance to Old Forge $24\frac{1}{4}$ m.; and the other leading to Lyonsdale, 4 m.; thence to Deacon Abby's place 3 m.; thence to Old Forge, merging into the Boonville road about 6 m. beyond Moose R., 18 m. Total 25 m. The first of these roads, as far as Moose R., is kept in good condition. The other is sandy, hilly, unpleasant and almost impassible. Hence people seldom travel that route.

Seventh: LYON'S FALLS,* (formerly called "High Falls") a pleasant hamlet situated near the junction of Moose with Black River, affords some very picturesque surroundings. The cascade from which the village is named, plunges over a ledge of gneiss rock in the Black River, 63 ft. in height, at an angle of 60 degrees, presenting a scene in time of freshets, really grand and beautiful. The precipitous banks, at and below the falls, are so colored by the iron gradually washed from this ledge, that they seem to have been painted by art; hence they are called the "Painted Rocks." Tradition relates that "many years ago, a white man (some claim it was the trapper, "Uncle" Nat. Foster) pursued by Indians leaped safely across the channels here and escaped from his pursuers, who paused at

*Named from Caleb R. Lyon, first resident agent. His descendants residing here, are proprietors of a princely landed estate in the neighboring wilderness.

the verge of the fearful chasm, and dared not fire their pieces at the heaven protected fugitive."

From Lyon's Falls to Carthage, (42½ m.) Black R. is navigated by small steamers.

There is a factory between this place and Lyonsdale, (3 m.) where spruce and poplar wood are put to a new use—being converted into paper by a process recently discovered.

This little village with its romantic environments, fine boating and fishing, should become a popular summer resort. Aside from the falls, Chase's and BRANTINGHAM L. (8 m.) Lyonsdale* and Sugar River Falls, Whetstone Gulf and Chimney Pt., all accessible by good roads, form the chief attractions of this locality. The Walton House is the principal hotel.

The route to Old Forge (24¼ m) unites with the one leading from Port Leyden at Lyonsdale.

* * * * *

Brantingham! pleasing name of a lovely lake† lying on the border of the Great Forest, perhaps 350 ft. above the Black River valley, and 1,400 ft. above the level of the sea. Its banks richly wooded, rise in gentle slopes to a moderate height, and with its various features it presents a scene charmingly wild and picturesque. Two islands, "Round" and "Dark," adorn its waters; the former rising abruptly in mound-like form, on whose elevated ground is perched a little cottage embowered by evergreens, which is rented during the season to the different parties who apply. Dark Island, mostly clothed with *dark* green pines and but a short distance away, is a very popular camping place.

Long Point, a narrow, rounded promontory entirely forest-clad, extends nearly ½ mile into the lake, and forms one of its most attractive features. Indeed it would be difficult to exaggerate the charms of this favored spot. It affords fine sites for camps or cottages; as well as delightful rambles over its smooth, clean grounds, with the bewitching waters of the lake glittering on either side.‡ The

* These pretty falls are on Moose R. in the midst of charming scenery.

† Named from Thomas Brantingham who once owned 74,400 acres of land mostly in this town, (Greig)

‡ Higby's cottage on this point has a charming situation, and when not occupied by the family of the owner, is rented completely furnished, at a moderate price.

constant breeze laden with the sweet balsamic odor of the prevailing tree, and the dense shade of these pines, furnish delicious coolness even in the hottest days. On the lake near this point, there is a remarkable echo which repeats itself 7 times.

The lake ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$) is so serrated with bays and capes, occasionally rimmed with golden sand, that it is said to have 10 or 12 miles of coast; and the natty little steamer *Minnie*, in its frequent excursions through its liquid vistas and along its irregular shores, travels 6 miles in the voyage; fare 25 cts. for the round trip. Brantingham, though a sheet of rare beauty, makes no pretension to the grandeur of the *mountain* scenery witnessed from many of the Adirondack lakes, but its various *other* attractions bring thither numerous sportsmen, invalids and picnic parties, who are never disappointed with the visit.*

The Lake House is admirably situated on a pine-crowned bluff at the termination of the branch road. It is an unpretentious structure of home-like character, and the table is excellent, while the terms for entertainment are so reasonable that nearly all can afford to tarry here for days or weeks. (See Hotel Directory) † The grounds, the shade and the surroundings, are all that could be desired; and from this spot is enjoyed an admirable survey of nearly the entire length and breadth of the sheeny lake. The evenings especially, are replete with gayety and delight. On the water, often flooded with the silvery light of the moon, are merry boating parties; now listening to the plaintive cry of the whip-poor-will filling the star-lit air with its quaint melody; now awakening from their slumbers the reverberating echoes. And, at that witching hour, the rich notes of a cornet produce an effect like that of enchantment. There is an extensive boat livery here for the free use of guests; also a pleasant pavilion covering a large dancing floor; and several neat little cottages.

* This wildly beautiful lake is only 7 m. from that important line of travel—the *UTICA & BLACK RIVER* branch of the *R. W. & O. R. R.*—the only all-rail route to *Trenton Falls* and the *Thousand Islands*, and from which many of the *Wilderness resorts* are reached.

† *Jas. Casler & Sons* have been succeeded by *Wm. W. Wickham*.

Among the rambles and boating excursions that may be taken from the hotel, are the following:—

To the Mineral Spring $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. E. by road. It is situated l. of the farther end of the picturesque bridge spanning the outlet, and luxuriant evergreen and other trees overshadow it. Its waters are strongly impregnated with iron, and contain some magnesia and a trace of sulphur.

It is 2 m. thence by this road, which is a branch of the main road, through the woods to Palen's Mills on Fish Creek. This excellent trout-stream may be reached *en route* $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond the Spring (1 m. from the hotel), by diverging to the right 25 or 30 r.

The road branching right a short distance from the Spring and leading to Northrup's Mills, affords a pretty walk through an avenue of overarching trees. Large and delicious blackberries are very abundant here and elsewhere in the neighborhood.

In the opposite direction—passing Round P. r.—Lake Pleasant (1 m. from the hotel) is reached. It may also be visited from the hotel by two other routes: 1. Boat to Smith's Pt. 40 or 60 r.; thence road through the woods and across the fields $\frac{3}{4}$ m. 2. Boat to head of bay just beyond Smith's Pt., $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; thence good path $\frac{1}{4}$ m.

This little lake (25 a.) was really *pleasant* before its shores were shorn of the bordering trees, and was always noted for its pure, clear, cold water. It has no visible inlet or outlet now, though boats formerly found a passage to Brantingham L. It furnishes pickerel of very handsome shape and color, and of superior flavor. When here, the ramble may be continued to Bullhead or Burr's P. 25 or 30 rods N. W.

Lying $\frac{1}{8}$ m. S. E. of the hotel is Lily or Beaver P., the path to which leads through a handsome grove (Brower's Pt.) which offers delectable views of both lake and lakelet, in opposite directions. Its surface is generously mantled with the pure and odorous white water-lily,* that most sat-

* "No wonder that the Buddhists hail the holy lotus, and dedicate it to the apostle of their faith. The botanical name of the pond-lily is *Nymphaea odorata*, the poetical Greeks having, with their usual good taste, associated it with the water nymphs. The roots are often large, and are buried deep down amidst the mud, while the round, flat leaves, often crimson underneath and attached to lengthy stems, repose upon the surface of the water. The flowers open in the early morning and rejoice in the summer sunshine, but in the afternoon they close again to sleep through the hours of the night. The white of the petals is tinged with a delicate pink, suggestive of the Victoria Regia, the queenly lily of the Amazons.

isfactory of wild-wood flowers. This little loch is an offshoot of the outlet of Brantingham L., flowing into Fish Creek (1 m.). Traces are still seen of the dam built here many years ago by the historically industrious beaver.

Long P. lies only 15 rods W. of the lake, nearly opposite Round I. And here, that curiosity of the vegetable kingdom, known as the Pitcher Plant,* flourishes in profusion.

It is $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. W. of Brantingham L. to Catspaw L., an old-time deer resort, but with nothing else to recommend it. Route:—Boat, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.—landing beyond Dark I., a short distance l. of Partridgeville Landing; thence follow a lumber road (lined with blackberry bushes) through a belt of woods to the highway, (Otter Lake road); thence the way traverses a pasture, and passes through a pleasant pine bordered amphitheater.

Dyers P.—an interesting little “punch bowl”—lies close to the highway some 40 or 60 rods E. of where our route to Catspaw crosses this road ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Hubbard's Hotel).

The several waters just named are perhaps individually tame, and present but few attractions; but as a whole, they form a sparkling setting to the principal jewel, Lake Brantingham.

Again, from Brantingham L. it is 1 m. N. to Otter Creek, one of the best natural trout streams in this section; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. (road) to Crooked Creek, also a very fine trout resort. (See Glendale Route to Otter L., Independence R., &c., &c., p. 85, by which Brantingham L. is most conveniently visited.)

On Otter Creek are several pretty cascades,—4 to 15 ft. fall—which merit a visit. Route from hotel:—Boat through lake to Partridgeville Landing $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; thence road 1 m. to near Partridgeville; thence road (l.) through the woods $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; or road along the lake 3 m.

On Crooked Creek $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Partridgeville begin a series of beautiful waterfalls. There are 3 within a space

*“The flowers alone are curious enough, but as if not satisfied with making them unique, Nature has endowed the plant with leaves which are only surpassed in wonder by the lidded pitchers of *Nepenthes*. These are often filled with pure and delicious water; and when the brooks fail to yield their limpid treasures, the pitcher-plant in the beaver meadow, presents its cup of sparkling nectar to the wearied traveler or the wild gazelle, with almost thoughtful kindness.”

of 2 m., one of which descends 20 ft. This stream is very clear and produces trout of silvery hue.

From the upper fall it is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. by good path to Stony L. (75 a.) which is also reached by trail from Partridgeville 3 m. This picturesque sheet is fitly named. It is long (1 m.) and narrow, and nearly encompassed by rocky shores. It contains one island, and several huge boulders dot its surface. It affords good deering and trouting, and flows into Independence R.

Whortleberry P. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{8}$) also an affluent of Independence R., lies about 1 m. N. W. of Stony L., and 2 m. from Spring or Sperryville, which is 1 m. E. of Chase's L. Immense quantities of huckleberries abound near this deer resort. Reached by road.

Panther P. (pretty) likewise a source of Independence R., lies N. of it, and Bell's P. another source, lies N. of that; and a little farther N. are Francis and Beaver L's at No. 4.

Little Otter L. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$) lies 3 m. N. E. of Brantingham L. and is reached via. a rough winter-road through the woods from the dam at Partridgeville. This attractive water is surrounded by a luxuriant growth of evergreens and is gilded at its upper end by a sand beach. It is very pleasing, and needs only mountains to make it really beautiful. It is noted also for both deer and trout. Its inlets and its outlet—Little Otter Creek—are *all* good trout streams.

Inman P. (4 a.) 1 m. S. of Little Otter L. and 1 m. from Partridgeville by lumber road, swarms with bullheads. Outlets into Crooked Creek.

Long P. lies S. E. of Little Otter.

Pitcher P. (8 a.) lies within 3 or 4 rods of where L. Otter Cr., into which it outlets, enters Big Otter Cr.

The 3 Wormwood P's (muddy) lie $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. W. of L. Otter L. and 1 m. from Sand P. lying S. E. of Chase's L.

Murtaugh P. (1 a.) $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. E. L. Otter L., (no trail) is as clear as crystal, and has no visible inlet or outlet.

Brantingham L. is well adapted as headquarters for excursions to other yet more distant lakes, streams and waterfalls, among which the following are recommended:—It is 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Big Otter L. (see p. 86); and 10 m. to Big Pine L. ($1 \times \frac{1}{3}$ —200 a.) via. the Otter L. route; the road *branching r.* at Botchford's Tannery, from which it is 3 m. of

rough traveling. Big Pine is a beautiful water, adorned by a single island, and a densely wooded mountain rises from its shore. It is admirable sporting ground for deer or trout. Distance thence to Big Otter L. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. E. (trail to the dam). Near Big Pine are East and West P's (25 a. each).

From Big Pine it is 4 m. E. by blazed line to Middle Settlement L. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$), ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. by trail from Brown Tract Road) which takes its name from a clearing once made near it mid-way, on the Deacon Abbey road. It is long and narrow, and of peculiar shape; and is nearly surrounded by bold mountain scenery. Its marshy borders furnish good feeding ground for deer, and it is also productive of trout.

Thence it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by line to Cedar P. (30 a.), which is richly fringed with *cedar* and tamarack trees, and well stocked with *small* trout. Near this carry (midway) rises a cavernous mountain, whose rocky ledges present an interesting spectacle.

Thence by trail $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. E. to Spring or Gibbs L. ($\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4}$)* from which a trail leads $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to N. E. corner of Mid. Settlement L. Spring L. furnishes fine deering and trouting.

From Cedar P. it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to East P., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. (line) to Middle Branch L. (75 a.).

This sheet has bold and rocky shores, and near its outlet an immense boulder 50 ft. in diameter lifts its summit above the water. A sand beach enhances its comeliness, and it is generally pronounced the pearl of this entire group. It affords excellent trouting, especially in May; but rarely any deer. Parties find it a most desirable camping-place, while they resort to Mid. Settlement L. $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile away by good path, for their venison. There is also a small deer-pond near.

Thence through the trackless woods S. of W. it is about 5 m. to Palen's Mills, from which it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. by plank road to Brantingham Lake House. The better route would be the lumber-road leading from Mud Hole to Palen's Mills, 5 miles.

*This is a mooted question. These are doubtless two separate bodies of water, and the sheet lying about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Gibbs L. should be called *Spring L.* (30 a.) which has marshy shores and produces large trout. Midway between them lies Casler P. (6 a.).

From Middle Branch L. to Spring or Gibbs L. it is 3 m. by good trail, where fine fishing is generally obtained. Thence it is $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. to N. Br. Moose R.; thence to Old Forge Hotel $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. (p. 63).

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. W. of Mid. Branch L. (line) perched squarely on the summit of a bold acclivity several hundred feet in height, is Mt. Cascade P. (5 a.) discovered by Frank Perkins of Lowville. The outlet of this little tarn forms a most picturesque cascade; being precipitated down the perpendicular side of the parent height with one sheer fall of 60 ft. With the wild surroundings, it offers a spectacle quite impressive.

The outlets of Cedar P., Spring, Mid. Settlement and Mid. Branch L.'s. form Mid. Branch Stream, which discharges into Pine Creek.

Again, from Big Pine L. it is $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. (trail) to Little Pine L. (30 a.) *via* "Mud Hole," or $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. direct; which is also good ground for sport.

Big and Little Pine, and Mid. Branch L.'s. discharge into "Mud Hole," which is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and 6 rods wide, and is an outrageous expansion of Pine Creek, which enters Moose R. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Fowlersville. The boggy shores of Mud Hole tremble beneath our tread for a space of 40 ft. when touched by the foot. And yet trout are plentiful in its muddy waters, especially in the spring-time. Distance to L. Pine, $\frac{1}{3}$ m. by good road.

From L. Pine it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. (trail) to Copper L. ($\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$), famed for its large speckled trout. It derived its name from the color of its water; the red-sand bottom giving it a *coppery* hue. The abandoned Deacon Abbey road, leading from Port Leyden, (13 m.) and Lyon's Falls, (14 m.) to Old Forge, passes near it. And thus, this cluster of lakes may be reached by pedestrians, though it is no longer passable for wagons. (p. 77). Copper L.—in beauty rarely surpassed—contains 1 pretty island, and outlets into Pine Creek. It may be reached by road from Brantingham L.; distance about 8 m.

North of it $\frac{3}{4}$ m. are 2 unimportant ponds 25 rods apart, of 15 to 20 a. each, which unite in Mid. Branch Stream.

A lumber-road leads from Botchford's Tannery, Otter Creek, to Moose River Tannery, (15 m.) *via* Pine

L., Mud Hole, and Copper L.; uniting with the Brown Tract Road 3 m. from Copper L., and 2 m. from Moose R.

Although the several lakes just named are bounded by no *lofty* mountains, they possess many remarkable features; and though the lumberman and bark-peeler have long been busy in their midst, and numerous majestic pines and hemlocks have fallen a prey to the relentless ax, ("All the pines shudder and heave a sigh, when the lumberman steps on the forest floor.") yet a rich abundance of bright evergreens and other trees still remain; and this sparkling group presents such a combination of charms to the sportsman and tourist, as will long continue to attract them.

Eighth: From Glendale (Higby's Hotel), a little village pleasantly situated on Black River, to Greig,* $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Brantingham P. O. (Hubbard's Hotel) 3 m.; (Brantingham Lake by *branch* road, 1 m.†) Partridgeville, 2 m.: Otter Lake Tannery, 4 m.; Dolgeville, $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Otter Lake, (dam) 3 m.; Otter L. Landing, 1 m. Total, $17\frac{1}{4}$ m.

One and one-half m. from Glendale, *en route*, will be noticed an imposing granite mass of considerable altitude that forms a very conspicuous feature of the landscape, and which is termed "Deer Lick Rock." A salt spring existing near its base, was once the common resort of deer; hence the name. Near this spot is historic ground. In the swamp, by which the rock rises, many relics have been unearthed, which strongly indicate that this was the scene of some fierce conflict in colonial days. Esq. Olliver of Glendale, has quite a collection of interesting specimens found at this place, embracing stone tomahawks, arrow-heads and gun-locks. Engraved on one of the latter, are the owner's name and the date (1779.)

The road from Glendale traverses a picturesque and undulating section of the country for a large portion of the route—now skirting Black R. in a long pleasant reach, now nearly touching the noted Brantingham L., and thence following the course of Otter Creek—and is in good condition (generally well shaded and *enlivened* by occasional patches of corduroy) as far as Dolgeville; thence it is rough traveling through the unbroken woods to Big Otter Lake.

* Greig is a prettily situated village with 2 trout streams in the neighborhood—Crystalline Creek and Cold Brook. Choice of 2 roads (ascending grade) to Brantingham.

† Although Brantingham L. lies 1 m. from the *direct* route to B. Otter L., none who would see a charming water, should pass it unnoticed (p. 78).

Partridgeville, Botchford's and Dolgeville, are mere hamlets. Botchford's Tannery is a mammoth concern, managed by a popular and energetic man, who is also proprietor of the Moose River Tannery to which leads a lumber road (15 m.). From Botchford's a rough road also extends through the forest to No. 4 (11 m.). Parties from that place visit B. Otter Lake most conveniently by this route. There are several nameless ponds on the way.

At Dolgeville there is an immense mill, where large quantities of piano sounding-boards and broom-handles are manufactured. The machinery is so perfect that a log fresh from the stream or woods is converted into broom-handles in 15 minutes. Acadian quiet reigns in this unpretentious hamlet; and though the accommodations are rough, the people are very hospitable, and furnish cheerfully the best they have. Mr. A. L. Leavitt, Sup't of the "Otter Lake Mills," keeps a little store here where camping supplies may be obtained; also a boarding house where guests are entertained at a nominal price. Sportsmen sometimes stop at this place for days or weeks, and whip Otter Cr. with great success. Guides, boats, and camping outfits are usually secured here for the woods and waters beyond.

At the termination of the road at Big Otter L. are 1 or 2 substantial camps where visitors may secure comfortable accommodations. This romantic sheet ($1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$) has handsome bays and points, and in one direction offers a fair mountain view. But devastating fires long since impaired the native beauty of its shores. The dam at the foot of the lake, through the overflow it has caused, has also damaged the scenery. Its outlet is Otter Cr. (Ind., *Dah-ween-net*, "the otter") a stream of considerable volume, frequently clothed with dark woods, which enters Black R. about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. below Glendale. The lake is shallow, (average 22 ft.) and in it is found the *Chara*, by some called the fresh-water sponge. It is not particularly noted for deer, but its fame as a fishing resort has extended far away. It abounds in speckled trout, frequently of large size ($4\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.) Four trout streams enter its waters; but the best fishing will be found at the mouth of E. Inlet. Immense catches have been obtained here.

Up S. Inlet about 1 m. (boat $\frac{1}{4}$ m., path $\frac{3}{4}$ m.) is a beautiful waterfall; a cascade of silver churned into the

whitest foam in its descent of 15 or 20 ft. It is flanked on either side by towering rocks, and forms a scene almost sublime. This stream not only possesses the charms of wild and romantic scenery, but it offers extraordinary sport. Beyond the falls and below, the angry water is alive with trout; the small ones above, and the larger ones in the dark pool beneath and *down* the sparkling stream. In fact, the entire length of this rivulet affords excellent fishing; and the angler is invariably rewarded for his visit.

Two m. above the falls (path) is the first Stillwater (camp); and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. above that is the 2d Stillwater; where in a little nook of the forest is romantically situated the "Upper Camp", (an open log cabin with an immense rock in front of it). The 3d Stillwater is 2 or 3 m. farther up the stream. From this point it is about 4 m. S. E. through the tangled woods (line) to Gibbs L. from which it is $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Old Forge (p. 63).

East Inlet flows from East P. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$), which is $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. E.; reached by good lumber-road ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.) and path ($\frac{3}{4}$ m.), starting at Otter Slide Bay. It is a pleasant and secluded sheet with one grassy island and has a peculiar rock rising near the center of its waters, which are set in a frame-work of mountains of fair elevation. It is a favorite resort of deer, as it has marshy shores. It also furnishes remarkable trouting, especially in May. Within a few years panthers have been seen and heard near its borders.

To Cedar P. it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. (no trail). Follow the hardwood ridge.

East of East P. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. (good trail over a mountain) is Simon's P. (30 a.) which empties into Upper Blackfoot P. The shores of this little lake are usually printed over with deer tracks.

N. E. of East P. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. (good carry) are the 2 Blackfoot P's ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ each) sources of S. Inlet; and it is 4 m. from them N. E. to Independence L.; making distance from Otter L. by this route 8 m.

The Blackfoot P's are simply mud-holes, and shaped like a foot; hence the name, "Black" or Nigger-foot. They are 40 r. apart, connected by boatable stream. Their numerous trout are clad in sable skins, yet the meat is salmon color and very palatable.

From a point 1 m. *en route* from Blackfoot P's to Independence L. a trail branches 1. $\frac{1}{3}$ m. to Deer P. (10 a.).

Independence L., ($1 \times \frac{3}{4}$) lying in the neighborhood of Big Moose L. is one of the most wildly romantic waters in this portion of the Wilderness. It has a solitary island and a sand beach; and the forest enveloping it, is primitive and unbroken. Boats rarely disturb the surface of its waters (rafts being generally used), and all around it is solitude. Being difficult of access, it is the popular home of deer and trout. Its outlet flows into Independence R. It is usually visited from the Fulton Chain, via 1st Lake, N. Branch.

Indian P., ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$) 1 m. from Simon's P., has bold shores and handsome scenery.

A path branches 1. from the route from East P. to Blackfoot P's. to Chub or Round P. (15 a.); but the better way to reach this sheet is by the good portage leading from upper end of Lower Blackfoot ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ m.).

From Chub P. it is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. E. (trail) to East P. Chub outlets into Upper Blackfoot, and yields chubs of immense size; also large brook trout.

Carry from lower end of Lower Blackfoot, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to Simon's P. Good path.

Simon and Chub are good trout ponds and they and the Blackfoot P's are surrounded by mountains of moderate height.

North P. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$) is reached from Big Otter L. by good portage ($\frac{3}{4}$ m.) starting at the sand beach, 1st point. Its sequestered waters are fringed with tamarack trees; and a nameless mountain rises near its banks. It is especially good for deer and trout. Discharges into Big Otter L.

West P. (unimportant) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Landing, also empties into Big Otter L.

A lumber road leads from the Landing to Independence R. 3 m. N. Thence to Hitchcock L. it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 m. by good trail. From the end of that road up Independence R. it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Alder Cr. At the stillwater, 10 rods up this stream, is fine trouting.

Hitchcock L. (75 a.) though muddy and devoid of interesting scenery furnishes good deering and trouting, and hence is popular with sportsmen.

Near the falls, in S. Branch, 2 m. from this sheet, is found most excellent trouting.

Again, by following the good path leading from the terminus of the road above named, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., we reach Independence L. Total distance from B. Otter L., 8 or $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. This is preferred to the E. Pond route.

From the Big Otter L. dam, it is $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. W. (trail) to Big Pine P.; and from N. shore of Big Otter, it is 4 m. N. (trail) to an abandoned silver mine; from which it is about 2 m. N. to Independence R.

The Fulton Chain, lying 10 or 12 m. E. of Big Otter L., is reached by the aid of a compass, there being no trail. (p. 64).

Ninth: From Martinsburg Station to Watson, called Beach's Bridge, over a good road, 3 m.; thence to Crystal Lake,* $10\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Number Four, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Total 18 m. For 9 m. after leaving Watson, the road is very sandy; the balance of the route lies through the woods, and though sometimes rough and muddy, is preferable to the first portion.

Charles Fenton of Number Four, or the proprietor of the comfortable hotel at the Bridge, will meet parties, either at Martinsburg Station or Lowville, and carry them to No. 4, Stillwater or Little Rapids, at reasonable rates.

Tenth: Lowville, charmingly situated upon a bright little stream, whose miniature canyons and silvery cascades form many a romantic scene, is one of the tidiest, loveliest and wealthiest villages in Northern New York. Its broad and cleanly streets adorned with handsome business blocks and tasteful residences, are richly shaded with the stately elm and the sugar maple. The center of a large and rich farming country, it is by force of circumstances an important furnishing depot; and being the home of refined and educated people, it is possessed of good schools, fine churches, and the best of social advantages. The Kellogg House, (formerly the "Howell,") is the leading hotel, and we do not know of another village in the State of the size of Lowville, that furnishes a better one. Thus the hotel

* Crystal L. is a handsome sheet, with waters as clear as a diamond. Lying S. E. in the unbroken woods near the old No. 4 road, is the very pretty deer resort, Half-Moon L.; so named from its *crescent* shape.

accommodations, and the natural advantages of the place, render Lowville one of the best patronized locations on the route. The roads in this vicinity are excellent, affording fine drives and views for 20 m. around; and the scenery abounds in the varied charms of high cultivation and of the wildest beauty of bluff, forest and chasm. The

LOWVILLE MINERAL SPRINGS

are about 1 mile W. of the village, and an omnibus connects with every passenger train in the summer season. The existence of mineral waters has been known here for many years, but it was not till 1872 that anything was done by way of improvement. In that year one of the residents bought the springs and 6 acres of land adjoining, upon which, in a beautiful maple grove of some 200 trees he built a fine structure—the “Grove House,”—and out-buildings sufficient for some 60 guests. (It has changed proprietors since.) The waters are highly sulphureted, and are shown by analysis and trial, to possess medicinal properties second to none in the State. The quiet seclusion of this spot, and the charming scenery in the vicinity, render it a delightful place of sojourn in summer and autumn. A wild rocky ravine a short distance from the premises affords a pleasant ramble, and the road from the springs to the village is quite picturesque, affording glimpses of the great Wilderness in the blue distance, through a foreground of hemlock and cedar, that is singularly beautiful.

CHASE'S LAKE,

10 m. S. E. of Lowville, (good road) is noted for its pleasant scenery and is often visited by pleasure parties. There is an extensive manufactory of Tanning Extract in the vicinity, and hotel accommodations and boats for visitors are found at the lake. The unimportant Sand P. lies S. E.

GULF AND RIVER SCENERY IN LEWIS CO., ON THE BORDERS OF THE ADIRONDACKS.

A broad plateau occupies the western border of Lewis county and eastern part of Oswego, extending from Jefferson to Oneida. The rock is of Utica slate, which, on decomposition, becomes a firm impervious clay. The interior

of this elevated plain contains extensive swamps, and gives rise to Fish Creek, running S. into Oneida Lake; Salmon R. (Ind., *Ga-hen-wa-ga*; French, *La Famine*), running west to Lake Ontario; Deer R. (Ind., *Ga-né-ga-tó-da*, "pounding corn"), flowing north, and several large streams running E. into Black R. The eastern slope of this plateau is known throughout Lewis county as Tug Hill,* forming a bold upland rising from the level limestone country, to an elevation of 400 to 700 ft; the side-hill country back to a distance of several miles proving an excellent dairying region, with a deep strong soil not liable to drouth, but often blocked up with deep snows in winter, and liable to be touched with late spring and early autumnal frosts. This side-hill being composed of a soft crumbling slate, is everywhere furrowed by running water. The smallest rivulet has worn its gorge, and even the spring rains and melting snows have worn broad and deep channels in places altogether dry in summer. The larger brooks, especially "Whetstone Creek," in the south part of the town of Martinsburg, and "Martin's Creek," directly W. of Martinsburg Station (3 m.), have wrought out through centuries of time, gulfs of vast extent, which afford scenery that will compare favorably with the most noted of its kind in the State, and which if justly appreciated and widely known, would attract the attention of tourists and become famous as places of resort. These streams which in winter are powerful torrents, become so low in the summer as to afford no obstruction to crossing anywhere, and although not improved by stairways or other conveniences, are easily accessible without great fatigue, and they need no guide.

CHIMNEY POINT

can be seen to best advantage from the banks, country roads passing near them, and the immediate approach being across open fields. It derives its name from a huge triangular pyramid of slate rock having a fanciful resemblance to a chimney, and formed by the union of two gulfs. That on the S. side has a beautiful cascade some 60 ft. high. From a headland just over this fall, on the S. bank and in a dense evergreen thicket, we enjoy a charming prospect of

* This section is sometimes termed the "Lesser Wilderness."

the chasm, the wild and rugged gorge and fine agricultural plains beyond. The river valley and its eastern border rise into the forest region of the great North Woods until lost in the blue distance, where dim traces of mountains on the extreme horizon rise into view, from whose summits the grander Adirondack peaks are plainly visible. This chasm is some 250 ft. deep, and the top of the "chimney" perhaps 100 ft. below the level of the banks.

A thrilling incident occurred here in the spring of 1839. Chillus D. Peebles was engaged in clearing land and rolling the timber off the gulf to avoid the trouble of burning. By an unexpected movement of a log, he was thrown off the precipice, falling about 150 ft. and striking upon the steep crumbling slope of slate gravel that had fallen from above. Down this he rolled and bounded to the bottom, 100 ft. farther; yet he was not so badly injured as to prevent his climbing to the top by the path usually followed, and without assistance.

The N. branch of the gulf extends $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther up, until we meet with cascades of singular beauty which entirely prevent further progress. Above these, the gulf presents nothing of special interest, as it gradually rises to the level of the cultivated country beyond.

The S. branch contains a gulf very difficult of access, some 50 rods up, and then suddenly ends at a beautiful fall known as the "Silver Cascade," down which the torrent rushes in a sheet of foam and spray. Above this the stream is easily crossed, and its banks are low. This cascade can be seen to great advantage from the S. bank.

WHETSTONE GULF,

about 3 m. S. of Chimney Point, presents a greater amount and variety of scenery, and can be seen to best advantage by passing through from below upwards. Carriages can be driven about 1 m. up the ravine; the gulf continuing nearly 2 m. farther. As we go up this gorge, the timber disappears and the banks become precipitous with numerous sharp turns, presenting new points of interest at every step. The walls approach nearer in the upper portions, until both may be reached by the outstretched arms, and the torrent is compressed into a deep, narrow chasm which forbids further progress without great difficulty. There are safe climbing

places near the head of the gulf, and the scenery from the bank, especially on the N. side, is very fine. This can be seen without fatigue or danger by those who do not wish to encounter the fatigue of climbing. At one point a tiny cascade falls the whole distance from the top, like a white ribbon, which almost wastes itself in spray before reaching the bottom. Snow lies in this gulf well into the summer.

Travelers by railroad can best visit this scenery by stopping at Lowville, whence it is 6 m. to Chimney Pt. and 7 m. to Whetstone Gulf. No hotel accommodations have been provided at either place, but a visit to both could be made in one day, without difficulty or danger. To the geologist they present a rare interest, from the fossils of the Utica slate and Lorraine shales, which they contain in abundance.

WHITTAKER'S FALLS,

one mile S. E. of Martinsburg Village (on the same stream as Chimney Point) in their passage down the face of a ledge of limestone, form a very romantic scene. The rocks contain many fossils peculiar to the Trenton limestone; and the geologist by following the stream down some 2 m. farther to Martinsburg Station, will pass over this rock, the Black River limestone, a thin stratum of Potsdam sandstone and the gneiss or "primitive" rock so called, although itself stratified, and evidently later than the rocks first formed. Near the bottom of this limestone series, are strata from which water lime is made.

HIGH FALLS

are on Deer River, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below Copenhagen. The stream here leaps 166 ft., nearly vertically, into a chasm of limestone rock. The S. bank is 225 ft. high. By a rugged but not difficult path, a view may be obtained from below. On the N. side of the cascade, the rock presents a very steep inclination. It has been broken away, leaving a succession of small narrow steps with slight projections, along which the visitor may creep a considerable distance up the bank, but not without imminent danger. Several instances have occurred of persons climbing to the top by this perilous way, and once a man of steady nerve passed from above

down safely; very foolishly venturing where the slightest slip would have been fatal.

KINGS FALLS,

two and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. farther down this stream, form a cascade about 40 ft. high, of singular beauty. They were named in compliment to Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Naples and of Spain, by whom they were visited and much admired. (FRANKLIN B. HOUGH.) These falls are eminently worthy of the attention of the tourist, and should not be overlooked. They are most conveniently reached by daily stage from Carthage, 5 m. distant; fare, 50 cts.

* * * * *

Two routes extend from Lowville to No. Four; one uniting with the Martinsburg route, at Watson, 3 m. distant; and the other leading via Smith's Landing, 2 m. distant; and thence to Dayansville, 3 m; Crystal Lake, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; No. Four, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; merging into the Martinsburg route 7 m. from Watson. Total, 21 m. The latter road though the longer of the two (3 m.) is smoother and less sandy.

Entering the clearing and passing on $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, we arrive at the Fenton House, which is a most suitable resort for those not desirous of camping out, and yet who would enjoy all the advantages in the way of the "line and the chase," which first-class sporting grounds afford, without leaving the R. R. more than a score of miles behind. This explains why No. 4 has become such a popular rendezvous.

Says W. Hudson Stephens of Lowville, in his admirable historical pamphlet published in 1864:—

"To realize No. 4 is to seek and find repose—exclusion and without care—from the treadmill of labor, the anxieties of politics, the perplexities of traffic, and from the chain-like task of a weary and overtaxed brain.

"The first settler in the vicinity of No. 4 is believed to have been Ephraim Craft, who made a clearing in 1820 on the Champlain road, on the S. side of Beaver R., beyond the present Fenton House. No traces of this ancient clearing are now perceptible.

"One Lippincott first bought and lived one season at No. 4 in a stockade of upright sticks, between Francis and Beaver Lakes.

"As in remote localities in new countries, inducements were presented to the earlier settlers. In 1822 Gov. John Brown Francis of Rhode Island, the successor of his grandfather, John Brown, in the ownership of the famous "Tract" of which No. 4 was one of the 8

original townships, (UNANIMITY) offered a farm of 100 acres to the first ten men who would locate there. The adequate number speedily came. Following the ten pre-emptioners, other settlers came in shoals and schools. They presented as varied character of usefulness and merit, as the fish abounding in their streams and lakes. Orrin Fenton followed in 1826, and in 1835 the population had reached about 75. After this, becoming discouraged with the coldness of the climate, the unproductiveness of the soil, and their absolute failure to obtain even a comfortable livelihood in the untamable wilderness, one by one these pioneers removed to more inviting localities; until this forest hamlet with all its improvements was nearly deserted, and the clearing originally comprising more than 1,000 acres, has since gone gradually back to its primitive condition. Here in this wild and lonely spot, Fenton and his busy house-wife lived for nearly 40 years, until his head was whitened with the snows of 79 winters.

‘ While years
Have pushed his bride of the woods, with soft and inoffensive pace,
Into the stilly twilight of her age.’

“ With an intimate knowledge of every locality within miles, the runways of deer, the haunt of bear and panther, and resort of game; the discoverer of lakes and streams, fish-holes, beaver meadows and wind-falls; a faithful disciple of Walton—he quietly pursued the gentle avocations of fisherman and hunter, (keeping his house open to the public in the meantime) remote from busy haunts, and secluded beyond most men from the world, far above the average of life.”

Few men have made a better record than he; and his mantle has fallen upon the equally worthy shoulders of his son Charles, who continues to cater to the wants of the public. Thus this famous hostelry, which has become one of the most important in all the region, has been conducted by this family for upwards of half a century. The Fenton House, from a small and rude beginning has grown into an extensive villa. In addition to the main structure, a large building (60 x 32) 2½ stories high, has recently been erected; the entire lower floor of which serves as a grand drawing-room for the guests. In this great hall which is warmed by a huge fire-place and lighted by showy chandeliers, various kinds of amusements are gotten up by the visitors, including dancing and dramatic performances, which are greatly enjoyed. Connected with the house are supplementary buildings, including a store, (well stocked with all kinds of supplies) and a post-office; and clustered near are several substantial cottages, offering pleasant accommodations. A well, with a venerable sweep, supplies the house with some of “the best water in the world.” The table offers every variety and is proverbially excellent.

Charles Fenton, an accomplished sportsman, reliable woodsman, and a true lover of nature, is eminently popular with his guests, and few men are better qualified for managing such an establishment. (P. O. Number Four. *See Directory*.)

From the veranda and cupola of the hotel proper we enjoy a charming prospect of the sparkling waters of Beaver L., and a vast amphitheatre of densely wooded hills overlooked by distant and lofty peaks. The sight frequently witnessed in the early morning when the fog rises from this pretty lake and "daintily lifts its skirts from the mountains and picks its way over their summits," is one of the fairest imaginable.

There are many delightful places of interest within easy reach of Fenton's, among which the following should be noted:

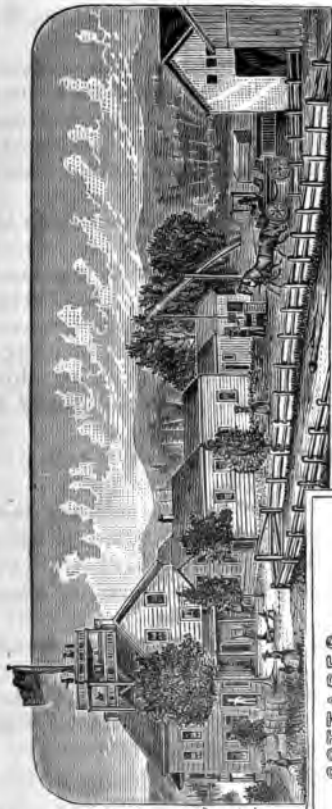
Beaver Lake ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$), an expansion of Beaver R., is attained by a pleasant descending path partially shaded by evergreen and other wild trees; or by tram-road ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.). Although in full view of the hotel, it is the frequent resort of deer. Near it, (S.) are Woodwardia and Beaver P's.

By rowing down the lake to its outlet, N. W., and following thence r. N., a path $1\frac{3}{4}$ m., Crooked Lake or Lake Agan is reached. Distance from Fenton's, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. This is an unattractive sheet, as far as beauty of surroundings is concerned, but it has long been famed for the quantity and quality of the trout it yields; though it has been overfished and but few are taken after June 15th. Size of the lake, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. x 20 rods, and ignoring its large, crescent-shaped bay, it is as straight as an arrow; hence its *very appropriate* name. It is the favorite fishing ground of Patrick H. Agan, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y., a gentleman who has furnished many interesting papers relative to this section, and who had much to do with the inauguration of the measures recently adopted to preserve the Adirondack Wilderness from the hands of the spoiler. In fact, he may well be regarded as the father of that movement.*

A trail leads E. from Crooked L. to the Moshier Ponds.

To visit Sand L., a charming little pond ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$) lying $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. farther N., and a favorite locality for deer hunting, row the length of Crooked L. and follow the trail leading

*Mr. Agan, once a confined invalid, is another living proof of the curative qualities belonging to this health-restoring region.



FENTON HOUSE

No. 4, Lewis Co., N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS,

C. FENTON, PROP'R.



COTTAGES.

ADIRONDACKS, N. Y.

from the head of that sheet. It has no trout. Its outlet is Fish Creek. About 4 m. N. are the Oswegatchie Ponds; 2 m. N. E. are the two Spring P's (small); and not far W. are Upper and Lower Fish Ponds.

Those who would "float" with almost certain success, will paddle down Beaver River, to the large rock just below the portage to Crooked L., bridge their boat from this rock to another a few feet away, shoot the little rapids thence to the stillwater beyond, and there obtain their venison.

By descending the stream a short distance farther ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Beaver L.), passing over three intermediate carries (l.) of 3, 30 and 70 rods, each respectively, access is gained to one of the wildest and grandest scenes of the Tract, namely: Eagle Fall, (20 ft.). The circumstance of a pair of the "winged Arabs of the air," having built for a succession of years, their eyrie on a cliff overhanging this charming cascade, suggested the name. This is justly a favorite excursion from the hotel.

Francis Lake ($1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$), 1 m. S. E. of Fenton's, is still quite a deer haunt; not noted for trout.

In Burnt Creek about 3 m. S. W. of Fenton's, via. the *old* Watson road $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., and path (l.) $\frac{1}{2}$ m., there is a remarkable trout resort called "Burnt Spring Hole."

Two m. S. of that is the excellent trout stream, Pine Creek.

Alder Creek, entering Beaver R. just above the Crooked Lake carry, is a fine trout stream. It is navigable $\frac{1}{2}$ m. In the vicinity of its headwaters, Pepperbox P., &c., is the Seven Mile Meadow, (reached by hay road and blazed line) which is a favorite resort of the angler.

Meadow Brook $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Fenton's, and Sunday Creek and Slough Brook in the immediate neighborhood, also afford good sport.

To Smith's Lake the distance is $30\frac{1}{2}$ m. according to the following table:

	MILES.
No. 4 to Francis Lake, by road, - -	1
Thence to Sunday Creek, by road, - -	4
Hog's Back, " - -	1
Lizard Spring, " - -	2

	MILES.
Stillwater,	3
Loon Lake,	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
South Branch,	3
Little Rapids,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thence by River,	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Portage,	$\frac{3}{4}$
River,*	$\frac{1}{2}$
Albany Lake,	4
River,	$\frac{1}{8}$
Portage,	$\frac{7}{8}$
River,	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total,	30 $\frac{1}{2}$

The principal road into the Wilderness from No. 4., "the old Carthage road," is kept open and unobstructed as far as Little Rapids (branch road) (20 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.), beyond which to Brandreth's L. (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) wagons are no longer available; as the bridges intervening are either swept away or in no condition to be crossed. Parties occasionally, when the water is high (intent upon desperate adventure,) take boats at Beaver Lake for ascending the river. In this case, should they wish to tarry and fish on the way, bark camps, located 1 m. and 2 m., and also 5 or 6 m. above the lake, will afford them comfortable shelter for a night. Beginning with Big Falls (40 ft.) 2 m. above Beaver L., there are sixteen or eighteen distinct falls and rapids between that point and Stillwater, about 10 m. beyond, by the winding of this tortuous stream. Much of the scenery, especially that near the High Falls, reminds one of the far-famed Watkins Glen or Ausable Chasm. It is the common practice, however, to follow the road; the able-bodied traveling afoot, as it is so rough in places that the ride to Stillwater (11 m.) is far from enjoyable.

Lying S. of the road between No. 4. and Stillwater, are Sunday, Keefer's and Abortive Ponds.

From a point about 4 m. above Beaver L., a blind trail extends from the river N. 3 m. to the four Moshier Ponds.†

* Or road (2 m.) from Little Rapids to foot of Albany L.

† These small ponds were named after their discoverer, the distinguished sportsman residing at Lowville. They are most conveniently reached from No. 4. by trail N. E. 5 m. Their warm and shallow waters contain no trout. The "100 Acre" P. and several other ponds lie near them; and Bear P. ~~is~~ distance W.

These waters, being seldom disturbed, are the common resort of deer. This is equally applicable to numerous other lakes and lakelets usually well supplied with trout, lying still deeper in the wilderness. Hence the peculiar attractiveness of this particular section as a sporting territory.

Perhaps 7 m. farther up the stream ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. below Stillwater), a path is taken also N. to another and larger group of ponds, styled the "Eleven Lakes," from 1 to 5 m. distant. These include the North Creek Chain; embracing Lower North L., Big or Upper North L., and others; forming the pretty little stream, North Creek, flowing into the Beaver. One of these (about 4 m. from the river) is styled Yellow L. in "Colvin's Report." North of that, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. is Big North or Duck L.; and still farther N., a short distance, is a lovely crystalline sheet, called Cold L., or "The Lake of the Mountains," which discharges into Oswegatchie River.

In the vicinity (W.) is a large, sunny and island-gemmed sheet, called Lake Sunshine, near which is Dog Pond.

Trout are rarely found in the North Creek Chain; but deer are frequently killed on the borders.

Stillwater-on-the-Beaver is really where navigation commences with parties passing up toward the headwaters of this stream. At this important point on a commanding plateau is located Dunbar's Hotel. And those not already provided with boats and supplies can obtain them here, also comfortable quarters for a night, or a longer season. Stillwater, although a fine sporting center, presents but little scenery worthy of note.

Years ago, Smith, the hermit, located in this lonely spot, and here remained until encroaching hunters drove him still farther from civilization. (See Smith's L.) He was succeeded about 10 years later by another equally singular recluse, Jimmy O'Kane; who dwelt here in solitude until his death. He died alone in his shanty, and a rude cross marks his resting-place. }

“ Found dead and alone !
 Nobody heard his last faint groan,
 Or knew when his sad heart ceased to beat ;
 No mourner lingered with tears or sighs,
 But the stars looked down with pitying eyes,
 And the chill winds passed with a wailing sound
 O'er the lonely spot where his form was found.”

* * * * *

[Future editions will contain fuller histories of these two eccentric men.]

Beaver River (Ind., *Ne-ha-sa-ne*, “crossing on a log”) is 80 or 90 m. long, and from its extreme source, within 100 rods of Beach's Lake (Trout Pond), and within 5 or 6 m. of Raquette Lake, flows in a southwesterly direction, in a line nearly parallel with that of Moose River, draining in its passage 70 or 80 handsome lakes and ponds, and discharging its waters into the Black River, some 8 m. below Lowville, near Castorland. Fifty miles of its course is buried in a dense, unbroken wilderness, rarely trodden by the foot of man, and but 3 or 4 habitations (including Dunbar's, Little Rapids, and Smith's L. Hotels), in all this extent, indicate any encroachment upon its primitive character. Throughout most of this distance, the scenery investing its borders is full of wildness, sometimes of beauty.

From Stillwater to Little Rapids there is a reach of navigation of 20 or 22 miles, uninterrupted save occasionally by a fallen tree over which boats must be lifted. On account of the sinuosity of the stream, most tourists prefer the land route, even at the expense of a wearisome journey. The ride or walk, however, is one of considerable enjoyment. Admitting that the corduroys and other rough bits of road encountered are not very agreeable; yet the wild beauty of the woods—the route lying largely through an avenue of delicate evergreens silvered by the birch and forming a fragrant and delightful arcade—should fully atone for the inconvenience our bones and muscles have to undergo *en route*.

Let us examine the different points of interest embraced by both routes and first the one by land:

(1.) Two and one-half m. beyond Stillwater, a path leads to the r. from the road, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Mud P. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ~~to~~

of the lower part, presents a pleasing variety of sandy reaches, rocky shores, and wooded heights.

Proceeding up the lake, we pause at the "bridge place" to examine what remains of the old structure. From this point, it is 4 m. S. E. to the Carthage road via the military road just named.

A short distance above the "bridge," we pass Elephant Rock—a huge boulder rising from the water, resembling that animal—and Punkey or Panther Island, and soon reach the neck which connects the two larger portions of this singularly formed lake, which is really composed of three bays, connected by narrow straits.

By the smooth sandy beach on South Bay near E. end of the lake is located the substantial "Maryland Camp," with two cold springs near.

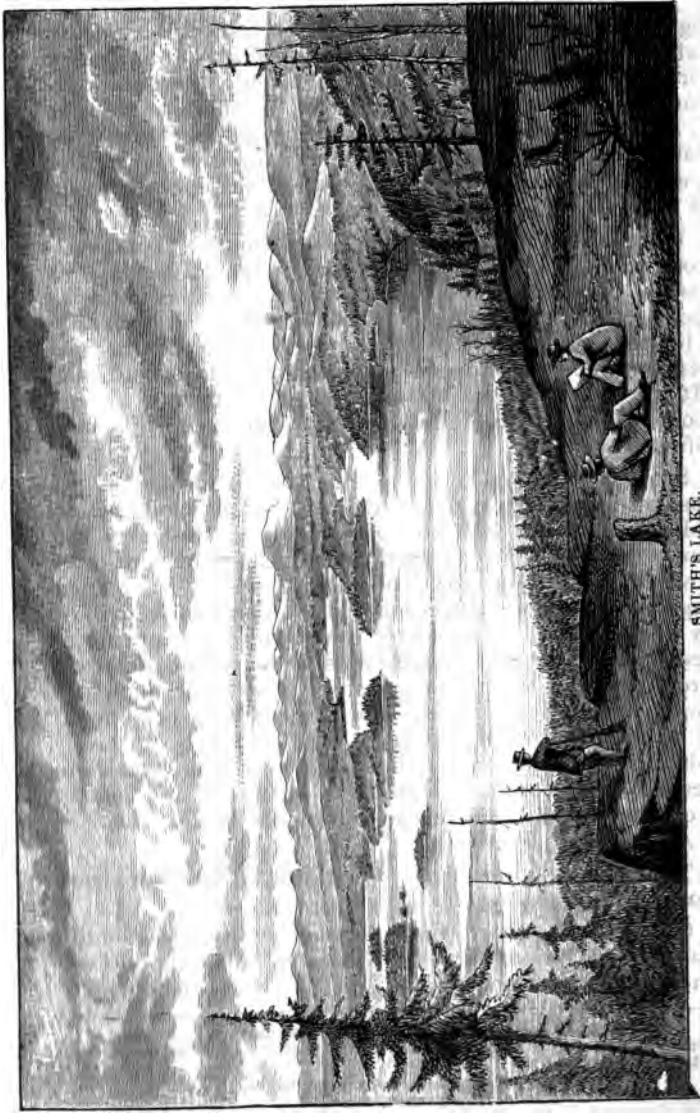
At the head of the little bay ("Perkins' Pt.") a short distance W. of the Maryland Camp, where a little brook (S. Inlet) discharges its waters, the most noted spring-hole of the section may be found.

Shingle Shanty Stream, 1 m. E., a famous deer and trout resort, is reached by a good carry, leading from the white sand beach a short distance E. of this camp.

Leaving Albany L., and passing up the inlet a few rods, the third rapids are encountered. (We will note here, "once and for all," that all such rapids in the region are the common haunts of trout). Boats may at some risk and by great exertion be dragged up the stream here, but they are usually carried, l. over the good portage, (road) $\frac{7}{8}$ m.

At the head of these rapids stands a dilapidated dam, built by order of the State about the year 1864, in the furtherance of a plan for improving the navigation of the Beaver, for the benefit of lumbering interests, for which an appropriation of \$10,000 was made by the Legislature. This amount was the same as wasted in an abortive attempt to accomplish this object.

A passage of $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. up the river from this point brings us to Smith's Lake, the queen of the Brown's Tract waters. In attractiveness of surroundings, and its own bewitching beauty, many esteem it the peer of that *pearl* of the Adirondack waters, Blue Mt. Lake. It is certainly a worthy rival of that more celebrated sheet. It is ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$), and nearly cruciform in shape. Upon several of the seven or



SMITH'S LAKE.

eight picturesque islands it encircles, especially Snell's, delightful camping spots are found. Traces of an Indian fortress are still apparent on Pine Island. Pleasant locations for camps* abound on the N. W. shore, and on the S. E. side, on Eldridge Bay with springs of deliciously cold water near. Salmon trout weighing upwards of 20 lbs. are sometimes taken from these waters, and speckled trout of unusual size are also obtained.

Pratt's Mountain, sometimes called Smith's Rock, rises from the N. W. shore, and the tourist should ascend this barren and precipitous summit and survey the imposing scenery spread before him. The ascent is made with only a limited amount of toil. From the crown, the principal peaks of the Adirondacks, including Mt. Marcy and Blue Mt. are clearly perceptible, and the eye rests upon a scene more striking and beautiful than that surveyed from many loftier elevations.

Some 50 or 60 years ago an Englishman located at the base of this mountain, near the beach, and for a long period led a hermit's life, with no companions but his dogs and gun. Several acres of land were cleared by him, now covered by a thrifty growth of smallish trees. "None knew aught of his history, whence he came, to whom related, or by whom begot." One winter some hunters in pursuit of deer, upon visiting his lodge found it silent and deserted. From that day to this the mysterious stranger known as Smith, has never been seen—nor has anything been heard of his fate; and from that day to this, this lonely but lovely inland sea, surrounded on all sides by forests primeval, and nestled in the bosom of a group of lofty hills and picturesque mountains, has been known as Smith's Lake.—
[JAMES GRANT WILSON.]

The path we follow in ascending Pratt's Mountain, leads from Smith's clearing.

On the N. W. shore, in a pleasant location, is Smith's Lake House, where those not desiring to camp out, will find suitable accommodations. (P. O., Number Four).

* Tourists when occupying these sylvan lodges during the absence of the owners, should observe and respect the rule we once saw inscribed on the walls of the Syracuse camp:—

"All sportsmen welcome to its use,
But not abuse."

A short distance E. of the hotel, at the Harrington spring-hole, the hard carry starts for Raynor or West P. ($\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{5}$) 2 m. N. W. It is prettily set in the midst of mountains; and while it yields no trout, it is frequently visited by deer.


The Red Horse Chain is reached from Smith's L. via. Partlow L. 3 m. N. W.; whence other most interesting waters in the neighborhood are visited. (See pp. 106).

The Tupper waters are accessible from Smith's Lake by three routes; two of which are indirect and difficult, but which possess the advantage of passing through some of the best sporting grounds of the Brown's Tract region.

(1.) Carry from mouth of North Inlet (first sand beach), $\frac{1}{3}$ m. N.; row up the outlet $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; cross Harrington Pond $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; thence carry from head of pond, 1 m. N.; cross Clear Pond (rightly named, but what is remarkable, contains no trout), $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; thence carry 1-5 m. N.; cross Bog Lake ($1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3}$); thence carry from a point on N. side, about midway of its length, 3 m. N.; or descend the outlet, pushing your way, 4 m. to Mud Lake; thence to Big Tupper Lake, $17\frac{1}{2}$ m. (*See route from Tupper to Mud Lake*).

Bog L.! What a misnomer; as there is no marsh in the vicinity. It was formerly supposed to be the highest source of Bog River instead of Clear P. which is really the headwaters of that stream; hence its name. Its shores are of the most romantic character; several bold promontories jutting into its waters and a picturesque island giving completeness to the scene. It is indeed the liquid personification of beauty. No finer trouting (speckled) is found in that section than this lake affords.

(2.) *Direct route*—Carry from the sandy beach N. E. shore; the place being indicated by a rocky point, upon which is a sparse and stunted growth of cedar trees. On one of these trees, which serves as a guide board, is penciled:—

“ Portage to Charley Pond, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.”

This portage is quite uneven and considerably interrupted by fallen trees.

A prettier sheet than Charley Pond ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$) is rarely seen. Perfectly sequestered, “with not a hand's breadth of civilization around it,” it is a congenial spot for deer and trout.

Pass over about two-thirds the length of the pond, land r. E., just off those islands, and carry to Smith's Inlet (outlet of the sheet), $\frac{1}{2}$ m.—portage fair, but blind at commencement. Inlet very shallow and narrow for the first 40 or 50 r., over which boats must be towed; thence to Little Tupper Lake, 3 m. it is passable boating. A notable spring-hole is located in this stream, about 1 m. above the lake on S. side;—a stake and a large pine log indicating the spot. Emerging from this stream, Little Tupper like a beautiful vision, lies before us.

(3.) Pass up the S. E. Inlet (really Beaver River) which enters Eldridge Bay. It is an extremely crooked stream, with its navigation considerably obstructed by "flood-jams." Avoid the branch, entering l. several miles up; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the lake, where the river divides, take the l. hand stream; r. branch leads into Deer, Little Rock, West, and Shingle Shanty Ponds. Trout congregate at these forks. This branch, Shingle Shanty Creek, is larger than the main stream; and affords good navigation for 2 m. up. From "time immemorial" it has furnished trout-fishing of unsurpassed excellence. Deer also abound here.

From the forks, boats are generally towed or poled $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the portage (r.) of 30 rods. Bearing S. E., pass over Mud or Lily-pod Pond ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3}$), which is very irregular in shape—really two sheets, connected by a short strait. The lower body is mostly covered with lily-pads, furnishing perfect feeding ground for deer. A wolf was killed here several years ago. Scenery generally very gloomy. Both salmon and speckled trout abound at mouth of inlet, entering r. S. E. Pass up this stream, 6 or 8 r. to the fair carry l., of $\frac{1}{3}$ m. along the rapids. Camp at farther end.

Follow stream again $\frac{1}{4}$ m., dragging boats at commencement, to Little Salmon L. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$)—very pretty and secluded and presenting a scene of perfect wildness and weird loneliness. Cross its S. E. portion and take inlet r.—stream straight and pleasant. Numerous tamarack trees serve to render the otherwise dismal swamp attractive. Proceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., towing boat considerably; carry l. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. (blind); take the stream again—still shallow and narrow— $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; follow main channel; as branches enter r. and l. Forest

here, clean and pleasant—ground carpeted with moss and furrowed by paths of wild animals; carry l. $\frac{1}{3}$ m.; boating again 20 r.; carry over ridge 2 or 3 r. to Salmon Lake ($2\frac{1}{2}$ x 1). This handsome body of water is one of the chief sources of the Beaver, and is encompassed by mountains of moderate height, which slope gracefully to the shores. Camp on W. side. Salmon trout are very abundant here and of large size; some weighing 30 lbs. Fish for them by the buoys. Carry from a point near outlet, up which our route to this lake lies, to Rock Pond, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. This is the noted "Murray Carry"—rough, swampy, and difficult. Cross the romantic waters of Rock Pond (2 m.), and carry $\frac{1}{8}$ m. from N. extremity around the falls and rapids. Here the river plunges down through a romantic gorge. Thence follow stream 3 m. to Little Tupper Lake.

Route from Smith's to Beach's or Brandreth's Lake.

To Salmon Lake the route is identical with that just given. Pass to the head of this lake, and up the deep and pleasant inlet bordered by the handsome tamarack, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; carry r. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. For a third of the way numerous prostrate trees obstruct the path; middle portion smooth but swampy; balance of portage a perfect forest road, which merges into the Carthage road about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. W. of Dr. Brandreth's "Summer Shooting Box," situated at the head of Beach's or more properly, Brandreth's Lake.*

The many charms presented by this sheet, elicit the admiration of all its beholders. Gentle elevations, alternating with abrupt acclivities, completely encircle it. Bald Rock or Big Bluff rises in rugged prominence from the S. E. shore, its precipitous hoary sides glistening in the sunlight like the snowy locks of a mythical giant of fabulous times. West Mt., lifting its forest-clad heights towards the eastern sky, is revealed in the shadowy distance. Several

* Brandreth's villa, consisting of 5 or 6 substantial buildings admirably fitted up with a view to all the requirements of woodland life, is delightfully located on a slight eminence gently sloping to a pleasant bay margined by an extended reach of snowy sand, and commanding an extensive view of the lake and surrounding country.

This sylvan camp and grounds are no longer open to the public, as the privilege was abused. Sportsmen will not trespass upon this preserve, which embraces all of township 89—some 24,000 acres.

We wish to tender our thanks for the right royal hospitality once received here from the courteous proprietors.

islands and islets picturesquely grace the bosom of the lake, whose deep and crystalline waters are hardly surpassed in purity. Its size is generally over-estimated; it being only $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. long by $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth, according to actual survey; although if its two arms were included, its length would receive an additional mile. It is well supplied with fish; salmon trout being caught with good success near Bear Point, around which the W. arm curves, and in the N. arm of the lake; and speckled trout in the vicinity of Rock Island. Other attractions which we will proceed to note, combine to render this comely lake one of the most desirable centers for sporting purposes in all the Wilderness. Several lakelets—admirable fishing and hunting localities—are easily accessible from "Brandreth's villa."

East Pond ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$), a charming water, is reached by following the road, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. E., and then the path diverging l. 120 rods, or by boating down the lake about $\frac{3}{4}$ m., landing on E. shore and proceeding thence by path perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. To reach Trout or Little Rock Pond ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$), follow the path that leads from the road a few rods E. of the clearing, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. To visit West Pond ($1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3}$), (formerly called Middle Lake) row up the W. arm of the lake $\frac{1}{2}$ m., land r. and pass over the good portage $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.

From the W. extremity of this pond, a trail leads $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. to Thayer's Lake; and another leads directly W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Deer Pond; and still another to Shingle Shanty L., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. Little Deer P. lies S. of and flows into West P. (See p. 108).

South Pond ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$) is reached by a good carry of $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. W., starting from a point on W. shore, nearly opposite and just above Rock Island. By traversing this sheet and carrying thence $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., the 2 Sister Ponds, twin gems of the wilderness, are visited. These 3 bodies of water are snugly embowered in "the green depths of the forest," and being but seldom approached by man, are the common abiding places of deer and trout. They are sources of Moose R., through Big Moose Lake, (p. 72); all the others just noticed empty into Beaver River.

The inlet and outlet of Brandreth's L., enter and outpour very close together; the latter paying tribute to Forked Lake, thus rendering Brandreth's Lake one of the fountain heads of Raquette River. The Carthage road

skirts the margin of the lake, and is passable for wagons from the head, through to Crown Point. The distance to Raquette Lake (North Bay) is 4 m.; thence to Forked Lake House, 3 m.; near which (at Raquette Lake Landing) parties re-embark for other points.

From Lowville the Oswegatchie Ponds are reached by the following route, over comparatively good roads: Smith's Landing, 2 m.; Dayanville, 3 m.; Croghan,* on Beaver R. 5 m.; Belfort, on Beaver R., 4 m.; thence through the forest to Long Pond, Oswegatchie River, 8 m. Total, 22 m. The waters in this vicinity are well stocked with trout early in the season, and deer are usually quite plentiful. This route is a favorite one for invalids, as they can reach the river with carriages and there step at once into the boats. Daily stage from Lowville to Croghan, (10 m. fare, 50 cts.); where private conveyances are taken for the balance of the journey, (12 m.). (See *Route Eleventh*).

Parties should take supplies from Lowville, although there are hotels at all of the villages named. The route intersects the Carthage road at Belfort.

Eleventh: From Castorland—a mere hamlet—to Naumburg, 1½ m.; Beaver Falls, 2½ m.; Croghan, 3 m.; Belfort, 4 m.; Long Pond, 8 m. Total, 19 m. Stage daily to Croghan; fare, 50 cts. Conveyances are obtained of Bent at Castorland, and of Miller or Gardner at Croghan. The road enters the forest about 2 m. from Belfort, and is in good condition for most of the way.

CASTORLAND.—A ROMANTIC SETTLEMENT IN THE GREAT FOREST.

On the 31st of August, 1792, at the moment when Danton and his bloodthirsty colleagues were filling Paris with dire dismay, and rioting in massacres of unparalleled atrocity, a contract was formed in that city between William Constable, of New York, and an association of French capitalists, for the sale of six hundred and thirty thousand acres of land situate east and north of the Black R., in the present counties of Lewis and Jefferson. This was done on the part of the purchasers, with the design not only of making what seemed a judicious investment, but of securing an asylum, for such as might desire to take up their residence in a country which, although a dense wilderness, was safe and desirable

*There is a large French Jesuit church at Croghan.

in comparison with France, at that dark period of her history. The scheme was some months in maturing, but in 1793 was fully planned. The tract was to be named "Castorland," (the Indian *Couch-sach-ra-ge* signifying the Land of Beavers,) and was to be surveyed into 12,000 farms of fifty acres each. Two cities were to be laid out; one to be christened "Basle," near the mouth of Black R. [Dexter], and the other "Castorville," at the lower falls on Beaver R., now known as "Beaverton."* Each city was to embrace 12,000 lots, and ample reservations were made for colleges, hospitals, and other public institutions. The company was to consist of 6,000 associates, each of whom was to receive a farm of fifty acres, and another farm and lot in each city at the end of twenty-one years, when the whole would have been enhanced in value by their improvements. They drew up a constitution and a code, fully defining the rights of property and rules of management, and everything was to be directed by a council in Paris. In short, the Golden Age was to be renewed in this forest Arcadia, which lay in the same latitude as the vineyard region of France, and the sunny climes of Italy; and one need only to secure a share in the company [800 livres, or \$155.38], emigrate to their woodland domain, and become the possessor of wealth, peace and rural felicity. Rosy descriptions of the country and its resources were published, and a map was prepared in which the Black R. was shown as meandering among cities and villages like the Seine, in France.

In the fall of 1793, Simon Des Jardins, formerly a chamberlain of Louis XVI.—a gentleman in middle life, of fine talent and education,—and Pierre Pharoux—a young architect and engineer of brilliant scientific attainments and almost spotless purity of character,—as commissioners of the company, came over to this "Land of Promise" to begin surveys and open roads for settlements. They were accompanied by Mark Isambert Brunel, a young refugee from the French Revolution, and emphatically a man of science, whose distinguished talents afterwards placed him in a most eminent position in England, the great tunnel under the Thames being one of the triumphs of his skill.†

They found their way by water to Oswego, then a British garrison without one other inhabitant, and across the lake to the mouth of the Black R., which they followed many miles. In 1794, they opened a road from old Fort Schuyler (now Utica) by way of the celebrated Baron Steuben's place, in the present town of Steuben, and began settlement on the east side of Black R., just below the High Falls (Lyon's Falls). In 1795 they began improvements at the Long Falls (Carthage), and in September of that year, Pharoux—in attempting to navigate the river with a raft,—was carried over the falls and drowned, in the present city of Watertown. This melancholy incident cast a gloom over the entire community. It was but the commencement of a series of mis-

* Small steamers have ascended Beaver R. (which enters Black R. near Castorland Station) 4 m., and to a point within $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. of Beaverton, the site of ancient Castorville.

† Among the refugees from France driven to this country in 1797, were the Duke of Orleans, (afterward Louis Philippe, king of the French) and his brothers, Monpenster and Beaujolais. These illustrious exiles, pilgrims in the Adirondack forests, explored a large portion of that region, including Castorland.—(Hough.)

fortunes that one after another befell the ill-fated colonists, until the end was reached.

The surveys were made according to the plans; and roads laid down in maps in *Paris*, without the slightest knowledge of the surface, were cut out but not bridged; and some were so rugged they never could have been traveled. The tract proved to be only a third as large as had been estimated. The settlers found the rigors of our northern winters too severe for their endurance. Their funds finally were exhausted; sickness from exposure and privations destroyed some, and accumulated miseries disheartened others, and caused an evil report to be spread among those intending to emigrate. In short, the gilded domes and blooming gardens of the Happy Land, vanished like the baseless fabric of a dream, on first contact with the realities; and only one of the unhappy colonists grew old and died near the scenes of their terrible hardships and disappointments.

The Oswegatchie Ponds, fountain-heads of the West Branch of Oswegatchie River, form an interesting group of waters. Making Long or Slim P. ($1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3}$) the centre, within a radius of 5 or 6 m. are 25 or 30 handsome little lakes; the following of which may be reached by good paths and roads leading from Bald Mt. House, situated at the N. end of that sheet:

Rock P. ($\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{3}$) lies 40 r. N. and has some picturesque features.

Trout L. ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$) is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of N. It is very romantic and attractive, and a popular resort of those in search of the speckled beauties of large size. Its principal inlet is Trout L. Creek, and it outlets, through a navigable little strait, into Rock P. only 5 or 6 rods away.

Deer P. ($\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8}$) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of N. It is fringed with beautiful pines, and its shallow waters are well paved with lily-pads which offer irresistible attractions to its namesake.

Desert P. ($\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8}$) is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Deer P. It is appropriately named, as it has marshy shores and dismal surroundings. Its shallow water is said to be poisonous; owing to the numerous noxious, aquatic weeds or plants that defile its depths. But it is "*immense*" for deer.

Wolf P. ($\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8}$) excellent for trout, is 2 m. N. E. of Desert P. and flows into *Middle* Branch.

Massepia P. ($\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8}$) is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Desert P., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E. of Wolf P. (See p. 126).

Buck L. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{8}$) is 3 m. E. of S of Massepia L.

From Bald Mt. House, it is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. by good road, to Ulrich's Mills. Thence it is $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. E. by trail to Jake's P. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{8}$); passing *en route* a remarkable natural rock camp. This pretty sheet was named from a famous woodsman. "Uncle Bill" Lawrence, a noted hunter, has near its shores his solitary abode.

From Jake's P. the trail leads $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. E., to Tide L. with its delicious spring, and phenomenal rising and falling water. Thence it is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. to Hog P.; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. to Buck P.; $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. to the famed Middle Branch of the Oswegatchie; 3 m. N. E. to Sand and Rock Lakes, (see p. 126). Total 11 m. from Bald Mt. House.

Grigg's L. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$) lies $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. E. of Jake's P.; the trail diverging r. from the route to Middle Branch, $1\frac{3}{4}$ or 2 m. E. of Jake's P. at a point called the "Junction."

The trail from the "Junction" to Middle Branch, follows the old "Emilyville Road," which leads from Lowville to E. Branch of Oswegatchie R. (See p. 125).

Green L. is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Grigg's L.; and thence it is 1 m. E. to Loon Hollow L.; whence a trail leads S. E. to Bear or Cold L. (see p. 100). The Moshier P's (p. 99) lie $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Grigg's L. (by trail).

Flat Rock P. is a short distance S. of Loon Hollow L.

Round P. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$) communicates with Long P. on the W. The 2 Twin P's., Upper and Lower ($\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{8}$ each) are $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. W. of Bald Mt. House, by road.

Lane's P. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$) a pretty lakelet, is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther N. W.

Mud P. ($1 \times \frac{3}{8}$) is 2 m. S. W. of Bald Mt. House, by road. Its name indicates its character.

The 3 Clear P's, a chain of silver links, are $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. and have no visible inlets or outlet.

Bullhead P. ($\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8}$) is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Mud P.

Sand L. is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. of Grant's Hotel, at S. end of Long Pond, (see p. 96).

The Oswegatchie section, owing to its accessibility and fine sporting, is fast becoming an important resort.

Bald Mt. House, with its numerous rustic little cottages, is worthy of the highest commendation. It is charmingly situated on elevated ground, bordered by evergreens and other trees, and affords a complete view of Long Pond and the environing forest. Double verandas offer enjoyable shade, prospects and promenades. The table is excellent; and the management generally, is characterized by admirable energy and enterprise. A well of remarkably cold water on the premises, is an important feature. The invalid, sportsman or pleasure seeker, will find this summer retreat eminently calculated to satisfy every reasonable requirement and at very low rates. (See Hotel Directory).

The proprietor will meet parties at the island or Croghan, and convey them to his place. Prices. Address
Z. Bigness, Belfort, Lewis C

Twelfth: Carthage is finely situated upon Black River, whose immense water power is here utilized extensively in the manufacture of iron, lumber, leather, etc. From here to Lyons Falls (42½ m.) there is uninterrupted navigation for small steamers. But immediately below the village and for 12 or 15 m. numerous rapids and falls render boating impossible. The place was formerly called Long Falls, and was founded in 1795 by the Castorlanders. An excellent hotel, the "Levis," furnishes prime accommodations and ample facilities for reaching the sporting grounds.

Carthage is the W. terminus of the "Old State Road," opened through the Wilderness to Crown Point in 1841-7. The magnitude of this "forest waste" becomes manifest when the length of this road is taken into consideration. From a point about 20 m. E. of this place, to Schroon River ("Roots"), 94½ m. with the exception of the No. 4, Long Lake, Newcomb and several minor clearings, the route lies through a wilderness not yet invaded by civilization,—indicating also the sterility of the soil.

The following is a table of distances from Carthage to Crown Point:

	MILES.
Carthage to Belfort, - - - - -	15
Thence to No. 4, - - - - -	9
“ “ Stillwater, - - - - -	11
“ “ South Branch, - - - - -	7¾
“ “ Brandreth's Lake, - - - - -	9½
“ “ Raquette Lake, (North Bay) - - - - -	6
“ “ Long Lake Village, - - - - -	17¾
“ “ Newcomb, - - - - -	13
“ “ Tahawus, (Lower Iron Works) - - - - -	7½
“ “ Schroon River, ("Roots") - - - - -	19
“ “ Crown Point, - - - - -	19
Total, - - - - -	134

Portions of this road are not now traveled by wagons, viz.: Belfort to No. 4 (it is passible 2 or 3 m. E. of Belfort), and from Little Rapids road (branching 1. 2 m. E. of South Branch) to Brandreth's L.

In entering the woods from Carthage, parties may choose either of two general routes; one by way of Belfort (15 m.)

and thence to the Oswegatchie Ponds 9 m. (see p. 119), or to Sand and Little Crooked L's—following the Oswegatchie road from Belfort 5 m., thence a path 5 m. to the former, whence it is $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. to Crooked L. (see p. 96). The other leading to Harrisville, 20 m. distant, passing through the village of Natural Bridge, 9 m. The road from Carthage to Harrisville is in good condition and affords a pleasant ride. Stage daily; fare, \$1.50.

Natural Bridge is a pleasant little place situated on Indian R. (Ind., *O-je-quack*, "*Nut River*") which here runs under the ground in two different places, and emerges a few rods below, forming a *natural bridge* 6 ft. above the water and 15 ft. wide, a curiosity of considerable interest. This gave the hamlet its name; but a romantic bit of history connected with this locality gave it its chief celebrity.

We learn from Hough's admirable histories, that Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain and Naples, the favorite brother of the great Napoleon, having purchased in 1815 a large tract of wild land lying in this and several adjacent towns, including Diana (thus named by his request after the goddess of the chase), made this village his residence for two summers. The house he occupied, which contained bullet-proof sleeping rooms, is still standing.*

About 5 m. this side of Harrisville, and 15 m. beyond Carthage, the route passes near and in sight of Bonaparte L. (a wagon road extending to its margin, 1 m.) which is surpassed in beauty by but few of the Wilderness waters. It is 5 m. in length, and averages 2 m. in width, encircles several wild, rocky islands, and is environed by bold precipitous shores. Only two small clearings have been made on its borders, and with these exceptions it is surrounded by a magnificent and entirely primitive forest, in which the evergreen largely predominates. The water of this renowned lake is deep, clear and pure, and abounds in white fish, ciscoes, bullheads and the large salmon trout. Brook, or speckled trout are taken in the several inlets. The islands (notably Round, Rock and Birch) and the shores afford many good camping sites, near which are fine springs and bathing places of unsurpassed excellence. Other lakes and ponds in the immediate vicinity ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 m. from it) form a beaded circle around that liquid beryl sparkling in their midst. These include Indian L. (S. W.), Mud L. (N. W.), Loon, Green and Duck P's (N.), and Bullhead P. (S. E.). Deer yet have their abiding places near all these pleasant sheets, and the number killed during the

* He assumed the title of Count de Survilliers, while in this country. His purchase embraced 150,000 acres for which he bartered certain diamonds and real estate valued at \$150,000.

It is stated on good authority, that at this time the Emperor had serious thought of fleeing to America with his brother Joseph, and locating upon these wild lands, and uniting with him in founding vast manufacturing establishments in the Black River valley, which should surpass any interests of this kind in the world. How different might have been his fate, had he carried this commendable plan into execution!

hunting season is considerable. The atmosphere of this entire section is pure and bracing, and this with its accessibility and delightful scenery attract yearly an increasing number of visitors and camping parties. There is no hotel on Lake Bonaparte except the one on the outlet at Alpina; but two farmers, Peter Campbell and Amos B. Ashcroft, living at the E. end or head of the lake in the clearings named, receive boarders in the summer months. Wholesome fare, and safe boats are obtainable here at very moderate rates. Address of each: Diana, Lewis county, N. Y.

It need not be said that this lake was named in honor of its kingly possessor who erected a rustic lodge upon the most beautiful and commanding site its banks afforded, for the use of himself and companions while out upon sporting excursions. Upon this lake and Black R. he placed a six-oared gondola decorated with gorgeous trappings, which ploughed those waters majestically. And attended by a gay suite of favorites attired in the richest apparel, many of whom had shared his sunny fortunes in royal courts, his boating excursions and other rural pastimes were thus replete with regal magnificence. He sometimes traveled in a gilded coach drawn by 6 horses; and upon one occasion in returning from Natural Bridge to Evans' Mills, the cortege halted at a chosen spot, and partook of a sumptuous feast—served on golden dishes, and with royal ceremonies—which had been prepared with great care, and embraced every delicacy that the country afforded. Liberal in the use of money, and sociable with all who were brought in business relations with him, he was of course very popular among our citizens; and his annual return was awaited with interest, and remembered with satisfaction. After 20 years of ownership however, he sold his forest possessions to John LaFarge a wealthy merchant of New York, for \$80,000, and was seen there no more. The house which he had partially erected at Alpina soon went to decay, and the cottage on the lake was subsequently burned. This eccentric episode in the life of that remarkable man has been celebrated in song by the Lewis Co. poet, Hon. Caleb Lyons.

The small but thriving village of Harrisville is situated on the W. Branch of Oswegatchie R. and contains a large tannery, several saw mills, and other manufactories. This too, has its history.

We are informed also by Hough, that in 1852 Prince Sulkowski of Belitz, (a political exile from Polish Austria) became a resident of this village. His uncle had been a general under Napoleon, and fell in the battle of the Pyramids. The Prince, in the revolution of 1848, became obnoxious to the government, but managed to reach America with his family, and to secure a small stipend from a once large estate. He was attracted to this section by the opportunities it offered in the pursuit of his favorite diversion, that of hunting. Many years since some attention was called to this person, from a report that he was to marry the infamous Lola Montez; but the story originated from parties in Europe who were interested in preventing his restoration to the royal favor, was easily refuted and had none of its intended effect. Subsequently he was restored to his hereditary titles and estates.

There is a good hotel at Harrisville, (Adirondack House; Lake & Blood, prop's.) from which parties can sally forth in the morning, enjoy capital fishing through the day, and return to the house in the evening. Or they may ascend W. Branch 12 or 14 m.—carrying around several rapids intervening—and visit its tributaries, lakes and ponds; or pass up Middle Branch from the forks of these two streams (3 m. above the village) 12 m. to Hume's, (5 m. by road) and examine the interesting section beyond. (See p. 125.)

In addition to Lake Bonaparte and its surrounding waters, others of easy access from Harrisville, are Jayville L. 7 m. N. E.; Jenny Cr. L., 6 m.; South Cr. L., 6 m. S. E. and Liger's L. near that, S. E.

Again we may proceed by good road to Fine 12 m., (via Pitcairn, 3 m. and East Pitcairn, 7 m.) thence 11 m. by poor road to "Landing"—whence it is good boating up the E. Branch, (interrupted only by 3 easy portages of 40 rods, $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and 1 m.) through a dense forest to Cranberry L., $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. Total, 35 m. (See p. 130.) Harrisville is also connected with Gouverneur by a fair road, 20 m. Stage daily; fare \$1.50. Telegraphic station at this place for all points.

About 3 m. above Harrisville, the West and Middle Branches of the Oswegatchie unite their waters.* 5 m. up the latter stream where the road terminates, is located the home of the noted hunter and woodsman, Warren Hume. His large farm is a notch in the wilderness, and within 40 rods of his house the Great Forest begins. We have now reached the borders of a district, whose dense and undisturbed woods may truly be styled "the forest primeval." It is perhaps the least known, most sequestered, and wildest portion of the entire region. Save in improving the immense sugar bush comprising upwards of 5000 trees belonging to Hume, said to be the largest in the country, the ax has made but slight encroachment upon these primitive wilds, which still retain their pristine beauty. As a natural result, the many unnavigable streams, and sparkling lakes watering this section, swarm with brook and salmon trout; and numerous wild animals such as deer and bears, and even wolves and panthers roam almost as

* Oswegatchie R. has 3 branches, termed the Eastern, Middle and Western. The group of ponds forming the headwaters of the latter stream we have just described. The Eastern Branch flows into and out of Cranberry L.

unmolested through these leafy solitudes as when the Pilgrims first landed at Plymouth Rock. It may well be called the "Elysian Fields" of the sportsman; though but few have yet tasted the delights of this most fascinating locality.

Many years ago in order to induce settlement, a road was opened through the dense woods from Lowville, which touched Beaver L. at No. 4, and extended as far as the E. Branch of Oswegatchie R. upwards of 50 m. The experiment however, proved a failure; as this wild highway was never much traveled, and soon fell into total disuse. Now thrifty second growth trees and occasional patches of corduroy, obscurely mark its course. In the summer time it is no uncommon occurrence to sight a deer grazing on the fields of Hume's farm, and the howl of the wolf, and the scream of the panther still occasionally salute the ear of the trapper, who penetrates the sombre forest a few miles only.

Hume's house stands on the bank of the river, down which we may paddle our boats 8 or 10 miles. Above his place the stream is navigable for 2 m. only, where the first of a series of charming waterfalls prevents further progress by water. These several cascades (8 of them within 8 m. all situated in the midst of the wildest scenery) are respectively styled Biscuit (15 ft.), Sluice (60 ft.), Mill Dam (45 ft.), Burnt (18 ft.), Ash-hill (20 ft.), Rainbow (55 ft.), Floodwood (35 ft.), and Clark (25 ft.). They present most bewitching attractions, and should never be passed unnoticed.

From Hume's place, rare sporting grounds and picturesque resorts are generally of easy access. In the neighborhood are numerous lakes and ponds, mostly headwaters of the Middle Branch. The most important of these are as follows:—

Liger's L. ($1 \times \frac{1}{3}$) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. of Hume's by sled road, contains speckled trout weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs.

South Cr. L. 1 m. N. E. of this, furnishes no trout, but excellent hunting.

Round L. ($1 \times \frac{3}{4}$) 3 m. S. E. of Liger's L. (trail), is a lovely little sheet, margined by rolling ground and beautiful woods, its crystal waters producing speckled trout which weigh $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs.

Long L. (1 x $\frac{1}{4}$) $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. E. of that, (trail) is abundantly stocked with *small* trout.

Streeters L. 3 m. from Long L., supplies us with a few trout, and good hunting.

Silver Dam P's, 6 m. S. E. of Hume's, yield no trout, but are frequented by deer.

Mollar or Mouldy P., 1 m. farther S. E., has only a few trout, but is a *fine* deer resort. Located on its shores is a log camp, near which is a good spring. This and the Silver Dam P's are reached from Hume's by passable roads. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E. to Hume's shanty on Wolf Creek.

Wolf P., 3 m. S. E. of Mouldy P., was most appropriately named. Parties camping in this wild place are frequently serenaded by wolves and panthers. Trout small; hunting *extra*.

Massepia L., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E. of Wolf P. affords good trout-ing and deering. So does Griggs L., 5 m. S. E. of that.

Panther L., about 3 m. S. E. of Griggs L. is still occasionally visited by its namesake.

Among the highest sources of the Middle Branch, are Buck and Gill P's lying near each other. The latter very pretty sheet was named after Mr. Watson Gill of Syracuse. In the vicinity are several other secluded ponds awaiting names.

Rock and Sand, lying about 4 m. E. of Griggs L.—twin gems in the royal diadem of lakes and lakelets adorning the Adirondack region—are perhaps the most remarkable of any we have named. Separated by a narrow ridge only 25 ft. wide, the former 6 ft. higher than the latter, they peacefully sleep side by side in their native beauty and loneliness. Being difficult of access, and rarely disturbed, sporting is of superlative excellence.

Sid's P.* lies about 2 m. E. There is a spring of water near of such frigid temperature, that fish may be preserved in it for several days.

South of Sid's P., 1 to 2 m. is a connected group styled the Four South P's, and several m. S. W. of them are Grass, Buck and Hog Ponds.

* Named from its discoverer, Sid Snell. To him and his father, Esq. Snell, the distinguished Adirondack surveyor, we are indebted for valuable map-work on this section.

THE CARTHAGE & ADIRONDACK R. R.

THE NEW AND ONLY LINE FROM WEST AND
SOUTH INTO THE ADIRONDACKS.

**The easiest, cheapest and grandest route through
the Great Wilderness between The Thousand
Islands and Saratoga.**

Only 25 miles by road, trail and boat from Little River and Star Lake, the eastern terminus of railroad, via head of Cranberry Lake, to Tupper Lake.

Guides with boats can be procured at Star, Cranberry and Tupper Lakes.

Sporting and fishing grounds on this part of route unequalled.

Good Hotel accommodation for families at Carthage, Natural Bridge, Bonaparte Lake, Harrisville, Jayville, Star Lake, Inlet Cranberry and Tupper Lakes, all health and pleasure resorts. Lake and mountain scenery beautiful beyond description through the entire route.

At Carthage, trains connect with trains on Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad, from Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Oswego, Thousand Islands, Ogdensburgh, Watertown and all intervening and out lying places.

For further and more particular information consult time tables or send six cents in stamps for circular guide.

G. F. HUGGANS,

Gen'l Supt., Carthage, N. Y.

LAKE BONAPARTE HOUSE.

This new, large and imposing structure is picturesquely situated on the site of the old Campbell place, so well known to "old timers," on the banks of the historic sheet from which it was named. (See page 122.) It stands 25 or 30 feet higher than the surface of the lake, and its triple verandas offer a promenade of over 30 rods, and insure absolute coolness in the hottest weather, while pretty groves of butternut and cedar trees fringe the sloping grounds, lending ample shade.

The rooms are tidy, airy and well equipped. The dining-room is exceedingly pleasant, and a spring of remarkable size supplies the house with delicious drinking-water.

On the bold eminence 200 feet west of the hotel, the enterprising proprietors (Lake and Blood, P. O. Harrisville) have recently erected a supplementary building for the comfort and convenience of guests, which contains a spacious parlor furnished with a piano, lounges and easy-chairs. From the broad piazzas, which completely encircle this building, a charming view of the forest-encompassed lake is enjoyed.

A Lawn Tennis court, Croquet grounds and Billiard Parlor offer a variety of amusements to visitors.

At the landing, 15 rods from the hotel, a large dancing-hall, anchored to huge boulders and projecting over the water, accommodates 75 couples, and affords a cool retreat on hot days. Under this is moored a fleet of new, safe and commodious row-boats, designed for the free use of guests. A neat little steam-yacht makes frequent excursions around the lake for the low fare of 25 cents.

Lake Bonaparte is within easy reach of some of the best sporting grounds of the Great Wilderness; notably the Oswegatchie waters, now conveniently accessible via the

Carthage and Adirondack R. R.

(Depot $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Hotel. Free carriage meets every train).

This beautiful summer retreat is certainly one of the most desirable of the Adirondack hostleries, and its numerous attractions and accessibility (only $17\frac{3}{4}$ m. by railroad from Carthage) must speedily render it one of the most popular resorts in that entire region.

~~THEY ALL WERE BORN~~

Important Announcement.

—◆◆◆—
Tourists en route to

WARREN HUME'S RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

Now leave the cars on the Carthage and Adirondack Railroad, at Harrisville (20¼ m. from Carthage) whence, a pleasant drive of 5 miles brings them to this famous resort.

This farm-hotel has recently been greatly enlarged and refurnished, and now offers most attractive and home-like quarters to visitors.

Those who seek a quiet summer resting-place, will find the "Riverside" admirably adapted to their wants; while sportsmen will find it most suitable head-quarters for excursions to the neighboring streams and lakes, where rare sport may be enjoyed. (See page 127.)

For terms &c., address,

WARREN HUME,

HARRISVILLE, LEWIS CO., N.

Star Lake ($1 \times \frac{3}{4}$), *star*-like in form, purity and brightness, is one of the fairest of all that galaxy of gems adorning the Adirondack Wilderness. On the early maps it appeared as "Point Lake," having thus been designated from its curiously scalloped shores; and it has but recently received its more appropriate name. Its waters are as clear as crystal, objects being discernible at a great depth. It is apparently one vast spring-hole, having no visible inlets or outlet. This many-armed, islet-adorned, and hill-encircled little loch, fringed with beaches of golden sand, presents a lake-picture of peculiar and entrancing loveliness. Indeed, it way well be termed, Blue Mountain Lake in miniature. (See p. 321.)

On a commanding site, at a convenient distance from the lake, (elevation above the sea, 1,369 feet) stands the new and commodious Star Lake House, which offers most excellent accommodations to tourists. The rooms are large and appropriately furnished,—spring-beds being a special feature. The table is already receiving favorable mention from its patrons; likewise the double verandas which always conduce so greatly to the comfort of guests.

FOLEY & LYMAN, Prop's,
Oswegatchie, St. Law. Co., N. Y.

Several sparkling streams within $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ m. of the hotel, and Little River $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. away, afford fine trouting; and still more distant, various other sequestered waters offer abundant sport.

Now that the CARTHAGE & ADIRONDACK R. R. has been extended to Star Lake, this lovely resort must hereafter be thronged with visitors each season.

From Carthage, by this line, the distance to Lake Bonaparte, is $17\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Harrisville (Lake and Blood's Adirondack House), $20\frac{3}{4}$ m.; to Jayville (Iron Mines), $29\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to Star Lake, $47\frac{1}{4}$ m.

At "Albany Bridge," which spans Oswegatchie River, 3 m. above Cranberry Lake. ("Big Inlet"), the new Sternberg House, furnishes sportsmen with good entertainment (see page 128).

Hume has erected camps, and placed boats on a number of these lakes, within $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 m. of his house.

At Jayville, 5 m. distant, and 3 m. N. E. of Round L. extensive mines are worked with good success. The iron produced is of the best quality. The Carthage and Adirondack R. R. which is to extend from Carthage via Harrisville to these ore beds, is in process of construction. Distance about 30 m.

From Hume's it is 5 m. to Harrisville, (12 m. by stream) making it 25 m. to Carthage. It is 7 m. to Bonaparte L.; and thus 3 m. may be saved *en route* to Carthage, (22 m.) by leaving Harrisville out.

The farm-hostelry of Warren Hume (P. O. Harrisville, N. Y.) though not a large building, is a model of neatness and comfort; and the table is supplied with the products of the farm, flood and forest. Well and spring-water of icy coldness supply the house. The sportsman who adopts this as his headquarters, will find ample use for the rifle, rod and reel. The Game Laws, however, must be faithfully respected. The invalid and pleasure seeker will look far before they find a more desirable resort either for a few weeks, or for a summer's tarry.

Thirteenth: Gouverneur—named in honor of Gouverneur Morris, originally proprietor of the most of this town—is beautifully located on Oswegatchie River, and is the seat of a flourishing academy, and of a thriving trade. A rich variety of interesting minerals abound in the neighborhood. One of those ancient works constructed by the "Mound-builders," so common in the western country, may be inspected in the vicinity; where within an embankment enclosing about three acres, many vestiges of Indian operations and their rude sculptural efforts remain.

The first settlement was made here in 1805, by Dr. Richard Townsend and several others, who came through the pathless wilderness from Lake George, guided only by a compass. With an outfit of but three days provisions, they were seven days on the route, and experienced great hardships and some peril,—being followed for a long distance by large panthers. Finally, when nearly famished and exhausted, they reached the Oswegatchie; where its placid course was broken by a small cascade, and its channel divided by two beautiful green islands, in the present village of Gouverneur.—(Dr. Mough.)

The Van Buren and the Fuller House are the principal hotels.

Cranberry Lake, well in the heart of the Wilderness, is the chief resort for hunting parties starting from this point. To Hailesboro the distance is 2 m.; thence to Fowler, 4 m.; Fullerville, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Edwards, $5\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Fine, 9 m. Total, $23\frac{3}{4}$ m. Stages daily from Gouverneur to Fine; fare \$1.50 or \$1.75.

From Fine we have a choice of two routes to Cranberry Lake. 1st:—5 m. main road to "Griffin's," then 6 m. poor woods road to "Landing" at foot of the stillwater, from which, by boat, it is $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. up the Oswegatchie to the foot of the lake—encountering three portages *en route* of $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 m. each respectively. This route is rarely traveled. 2d:—(and now the favorite route) 12 m from Fine (in speaking of Fine, we mean the hotel) good road, to Walker's. Hence, woods road 4 m. to the old "Albany" bridge across the "Big Inlet" of Cranberry Lake, passing Lost and Hicks P's on the way. This bridge is at the head of 3 m. of rapids, on which, about June 1st, we have a few days of fine fishing, as the trout seem to run up from the lake. Quite a number are caught every year weighing 4 and even 5 lbs. each. From the *foot* of the rapids, around which we must carry 3 m., it is about 9 m. to Bishop's Hotel at the foot of the lake. Above the bridge there are about 12 m. of stillwater extending to the border of a vast natural, treeless meadow, the favorite feeding ground of deer, styled the "Plains." Towards the upper end are a few short rapids; good hunting and fishing, and fine river scenery nearly all the way. Among the spring-holes abounding on this route the most important is the famous "Cages" at the mouth of the outlet of Cage P., lying several miles W. Many parties make this their sporting ground; and well they may, as it is much more desirable than that of the lake with its broad, dangerous waters, and dead-tree-lined shores, (see p. 130). From the bridge to the Plains it is 5 m., and beyond this wagons do not go. From here to Big Deer Pond (Colvin's "Lost Lake") is 6 m., sled road. Near this, are Clear, Nick, Tamarack, Long, Cowhorn, Bossout and Cat Mountain Ponds, with good hunting and fishing at most of them.

It is also less than 2 m. to the head of Mud L., on Bog R. West a mile or so from the Plains are the Five Ponds. S. by S. E. 6 m. lies Gull L., also reached by sled road. We pass, on the way, West, Gall and Cracker Ponds. Two and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. is Nigger L.; and Partlow, Oven, and other lakes lie in that section, (see p. 106). From Gull L. to Crooked L. is some 4 m. W. This is the extreme head of the Oswegatchie. Numerous small ponds are scattered throughout this part of the Wilderness lying there in their sparkling beauty, jewels ornate on the forest's emerald robe.

At Fine there is an excellent hotel (Bush House); and here guides can be hired, with or without boats, and provisions and supplies may be procured of Mr. T. Miller. From Fine, John H. Ward of this place, and John Walker [at Walker's] will convey parties to various points at the following prices :

Hotel to Landing,	-	-	-	-	-	\$5 00
“ “ Walker's,	-	-	-	-	-	2 50
“ “ Bridge on Inlet,	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
“ “ Plains,	-	-	-	-	-	7 00
Plains to either Big Deer P. or Gull L.,	-	-	-	-	-	4 00

From Gouverneur there is a daily stage to Harrisville, 20 m. (fare \$1.50); whence that important district (see p. 124), embracing the headwaters of the Middle Branch of Oswegatchie R., may be visited.

Fourteenth : FROM DEKALB JUNCTION (Goulding House) to Hermon, 5 m.; Russell (Grass River), 6 m.; Clarksboro (Clifton Hotel), 11 m.; Clifton Iron Mines, 2 m.; thence to Cranberry Lake, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Total, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.* There is a daily stage from DeKalb Junction to Russell, where conveyances may be obtained for the balance of the route. The R. R. connecting the Iron Mines with E. DeKalb Station is not in operation now. In fact it never was employed as a transit for passengers, being solely used by the Clifton Iron Co., by whom it is owned, in the transportation of iron ore, which exists in considerable quantities in the neighborhood. -

Clarksboro is 3 m. in the woods, and is pleasantly situ-

* From DeKalb Junction to Fine, it is about 25 m. (See p. 128).

ated at the foot of Clifton High Falls, on Grass R. Allen Pond lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.

From De Kalb Junction to Clarksboro and thence to the bridge over Grass R. (5 m.) the road is good. Fine fishing from this point up the river. Copper Falls and the veins of *copper* near will richly repay a visit. Bridge to Tooley P. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; road, fair. This is a beautiful sheet of water nearly 1 mile long, and noted as a favorite resort of deer. Thence 3 m. of poor road to Cook or Davis Pond. One m. beyond this we strike Oswegatchie R., just above "The Old Indian Fishing Ground," an old-time resort of the Oswegatchie Indians, a place once famous for the size and quantity of its trout. From here boats descend the river $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the foot of the stillwater, in this beautiful stream, affording fine camping spots and many spring-holes; thence it is 11 m. by road through the woods to Fine. At this point is an old mill dam, near the site of a former settlement made by G. M. Dillon and others, long since deserted. Dillon Pond, a charming, oval-shaped lakelet, lies in the neighborhood. The abandonment of the mill dam, leaves nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of bad rapids immediately above; so, although there is 1 mile of stillwater above these, the sportsman had better stick to the wagon 2 m. farther to the foot of the lake, or proceed still farther ($\frac{3}{4}$ m.) along the shore to the Cranberry Lake House. This commodious hotel is located at the terminus of the road, in full view of the lake and of Silver P. ($1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$) but 60 r. away. It needs no other recommendation than the announcement that W. R. Bishop, (P. O., Clarksboro, St. Lawrence Co.) with his hotel and forest experience of many years, is its proprietor. He furnishes fishing tackle, ammunition and camp supplies at the most reasonable rates. Boats also may be rented of him; and with his little steamer he will convey parties to different points on the lake. Those who do not care to "rough it," and prefer to take quarters at the hotel, will find the *cuisine* of unusual excellence, (the hostess being famed for her skill in cooking trout and venison) while good trout fishing is found near. (See DIRECTORY).

Cranberry, or Oswegatchie Lake, (9 m. long, with the overflow) is really an expansion of Oswegatchie River, which, rising by three branches in N. part of Herkimer Co.,

pursues a circuitous course of 125 m. through St. Lawrence Co., in a N. W. direction, and unites with St. Lawrence River at Ogdensburg.*

Several islands bedeck this lake, among which are "Buck," "Birch," "Gull Rock" and "Matilda." Its waters, and those of its inlets and outlet, are plentifully supplied with fish, having yielded in some instances, speckled trout 5 lbs. in weight; and the hunting around it is still very good, although somewhat injured in reference to deer, by the raising of the lake some 15 ft. by means of the dam at the foot. The marginal scenery is also seriously affected by the same agency, as numerous "drowned" trees standing in the water near the shores, greatly mar its beauty. It is encompassed by highlands of fair proportions, and Bear, Cat and Edgar Mts. soar far above the surrounding heights. Iron Mt. about 4 m. from the lake, (E) is composed mostly of pure metallic iron.

Clear Pond, E., and Lily Pad P., N. E., are accessible by trails.

Curtis Pond is reached by rowing up E. Inlet as far as practicable, and following thence a good, but ascending path 2 m. "This," said the distinguished angler, the late lamented "Uncle" Reuben Wood, "is an all-fired nice pond, abounding with the prettiest trout I ever saw." A legend says that one can catch but a certain number of the spotted beauties here; after which no lure, however tempting—be it bait or fly—will induce this noble game of the fountain to take the hook. Mud P. is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. E. of Curtis P., whence it is a short distance E. to Trout P. Hence a carry leads E. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Panther P., from which we carry S. to Triangle P. A carry also leads from Trout P., S. E. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Silver L., lying S. W. of Triangle P. Lake Colvin lies between Cranberry and Silver L's. Lying N. of L. Colvin is Beaver Meadow P.; and S. W. of that, is Lake Ely. Heath P. lies W. of Cranberry L.

Crooked Lake, the extreme source of the Oswegatchie, lying 12 m. S., is reached by pursuing a line indicated by

* *Os-we-gatchie* or *Ogh-sra-gatchie*, (locally known as the Oswegoshy,) is an Indian name, which signifies *going or coming round a hill*. The great bend in the Oswegatchie river, on the borders of Lewis county, originated its significant name. An Indian tribe, bearing the name of the river, once lived upon its banks; but its fate, like that of many sister tribes, has been to melt away before the progressive step of the Anglo-Saxon. (Simms.) Sabattis defined *Oswegatch* as meaning *slow and long*.

marked trees. It is much more easily visited, however, from the Red Horse Chain. (See p. 105).

Grass R. is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. of the hotel by carry—crossing on the way Silver P., “beautiful as a mirror of silver, set in a framework of emeralds, festooned with lilies.” A short distance up the stream is the Reservoir, from which a road leads to Colton. Grass R. affords some fine stillwaters and trout fishing, especially below the Reservoir; and is wildly attractive. Some of its scenery, however, in the approach to Massawepie L., its principal fountain-head, is dismal enough.

Big Inlet (Oswegatchie R.) enters the head of Cranberry L. about 9 m. from the hotel. This stream is very attractive to sportsmen. In ascending it, we first carry 3 m. around the rapids to the old “Albany” bridge. (From here the route is given on p. 128).

From the Big Inlet we may reach the pretty little Olmstead P. by carrying 2 m. S. E. Near this (S. W.) are two other tiny sheets.

There are a large number of good deer and trout ponds adjacent to Cranberry Lake, that have never been laid down upon any map. Take it all in all, this lake and its environs afford an extensive field for the sportsman.

The noted trout pools of this vicinity are in Brandy Brook, E. side of the lake; in Basin Brook, entering the Oswegatchie 1 m. below the dam; and at “Cook’s Spring Hole,” 4 m. farther down that stream.

The best and most suitable sites for camps will be found on the beautiful Oswegatchie, both above and below the lake.

Adventurous parties sometimes penetrate the Bog River region from Cranberry L., and proceed thence to Tupper Lake by the following routes :

(1.) By boat, 1 m. up Chair Rock Creek, entering the lake’s S. E. extremity; thence carry 2 m. S. W.; thence cross Oval, or Darn Needle P.; thence carry $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E. to Fourth P. There is also a portage opened from Chair Rock C. to the headwaters of Bog R.; distance 3 m.

(2.) Carry from Darn Needle or Oval P., (really two sheets connected by a narrow neck) 2 m. S. E.; cross Grass P.; carry 2 m. S. E., striking Bog R. a little below Mud

Lake. Or carry from Oval P. to Gull P. ($\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8}$) $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. E. (passing John's P., a wild and lonely sheet, about midway of the route); thence carry 1 m. S. E., to Graves P.

(3.) From Curtis P., carry S. E. to Silver Lake; thence S. W. to Otter, Graves and Fourth Ponds. The portages are not cut out to any extent, but this could be accomplished with little labor, as they are not very difficult. (*See route from Big Tupper to Mud Lake.*)

Fifteenth: Canton, the county seat of St. Lawrence Co., is a lively manufacturing village situated on Grass R., here affording great hydraulic power. It contains the county buildings, the St. Lawrence University—a very popular school attended by young men from all parts of the U. S.—and a number of fine churches. The leading hotels are the Hodskin and American; where good liveries are kept.

A vein of hematite and magnetic iron ore combined of remarkable richness, has recently been discovered in the neighborhood. In the S. part of the town, about 1 m. below the High Falls on Grass R. this stream issues from a cleft in the rock, forming a most romantic scene. Here sulphuret of iron abounds; and large quantities of copperas and alum have been manufactured at this place.

A neat little steamer offers delightful excursions from the village up Grass R. 5 m. to a handsome grove, fitted up for the use of pleasure parties.

Canton being located nearly midway between DeKalb Junction and Potsdam, is a desirable point of departure for either the Raquette, Grass or Oswegatchie sporting grounds. It is but 5 m. farther to the Raquette than from Potsdam, and 5 to 7 farther to Fine, than from DeKalb Junction or Gouverneur. Thus the sportsman can change his route, without extra cost or time, if so disposed. The distance to Colton is 14 m.; stage daily. (Thence see route from Potsdam.)

ROUTE TO CRANBERRY LAKE: Canton to Clarksboro, 23 m.; thence the route is identical with the one leading from DE KALB JUNCTION, p. 129; making total distance to Cranberry L., $36\frac{1}{2}$ m.

FROM CANTON TO FINE it is 30 m. by good road. *For routes thence see p. 128.*

At Canton good teams with careful drivers may be obtained of Spencer Judd at the Hodskin House. E. Warner is also ready to serve sportsmen in this line. The journey to Moose Head, on the Raquette, to Cranberry L., or to Walker's, is made in a day. Boats can be carried over these routes safely and without extra charge, by means of a rack on which they are placed overhead, entirely out of the way. Very light ones—marvels of beauty and symmetry—especially adapted to this locality, can be purchased here, of the FAMOUS ADIRONDACK BOAT MANUFACTURER, J. H. RUSHTON.*

Sixteenth: Potsdam, a flourishing village, settled in 1803 by Benj. Raymond from Richmond, Mass., is located on Raquette River, which is here "divided by islands, broken by rapids, and furnishes an extensive water-power." It is a pleasant town, possessing great beauty of situation, many fine streets and handsome buildings, and is the site of the "State Normal and Training School for Northern New York." Its several large mills and factories, and exhaustless quarries of the celebrated Potsdam Sandstone, forming elegant and invaluable material for building or flagging purposes, give life and animation to the place. There are two good hotels, viz: the Matteson, and the Albion; at either of which guides and conveyances may be procured.

This route to the Great Wilderness up Raquette River and Valley is generally much underrated and hence only occasionally followed by the general tourist; but it really possesses many attractions in the way of diversified scenery and sporting opportunities, rarely excelled. A pleasant ride of only 4 hours from the cars, over a most excellent road (21½ miles), is all the exertion it costs to reach good fishing and hunting territory.

To Colton, the last place of importance on the route, it is 9 m. This is a thriving village, pleasantly situated also on Raquette R., where this stream hurls its liquid treasure

* To this model sportsman we are indebted for essential information rendered regarding this and other routes.

down a steep declivity 60 ft. and thence descends 300 ft. in rapids and cataracts, within 2 m.; forming a spectacle of wildness and grandeur, which elicits the highest admiration of the spectator. It contains a thriving hotel, the "Empire Exchange," of whose superior accommodations and management any country town in the State might be proud. The proprietors appreciate the wants of their guests and cater to their tastes in a courteous and satisfactory manner. The ample livery connected with the establishment is conducted with special reference to sporting parties.

From Colton to South Colton ("Three Falls") on the Raquette, a lively little village, it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; thence to Stark's Falls (a charming cascade on the Raquette, of 40 ft.) at the foot of Little Bog it is 8 m. Here, at the "Forest House," the sportsman takes his first meal (always an excellent one) in the woods; here also boats are taken, and at this point the sporting field commences. This pleasant hotel possesses adequate facilities for supplying the wishes of transient customers or those who desire permanent board while availing themselves of the attractions and advantages offered by the Bog and the surrounding ponds. Boats and guides can be engaged here at any time. "P. O., Stark, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y."

From the Forest House it is 2 m. N. E. by good road and path to Joe Indian P. ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$); so called from an eccentric Indian hunter named "Joe" who lived and died near its shores. It is a beautiful sheet; abounding with large trout, and is also the frequent haunt of deer. Save at the foot, where there is a small clearing, the forest around it is unbroken. A carry leads to W. Branch of St. Regis R., 3 m. N. E.

Trout or Boulton P., lies near the main road, a short distance from the Forest House, N. W.; and N. of that is Berkley P.

From Stark's Falls the journey is continued by boat or wagon at the traveler's option. Proceeding by land, a drive of $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. over a fair woods road, carries us to the "Jordan House," at the head of the Bog.*

Continuing from Stark by water, a row of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. conveys

*One should not be misled by this inappropriate name, as these "bogs," so termed, are really beautiful sheets of still water, with richly wooded and flowered shores, near which no swamps abound.

us to Bog Falls, the termination of Little Bog. Crossing a portage of 10 r., (1.) easily accomplished (as the boat is drawn over on a track without being unloaded), we reach the Jordan House, at the head of Big Bog and near the mouth of Jordan River, by an easy row of 5 m. On the right are high banks, and in the distance elevated hills; on the left is undulating lowland covered with small timber, and in the remote back-ground tower the grand Adirondacks. On this stretch of stillwater occurs some of the best deer hunting found any where on the route, and this is popular camping-ground.

The Jordan House is well kept, and persons not desiring to camp out, but to secure a boarding place in the heart of good sporting grounds, will find this a most desirable location. The table is invariably well laden with all the fine things the water and forest produce, and each summer brings to this place an increasing number of boarders. (P. O., Stark.) From here access is easily gained to several lakelets by taking a short tramp back from the river.

Church P. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., famous for deer, and a source of Grass R. is reached by good path.

Crooked P. ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$), affording good deering and troutng, lies 3 m. S. by road. (It is more conveniently reached from Ferry's.) Clear P. lies farther S. W.

Nearly opposite the Jordan House, Jordan R. enters the Raquette, flowing from Jordan L. ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$) 7 m. E. East and N. E. of that, are Otter, Willis, Blue, Rock, Potter, Midward, McDonald, and other ponds. South of it are Deer and Windfall P's; and W. and N. W. are Amber L., and Marsh, or Kildare P. A large portion of the district embracing these waters, comprising several thousand acres of wild forest land, is in possession of the Vanderbilts and others of New York, who hold the same as a grand sportsman's park, or preserve for their *exclusive* use. They have erected on Jordan L. a sumptuous "Hunting Lodge," which is furnished elegantly.

From Jordan House to Seavey's *boat-landing*, at the foot of Moosehead Stillwater, a "draw-by" of 8 m. succeeds, passing Rickey's Rapids, Jamestown Falls, Moody Falls and Percefield Long Rapids. The proprietor of Jordan House and Mr. S., hold themselves in readiness to transport parties and baggage over this road; price, \$4. Six and a

half miles above Jordan House and 2 m. from Moosehead, a road branches from this route which formerly led to the head of Big Tupper L., leading to Childwold, Gale's and foot of Tupper Lake. Distance to the latter about 18 m.

About midway between the Jordan House and Seavey's, on the main road, is located the Ferry House, where entertainment is furnished to a limited number, at moderate rates

Clear P. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$), 1 m. W. of Ferry's, is reached by a path; passing Bear P. *en route*. Long P. lies W. of Clear Pond.

Chandler P. ($1 \times \frac{1}{3}$), S. W. of Ferry's, is accessible by road, 1 m.; path, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

The Windfall House, Johnson Seavey, proprietor; (P. O. Childwold), is pleasantly situated at the foot of Moosehead Mt. and near Jamestown Falls; a pretty cascade of 25 ft. on the Raquette. No better accommodations or table, are furnished anywhere on the route than at Seavey's. His prices are reasonable and his service excellent. Boats and camping outfits provided on order. By stage route it is 3 m. to Childwold, and 6 m. to Gale's; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. by rough road to the Raquette.

Near Seavey's (W.) is a small pond.

Sampson P. ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3}$), a wild and lonely sheet (reached by lumber road) famous for deer, bears and wolves, but not for trout, lies 3 m. from Seavey's (W.) on the track of the "Great Windfall." In the vicinity, N. and N. W., are Bear and Long P's, which, with Sampson, are sources of Grass River.

West of Sampson P. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. is a brook swarming with trout.

Leaving by boat the foot of Moosehead Stillwater ($6\frac{1}{2}$ m. l.) we have 4 m. of good navigation, passing on the way (3 m. up) the line of the "Great Windfall", embracing in the Wilderness, an area 50 m. l. by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide.

This is the effect of one of the most remarkable tornadoes that ever visited this continent, which occurred on Sept. 20th, 1845, commencing in Upper Canada and extending 200 miles in a direct line, almost due east, to Lake Champlain, which it followed to its foot.

At 3 o'clock P. M. it was at Antwerp; at 5, on the Saranac; and at 6, at Burlington, Vt.

The work of destruction began one mile E. of Antwerp, and in its course through the forest, it swept all before it, leaving a track of deso-

lation half a mile wide, in which nothing was left standing. Its appearance was described by those who observed it at a little distance, as awfully sublime; it being a cloud of pitchy blackness, from which vivid lightnings and deafening thunder incessantly proceeded; and the air was filled to a great height with materials carried up from the earth, and branches torn from the trees. Torrents of rain and hail fell along the borders of the track, and much damage was done by lightning. It entered St. Lawrence Co. in Fowler, and crossed that town and Edwards, where it entered the uninhabited forest, and was not further witnessed. [*Forest Arcadia.*]

We then encounter about 50 r. of "quick water," succeeded by $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. of easy rowing, terminating at the foot of Hedge Hog Rapids. The Moosehead Stillwater is dotted here and there with many pretty islands, and as the river winds around and between numerous hills and mountains on either side, it presents a great variety of pleasing scenery. The forest grows luxuriantly to the water's edge, and is mirrored on its glassy surface. This stillwater affords many agreeable camping grounds along the dry and pleasant shores. The sportsman, too, will find his occupation successful here. From a point near the head, a good path leads r. 1 m. to Childwold, the little hamlet near Jock's P. and Moosehead Mt., 38 m. from Potsdam.

At Hedge Hog or Flat Rock Rapids occurs a portage of 50 r. (r.). Experienced guides, when the water was low, have rowed up these rapids with great exertion; but the usual practice is to tow the boats or carry around them. Thence, after traversing Burnt Island Stillwater, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. l., we reach the "Piero," where we carry, l. 6 r. Passing over 60 r. of rapid water and the Blue Mt. (Matumbla) Stillwater, 3 m. in extent with one little passage of quick water, we arrive at Gale's Landing, W. side. The scenery along the portion of the route just passed is grand and beautiful. Some go so far as to say there is no finer river scenery in the State.

Parties wishing to make Massawepie Lake and the adjoining waters their camping grounds, leave the river at Gale's Landing, and take the good road leading W. The Pond View House, Noah Gale, proprietor (Childwold) has a delightful situation on the lake, a pleasant little lake, and supplies every requisite for boats and transportation. Lying in the neighborhood is a group of islands, the largest of which is called Ring Island.

tive to the boat as well as to the mountain. The boat passes
 across Carabouna I. and thence over a portage of 100 yds
 W. takes us to Wassawenne Lake. A narrow stream
 which, with its adjacent waters, is greatly adorned by its
 scenic charms. From Lake Wassawenne we descend to
 W. of a small lake (Lake Wassawenne) and then to
 2 1/2 m. W. of a large lake (Lake Wassawenne) where
 Line Point is. W. of Line Point is another W. of
 Centre Point and thence to the W. of the
 passing Panther and "Landscape" Point.

These waters extend the distance from the
 Bog K. are situated at the base of the mountain. The
 "fall of large issue" of the waters is very
 fertile from the nature of the soil, which is
 which is very fertile. The waters flow
 in a northerly direction, and the
 enters opposite to the mouth of the
 is still the same of the river.

It is 1/2 m. from Lake Wassawenne to
 Mt., the traditional name of the mountain, a
 a few miles east.

Leaving Lake Wassawenne we descend
 seldom travel the rough, hilly, and
 Dam. It is usually preferred to
 ately exposed but, inland, the
 ing the "Upper" and "Lower"
 where there are a portage of
 tively. The remainder of the
 rowed, according to the
 ceeds 2 1/2 m. of comparative
 Averill's or Back Rapids is
 Rapids, by which we
 Otherwise we may

A grander exhibit is seen
 than that which the waters
 as seen in the distance when
 the head of Averill's Rapids.

Requeste
 the water is
 if less
 into the
 these

of
 's
 's

the most picturesque bit of scenery surveyed on the entire route. Here is a hard carry up the face of the rock and over the steep bank, of 15 r. (l.). Then follows $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of stillwater, succeeded by Fish Hawk Rapids, covering a distance of about 50 r., through or around most of which boats must be towed, or carried, r. Thence there are $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 m. of stillwater to Setting Pole Rapids—a romantic reach of foaming water—where there is a portage of $\frac{1}{4}$ m. (l.).

This was the favorite camping-place of the distinguished angler, the late lamented George Dawson of the *Albany Journal*, before the glory of the Raquette above this point had departed. Of the Reservoir Dam at Setting Pole Rapids, he said:—

“The high water thus caused is working great mischief in all this region. It has produced the overflow of tens of thousands of acres. The result will be that the beauty of the Raquette, once one of the most lovely streams in America, and its connecting lakes will be marred by the destruction of the beautiful evergreens and maples which line their banks, and which have rendered them so wonderfully attractive and picturesque. But this is not all. The receding waters in midsummer must leave this whole region a reeking mass of decaying vegetation, filling the air with fever-exciting miasma, and making a sojourn in the midst of it exceedingly hazardous. Its effects are already seen in the thousands of dead trees which mar the beauty of the river's banks, and the coming seasons will demonstrate its pernicious influence upon the comfort and health of visitors, and the scattered residents upon its borders. Anglers are chiefly aggrieved by this obstruction to the free flow of the water, because it has destroyed several favorite trout haunts.”

(This prediction has been verified to the letter.—ED.)

From Reservoir Dam to Raquette Pond it is 2 m.; through this pond 2 m; up Raquette River to Big Tupper Lake 2 m. Thus the distance from Potsdam to this lake is about 58 or 60 m.

There are numerous lakes and ponds besides those already named on either side of the river, scattered along between Stark's Falls and Tupper Lake, easily accessible from the route and perfectly adapted to sporting purposes. The Raquette also receives numerous tributaries, which afford good fishing during the summer months.

Mountain Brook, entering from the E. below Sol's Island Rapids, and Dead Creek on the opposite side about 5 m. above (3 m. from Gale's), are especially noted for the

size and quantity of the trout they yield. The stillwaters, as well as the neighboring ponds, offer prime deer hunting.

This river ride is really delightful. The stream, frequently decked with pond lilies, and interspersed as it is with islands, and varied by frequent falls and rapids, presents to the admirer of nature a succession of enchanting scenes. The graduated unevenness of its mountain scenery, and the abrupt, ever-changing appearance of its shores, together with the varying colors of the forest foliage, afford the lover of the beautiful, ample compensation for the labors of his journey.*

It should be stated that Raquette R. itself no longer affords any trout fishing. Pickerel were put into Big Tupper Lake years ago, and they have driven the trout from this stream. But its inlets and the adjacent ponds furnish ample and superior trouting. Black bass were also placed in Tupper L. several years since and begin to manifest themselves in quantities, and of good size, all along this river. Although the "speckled beauties" are banished from the Raquette, the game qualities of the bass, and the abundance of the pickerel, partially compensate for the loss.

From Potsdam, Concord coaches run daily to South Colton (Lindsay House), 13½ m.; fare, \$1. Thence stage Monday, Wednesday and Friday to Stark, 21½ m., fare, \$1.75; Childwold, 38 m., \$2.00; and Gale's, 41 m., \$2.25; returning on alternate days. A tri-weekly *mail* extends from Gale's to Tupper Lake,—"Moody's"—18 m.; but affords no conveyance for passengers.

The establishment of this mail line to Tupper Lake, with a post-office there (Moody); also at Childwold and Stark, and private mail boxes all along the route, afford excellent facilities for getting letters and papers at any given point. And the accommodation of the "unlicensed carrier," enables "campers-out" to have their dailies with their deer, and to exchange camp items for home news.

Seventeenth: Ogdensburg†—named from Sam'l Ogden,

* To Hon. A. B. Hepburn of Canton, N. Y., we are greatly indebted for direct aid rendered and written memoranda used in the description of the Potsdam route.

† Ogdensburg, Massena Springs and Rouse's Point, though not strictly "gateways" to the Wilderness, are classed as such, for the information of ~~Cass~~ tourists.

under whose auspices settlement was made here in 1796—is situated on the St. Lawrence on a beautiful plain near the mouth of Oswegatchie R. The confluence of these waters forms a safe and commodious harbor at the foot of sloop navigation. The position of this city, which is a port of entry and delivery, cannot be overestimated. It is a prosperous place, possessing important commercial and manufacturing advantages; the Oswegatchie furnishing immense water-power to its various factories. Several steamboat companies connect it with the commerce of the St. Lawrence and great lakes. The Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroads terminate here, making it a depot of great importance. The structures of the former are on a magnificent scale. Nearly a mile of wharves extend along the river, with a grain elevator of the largest size at one extremity. A steam ferry connects these roads with the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways, at Prescott, which lies on the opposite side of the river, here $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. broad.

Ogdensburg was anciently the site of an Indian village styled *Swa-gatch*, or *Soegasti* (Ind., *Swe-kat-si*, "black water;" the Oswegatchie—pronounced, Os-we-gotch-ee—having formerly been entitled, *Black River*). As the *O-swa-gatch* tribe regarded themselves as the "fag-ends" (*nattle*) of the Iroquois, this village was called, "the tail of the Five Nations." (*Dr. Hough*). In 1749 through the efforts of Abbé Francis Picquet, the celebrated French Sulpitian Missionary, a Catholic mission named *La Presentation*, was established here. This became an important military station, from which the French sent their war parties to ravage the feeble back settlements of N. Y. and Penn. The ruins of the fort erected by them, still remain. And Chimney Island (Ind., *O-ra-co-nen-ton*; French, *Isle Royal*) 3 m. down the St. Lawrence, also displays the ruins of Fort Levi, constructed by the French in 1759. This island has been the repeated scene of unsuccessful money digging. On the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence may be observed the remains of the stone wind-mill, the scene of an heroic defence during the Rebellion of 1837, maintained by a small band of patriots, (under the leadership of the unfortunate Polander Van Shoultze, who had fought for the freedom of his native land, and witnessed her expiring agony at ill-fated Moscow), against a far superior British force.

The principal hotels of Ogdensburg are the Seymour, Windsor, and Oswegatchie Houses.

Tourists bound for the Adirondacks proceed from here by railroad to Potsdam, 31 m.; Brasher Falls, 36 m.; Moira, 47 m.; Malone, 61 m.; Chateaugay, 73 m.; Plattsburg, 127 m.

Eighteenth: Massena Springs (Ind., *Kan-a-swa-stak-e-ras*, "where the mud smells bad") are situated on Raquette R., 1 m. from Massena Village,* located on Grass R. These waters (consisting of 5 springs, not essentially different in their properties, of which "St. Regis" is the most important) have acquired a wide reputation for their medicinal qualities, and this celebrity is rapidly increasing. The early surveyors noticed them in 1799, when a copious volume of clear, cold water was thrown up, strongly charged with sulphur; and the earth around trodden into a mire-hole by deer and moose, which frequented the spot on account of the saline qualities of the water. It is said that horses and cattle prefer this to any other water. The Indians here found an abundance of game at all seasons, and vague traditions exist, that they used the waters medicinally. (*Dr. Hough.*) They have been most employed for cutaneous diseases, dyspepsia and chronic diarrhœa, for which they are regarded as specific. The surroundings of the springs are extremely beautiful, and the climate in this locality is very healthful. There are other attractions besides the springs. To the piscatorial tourist this section is full of interest. A finer fishing center can hardly be found. Here, he is within striking distance of three rivers which furnish fish in rich variety and profusion, including bass, pickerel and the celebrated masq'allonge. Putting his boat in the lovely Raquette, which sweeps along within a few rods of the Hatfield House—an elegant structure at the springs—he can pass to the St. Lawrence (12 m.), shooting like an arrow down the exciting but not dangerous rapids that intervene; thence up the St. Lawrence (3 m.) or much farther if he desires; thence up Grass River to the dam (8 m.), which is only 1 m. below White's Hotel, at Massena Village—a short mile from the springs. What a delightful trip for a day. The Long Sault Rapids, one of the most attractive scenes on the St. Lawrence, 4 m. from here, can be run safely with small boats; and in the eddies below is the finest of masq'allonge fishing. The Long Rapids on the Raquette, 9 m. below the springs, are the special haunts of legions of white fish rarely found elsewhere in the vicinity. Trout also are caught in the neighborhood. Up Earl Creek a short distance, which empties into the river 4 m.

* Named in honor of Marshal Massena, the celebrated French general.

above these rapids, a noted angler captured 118 bass, 2 pickerel and 1 pike—averaging over 2 lbs. each—in 3 or 4 hours' fishing. Similar examples, illustrating the fruitfulness of these streams, might be multiplied to any extent.

At White's Hotel—a thoroughly built and spacious edifice—the traveler will find everything in the way of courteous attention, pleasant apartments, and well furnished tables that the most exacting could require. It is a model establishment, having few superiors in Northern New York, and the charges are very reasonable for a house of this class.

From here stages run daily to Dodge's Landing on the St. Lawrence, (3 m.; fare, 50 cts.) where steamers may be taken which pass through the Thousand Islands, or down the rapids of this river. Concord stages also run daily to Norwood, (15 m.; fare, \$1.00) (from which it is 6 m. by R. R. to Potsdam), and to Brasher Falls Depot 10 m., both stations on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. A railroad is nearly completed by the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. Co., from Norwood to Massena Springs, (connecting with the O. & L. C. R. R. at the latter point) which will give this great line direct communication with Montreal.



Attention, Tourists.

The Railroad from
NORWOOD TO MASSENA SPRINGS,
AND THENCE TO
FORT COVINGTON,

Is Completed.

This new and important railway gives the

ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSGURG R. R.

Direct Connection with the

GRAND TRUNK LINE,

AND FORMS A

Most Desirable Route from various Western Points to
Massena Springs, Montreal and Quebec.



.....

DIVISION II.

INTO THE ST. REGIS AND CHATEAUGAY WOODS.

The impression usually entertained, that the St. Regis and Chateaugay portion of the Northern Wilderness, has been so far encroached upon by settlements as to be unworthy of consideration as a resort to sportsmen, is in the main incorrect. Indeed, so far is this from being true, that even the "happy hunting grounds of the Saranac" are inferior for sporting purposes to the once famed woods of the "Shatagee."* The usual points of entrance to this section are Moira, Malone and Chateaugay, stations on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain R. R., and Plattsburg, the S. terminus of the Plattsburg and Montreal R. R. (now *Delaware & Hudson Canal Co's R. R.*).

Nineteenth: Moira (Murray's Hotel) received its pretentious name from the English Earl of Moira. This little village has suddenly become very prominent owing to the construction of the Northern Adirondack R. R., which starts from this point. The terminus of this new line is Paul Smith's Station, which is within 7 m. of the famous hotel at St. Regis Lake, to which coaches will run daily; there connecting with stage and boat lines running to all the principal resorts in the Wilderness. And thus the route from Moira is perhaps the most comfortable by which one can visit the Adirondacks, as the cars convey the traveler well into the heart of that region.

The distances and fare from Moira to the following stations are as follows: Dickinson Centre, 8 m., fare, 40 c.; St. Regis Falls, 12 m., fare, 50 c.; Spring Cove, 23 m., fare, .15; Paul Smith's, 34 m., fare, \$1.50.

The district thus made easily accessible, though en-

* ~~The~~ The traditional name of all this section—including Meacham Lake—is Chateaugay or "Shatagee."

croached upon to some extent by the vast lumbering enterprise of Messrs. Hurd & Hotchkiss, who control 50,000 to 75,000 acres within its limits, is generally of the wildest character and offers unsurpassed sport.

The attention of the public was first attracted in this direction by the history of "Spring Cove Cottage," given in an edition of this book in 1875. The "Cottage" (a forest inn located on St. Regis R.) was the residence of the well known guide and woodsman, "Den" Smith, who was induced to locate there by the condition of his wife's health. Mrs. S.—who had suffered from hereditary lung disease, aggravated by scrofula in throat and stomach, for upwards of sixteen years, was almost miraculously cured by a sojourn of two seasons in this locality. And Mr. Smith has recently reported to us, (March, 1886,) that his wife still enjoys good health.

Other well authenticated instances of remarkable cures wrought by a season of camp life passed in this section, might be given would space permit. They all serve to prove the salubrity, and peculiar curative characteristics of this particular portion of the Great Wilderness, whose pure mountain air, medicated by the healing aroma of the evergreens has a magical effect on wasting lungs.*

"Spring Cove Cottage," long since abandoned, is a matter of the past; but at "Den Smith's" pleasant resort near Dickinson Centre, those who adopt that location for their outing, will find home-like quarters, and the most wholesome fare. The table is supplied with the products of his farm as well as the woods, and every attention is paid to guests. Mr. Smith, when desired, accompanies sportsmen who wish to camp on the sequestered East Branch of the St. Regis, 7 m. distant, and also furnishes them with all the requisite supplies on the most reasonable terms. As a guide, woodsman and intelligent companion, the Wilderness has few superiors; and we most conscientiously commend him and his good wife to the invalid in pursuit of health, or the sportsman seeking the pleasures the forest affords.

Four miles S. W. of Spring Cove, at the base of Azure Mt. (formerly known as Blue Mt.) and near West Mt. is

* Those suffering from *phtisis* are strongly advised not to delay a visit too long; as permanent benefit is received ^{when} ~~the~~ ^{ment} stage only.

located the Blue Mt. House, (P. O., St. Regis Falls, or Spring Cove) which is an admirable resort for visitors to this section, though it is as yet but little known to the sporting fraternity. It is highly recommended for its ample size, good beds and table and general accommodations. A conveyance runs daily to connect with the cars at Spring Cove. From this pleasantly situated hotel a delightful prospect is enjoyed of a broad expanse of forest extending upwards of 50 m.; the grand peak of Essex Co., Whiteface; De Bar Mt. near Meacham, L., and numerous other lofty pinnacles in the N. E. and S. E. As a sporting centre this house has few equals, and it is destined to become a popular resort. There are a number of picturesque ponds in the neighborhood easily accessible, where excellent fishing is found.

Duck ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$) and Spring P's, lying $\frac{1}{2}$ m. apart, about 3 m. N. E., are reached by road.

To Goose P. it is 7 m., and to East Branch P. ($1 \times \frac{3}{4}$) 8 m. N. by road.

West of East Branch P. about 3 m. is Trout Lake, on the shore of which is located Trout Lake House. This point is usually reached from Brasher Falls Station on O. & L. C. R. R.

Cavenaugh P. ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$), a fine deer resort, is 3 m. W. from Blue Mt. House. The route passes Mud P. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. Dens P., overshadowed by Rice Mt., is 3 m. E. of the hotel.

Train P. is 3 m. S. W. Beyond that, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. W. is Weller P.; and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. of the latter is Arquet L. These are all reached by carries.

Wolf P. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. of the hotel is reached by a rough sled-road. At this wild and rarely visited place, deer, bears and panthers are found. An abundance of trout may be taken from the upper branches of Parishville River, a tributary of the West St. Regis, in close proximity to this little lake. The country in every direction from here for many miles, is an unbroken wilderness in which lie nameless ponds and streams unknown even to the general guide.

Long P., another wildly secluded sheet, lies 2 m. S. E. of Wolf P. and 3 m. W. of St. Regis R. Marsh and Mud P's lie N. of Wolf P.

To the Middle St. Regis River, which is the St. Regis

proper, it is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from the hotel. To the lovers of trout and deer we cheerfully commend this stream. For excellent fishing it is unsurpassed, as its bed is filled with deep spring-holes, and the angler has 30 m. or more of the stream in which to cast a line—rapids and stillwater alternating. The boat landing is at the foot of the "Three-Mile Rapids," and here the fisher seldom fails to experience the satisfaction resulting from perfect success. Passing down the "Four-Mile Stillwater," (not very good boating) we encounter rapids again, around which boats must be carried $\frac{3}{4}$ m. We have now reached the Humphrey Nine-Mile Level, which affords good boating for that distance, passing many springs and brooks on the way, in which the speckled trout are frequently found. These river routes should ordinarily be selected by those in search of rest or recreation, and who desire to leisurely "paddle their own canoes," as but little exertion is required in following them.

But the boast of this locality is the "Sixteen-Mile Level" on the St. Regis, which begins 3 m. above (S. E.) the Blue Mt. House. This grand secluded reach of boatable stillwater furnishes some of the best trout fishing and deer hunting the entire region offers. Three and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up the Level, Quebec Brook, the outlet of Muddywaska and Quebec P's, enters the river E. The former sheet famous for deer and large trout, 5 m. up the stream, may be reached by boat, if we carry half the way. It is said that many years since an old Indian bearing the name of "Quebec" followed the outlet of Quebec to the St. Regis and there planted on the banks and ash tree, still standing and of large size, which originated the name. One m. S. W. is Otter Pond, a great duck resort.

From Muddywaska P. we carry 2 m. S. E. to Quebec P. and thence 1 m. S. to Folingsby Jr. P. which is only 3 m. by road from Paul Smith's, S. E.

Two m. farther up the level (from Quebec Brook), the outlet of Twin P's but a short distance W. discharges into the river.

About midway of the Level (8 m.) the noted Indian Rock is reached, near which, it is stated, are Indian

mounds. This is a popular camping place—the stronghold of both deer and trout.

Near this point a carry leaves the river (r.) for Long P. ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. This important sheet lying near Buck Mt., is a source of the West Branch of St. Regis R. A fine camping site is found on the W. shore in a handsome balsam grove, with a cold spring near. Lying in this vicinity is Martin P.

South W. of Long P., perhaps $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., is Whitney P.; named after the efficient guide, woodsman and surveyor, Cyrus Whitney. South W. of that are Elbow, Little Rock and McDonald P's.

From Whitney P. we carry 2 m. E. to Cranberry P., from which it is 2 m. N. to Long P. and 2 m. E. to Bay P. by carry.

The solitudes embracing Long, Whitney, McDonald and Cranberry P's are seldom disturbed, and hence the sporting is of unqualified excellence.

Twelve m. up the Sixteen Mile Level, we pass through an expansion of the stream styled River P.; and 1 m. above this the carry starts (r.) for Bay P., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W.; passing Bear P. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m.) *en route*. From here by road it is 11 m. E. to Paul Smith's.

Resuming the journey, we soon make a portage of $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; then pass through 2 m. of stillwater; carry again $\frac{1}{8}$ m.; thence row 2 m. to Keese's Mills, where we carry $\frac{1}{4}$ m. From here we have uninterrupted navigation 3 m. to Paul Smith's. Total distance from Blue Mt. House, $25\frac{1}{8}$ m.

To sum up all, this locality may be regarded as peculiarly adapted to the wants of invalids in pursuit of health, or the weary seeking rest; and lovers of the chase or of piscatorial sports, will be gratified to the utmost by their experiences here.

St. Regis River (Ind., *Ak-wis-sas-ne*, "where the part-ridge drums") with its three branches has its source in a cluster of lakes and ponds lying in Franklin Co., in the immediate vicinity of the headwaters of the Saranac system. It flows in a course nearly parallel with that of Oswegatchie,

Grass and Raquette Rivers. Of all these Wilderness streams, this is the very least known, the most rarely followed. Through a densely wooded region of wildness and solitude, which the foot of man has seldom pressed, it pursues its serpentine course until emerging at last from the forest's solemn shades, it enters the smiling meadows of the "Northern Tier," and passes onward toward its final resting place, through the noble St. Lawrence.

Twentieth: Malone* (Ind., *Te-kan-o-ta-ron-we*, "a village crossing a river"), the county seat of Franklin Co., and the most important station on the O. & L. C. R. R., is finely situated on both sides of Salmon River, 61 m. from Ogdensburg and 57 from Rouse's Point. It is a very flourishing village, in the center of a rich agricultural country, and its principal streets are broad and pleasant, being ornamented by many handsome public and private structures. The scenery surrounding the place is very pleasing. About 4 m. W. are several veins of magnetic iron ore.

In presenting a description of this section we can do no better than to extract from several letters written to us by Christie R. Fay, Esq., of Malone, before we had become, by years of study and travel, perfectly conversant with the Adirondack Wilderness. Mr. Fay, who is a cultivated and thorough artist, has taken several extended tours through the Wilderness, (a record of one of which appeared in a number of Harper's *Weekly*) and is very familiar with numerous points of interest within the limits of this region, as the many crayon and photographic views he has produced, emphatically indicate, and from which many of the illustrations in this book were engraved.

"Malone," Mr. Fay writes, "is destined, in my opinion, at a time not far distant, to become one of the most important gateways to this 'Sportsman's Paradise.' (It is already one of the most common points of departure to that famed locality.—Ed.) A few hours' ride from this place will carry the traveler to as fine a section for sport as exists anywhere within the boundaries of the Adirondacks. In this direction the woods and waters have not been so thoroughly cleared of fish and game as in the wilderness farther

* First named "Harrison," from Rich Harrison, original proprietor of the surrounding lands; and after from a family related to him.

south. Many parties went through to Paul Smith's from this point, the past season, and they all expressed themselves highly pleased with the route. The road is in excellent condition for travel now, as a large amount of money and work have been expended upon it within the last year. It will also be a regular stage route hereafter, as L. J. Folsom & Co. of our town have recently made arrangements to put on a full complement of Concord coaches and run a daily line. The distance from Malone to Meacham Lake is 25 m.; and 12 m. farther S. you reach the St. Regis waters and the



MEACHAM LAKE.

'St. James' of the Wilderness, Paul Smith's. And what a delightful route it is—through a most picturesque region, just uneven enough for variety, the road thickly shaded on either side by magnificent forest trees. At intervals you pass beautiful woodland lakes and ponds, into the clear waters of which you are tempted to drop a hook, as you observe the mirrored surface broken into a thousand ripples, by the 'speckled beauties' darting after flies.

"Meacham Lake, one of the most important of the St. Regis waters, is about 3 m. in length, and varying

from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 m. in width. It is bounded on nearly all sides by charming mountain ranges, and its three handsome sand beaches (which together form $\frac{1}{2}$ of its circumference), but increase its manifold attractions. In the words of my friend 'Haviland,' we know of no finer landscape or scenery, than that presented by Meacham Lake and its surroundings as viewed from Carpenter Hill. When we first beheld this sheet rippling softly in the sunlight, it lay before us, one burnished sheet of liquid gold. A cloudless blue sky hung over mountain and forest, the clear atmosphere bringing into bold relief all the mountain glimpses for which this lovely lake is so justly celebrated. Debar Mountain, (ascended from this lake) a savage looking peak, standing sentinel on the left, leads the scene; St. Regis Mountain, due S., shows its blue summit in the air, while numberless other less-noted pinnacles 'feathered o'er from base to crown with 'wilderer forest,' continually divert and charm the vision. Its shores are clothed in primeval splendor, and no signs of civilization or cultivation are manifest in any direction, except at its northern extremity, where the Meacham Lake House, embowered by majestic pines, solicits the traveler's attention. No other habitation stands within 5 m. of its waters.

"This well known sporting hostelry, Alon. R. Fuller, proprietor, (P. O., Duane, N. Y.,) offers good accommodations, and trout and venison in the proper season, constantly abound on its tables as well as in the waters and forests in the vicinity. It is a delightful summer resort, and its gentlemanly host is ever ready to cater to the various tastes of his many visitors; good boats, reliable guides, and everything needed for a sporting life, furnished on short notice.

"The following resorts are conveniently reached by boats or good portages: Clear Pond, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Fullers, has no apparent inlet or outlet; its water is as clear as crystal and is alive with whitefish. It also yields *large* speckled trout, some of which (real *salmo fontinalis*) have reached the extraordinary weight of **5 lbs.** Buck Pond, famous for small trout, 60 rods farther N., is made up of spring-holes and its outlet feeds Deer River. N. E. of Meacham House, about 3 m. is Winnebago Pond.

"The outlet and chief inlet of Meacham Lake are both

at its southern extremity and but a short distance apart. Down the former, which is the E. branch of St. Regis River, at the old bridge, and not far from the lake, where the road from Malone (via Fuller's) to Paul Smith's crosses the stream, you will find most excellent fishing in the spring and fall. Below this point the stream is very rapid as far as the 'Lower Landing' (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.), but thence down you have 6 or 7 m. of still-water fishing; and this is the place we generally visit for a good day's sport with the fly. At one point (about 5 m. from the lake), where two small cold brooks contribute their quota to this stillwater, the angler usually meets with unqualified success. The E. Branch unites with the St. Regis proper, some distance below, near the '9 Mile Level.' If we except one or two small clearings, the entire course of this stream is buried in dense wilderness. Deer, trout and ruffed grouse are abundant along its line.

"About 5 m. N. of Meacham Lake the road crosses Deer River (Ind., *Oie-ka-rout-ne*, "Trout River") a tributary of the St. Regis, which widens as it flows. Here also is fine fishing and hunting, and here lives 'Al' Burr, the noted trapper and guide. This man has a history. Years ago he moved in good society in our town, but on account of some love affair, he retired to the Wilderness where he has remained a recluse ever since. Two m. N. of Burr's place, also on the main road, is the home of 'Chris' Crandall, another famous guide.

"I will again quote Haviland: 'Crandall is certainly a noteworthy man. His gigantic frame, long waving hair and beard—a hair lip adding considerably to his beauty—making him the *beau ideal* of the forest ranger. Years ago, while out still-hunting with a friend miles away from any habitation and in the dead of winter, he was accidentally shot in the hip with a rifle ball, and lay in the desolate woods all the long night, upon a few branches hastily piled together. His gun was taken from him by his companion for fear the poor fellow in his agony might destroy himself. Here he lay without a fire, all that fearful night, tortured, freezing, and longing for death—hearing naught but the sighing of the wind through the snow-laden branches, or perchance, the cry of some wild beast in search of its prey. Assistance came the next day, and he was carried

out seven long miles to the settlement, and there his leg was amputated, and his life saved. It seems incredible that a one-legged man should be able to act as a hunter and guide—indeed be noted for his useful qualifications. Yet, such is the case with Crandall, and I know of no better guide in the Chateaugay Woods.'

"The principal inlet of Meacham Lake is the outlet of Osgood Pond. This stream flows in a circuitous course, through a hilly section of the country. You can pass with a boat, up the inlet from the lake, to a point within 1 m. of the house of A. C. McCollum, another most notable guide. The boat landing here is familiarly known as 'Hog's Back'—not a very euphonious name, but a most romantic spot. This portion of the stream (4 m.) passes through a very wild and flat section, with little upland to vary the scene; marshy patches and sloughs occasionally appearing on either side. These openings and swampy fields are fine feeding places for the deer; and frequently you will find an opportunity to 'draw a bead' upon one or more of them, by paddling up the inlet.

"Near McCollum's place there is a scattering settlement of 12 or 15 families, which is generally called 'Burnt Ground.' These people make pretensions to farming, but obtain most of their livelihood from trapping and hunting. Through this place, which is 6 or 7 m. S. of Meacham House, the road from Malone to Paul Smith's passes, and with this exception, the route after reaching Deer R. lies through an unbroken wilderness. There are many pretty lakelets in the vicinity of McCollum's, notably, Baker, Rice, Mud, Spring, Clear, Chain, and McCollum's Ponds, situated in the midst of delightful scenery, and all accessible by easy portages. But few of the Adirondack resorts afford better sport to the hunter and fisherman than these waters.

"A trail extends N. W. 6 m. to Spring Cove, on St. Regis R. Years ago Mr. J. H. Titus, who built the Meacham House, of which he was proprietor several years, cleared out this inlet with a view to opening water communication with St. Regis Lake. He succeeded in a measure, and for a considerable period made a practice of running his boats almost to the landing of St. Regis Hotel. But the water route taken from Fuller's to P. ' ' 's, is as follows:

	MILES.
Meacham Lake, - - - - -	3
Inlet to Hog's Back, - - - - -	4
Portage to McCollum's, - - - - -	1
Portage, r., W., - - - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$
Chain Lake, - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Portage, S. W., - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Folingsby, Jr., Pond ($2 \times \frac{3}{4}$), - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Folingsby, Jr., Pond Outlet, - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Middle St. Regis River (or road 3 m.), - - - - -	5
Portage around dam at Keese's Mill, - - - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$
St. Regis R., - - - - -	3
	<hr/>
Total, - - - - -	$22\frac{1}{2}$

"Tourists generally prefer the land route, as it is some 10 m. shorter and less tedious; but those intent upon sport and adventure follow the water course, as they always find plenty of fish and game on the way.

"There are many other beautiful lakes and ponds buried in the deep recesses of the woods, conveniently visited from Malone over good roads, a few of which I will proceed to name.

"Branch Pond, an affluent of Salmon River, a fine sheet of water ($2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$), lies 8 m. S. W. Maple Hill, Haubury, and Branch Pond Mountains, and the thickly wooded forest surrounding, render the scenery near this pond wild and striking. Salmon River, 3 m. E., Deer River, 5 m. W., Eagle Pond, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., Horseshoe Pond, 3 m. S., Green or Gourd, and Spring Ponds, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W., (Spring being $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Green), Twin Ponds, (4 rods apart) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. and several other pretty lakelets are reached by good roads or paths from Branch Pond.

Round Pond (called Indian Lake by Hammond), is 12 m. S. E. of Malone, and is accessible by a road diverging from the main road at Titusville. This sheet of water (3×2), as its name indicates, is nearly circular, and is justly celebrated for its beauty. Not the least cultivation exists on its borders, and no less wild are the surroundings than when the first hardy trapper penetrated to its shores. Like most of these Wilderness waters, it is the home of the different varieties of trout; they especially abound near

the mouth of a cold stream which enters a little bay at its southern extremity.

"The outlet of Round Pond flows into Salmon R., 1 m. S. W.; and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the junction of the two streams, the State has constructed a substantial dam, which has a tendency to force the water of the river back into the pond, thus making it a grand reservoir. Salmon R. is to this county what the Raquette is to St. Lawrence County—the lumberman's highway. Hence in the spring time, when the river is too low for running logs, the gates of this dam are hoisted, and this great body of water, which has been held back from its natural course, now swells the stream, and the logs are speedily forced by the increasing flood down to Malone and Titusville, where the extensive mills belonging to A. B. Parmelee & Son receive them. This dam, being only 13 m. from Malone, by good road, is a favorite resort for our towns-people, and often have I visited it and returned on the same day with a generous string of speckled game. In fact, above the dam, below the dam, and anywhere in the crystalline waters of Salmon R., you can catch the finest kind of trout.

"The 'State Dam House,' is located near the dam and furnishes comfortable accommodations. The flooding of the banks of the river, caused by the dam, has injured the bordering scenery; but as a fishing centre, 'State Dam' is unsurpassed.

"The following forest-embosomed waters, sources of Salmon R., are accessible from this spot:—Round Pond, 1 m. N. E., with which there is communication both by road and its outlet. (The others are reached by paths through the woods or by following up the course of the river and making short portages.)

"Charley Pond, 2 m. S. E., is a pretty lakelet, noted for its beautiful surroundings and its fine quality of trout. The fish in this pond are quite large, and differ much in appearance from the trout taken from other waters. They are known as the 'Silver Skins,' having a bright silvery surface. When cooked, the meat is red and very firm. The distance from State Dam by water, to Charley Pond, including a carry of 100 r. is about 4 m.

"Deer Fly Pond is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E. of State Dam; Wolf Pond is 6 m. S. E. Plumador " " (2 x 2) a most

charming body of water, nearly circular, is also reached by diverging 4 m. N. E. from the Ausable Forks route, at the 'Ross Place,' situated on the Hatch stream, 20 m. from Malone, which is generally alive with trout. From Pluma-dore P. a carry leads to Wolf P., 2 m. E.; from which it is 3 m. S. W. to Elbow Pond.

"As a general rule there is good fishing in these waters in every season, and as the country surrounding is very wild, deer are often seen in this vicinity.

"Three m. above State Dam House (S. E.), Salmon R. receives the waters of Ragged Lake, Wolf Pond, etc.; where is another attractive resort.

"Ragged or Salmon Lake, 16 m. S. E. from Malone, is reached by a fair road. The length of this lake is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. (6 m. if Mud Lake is included, which really forms its northern part), with a width varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ m. In the language of Hammond, 'it is as lovely a sheet of water as ever enthusiast described, or poet portrayed in song.' In the S. E., Mount Lion rears his lofty head to the clouds, standing like a gigantic sentinel, overlooking forest and lake, and watching in moveless silence the wilderness around him. This lake is most appropriately named. Its outlines are peculiarly irregular, most emphatically *ragged*. In its clear and deep waters numberless trout have their homes.

"Good pathways lead from this lake N. E. 4 m. to the Chateaugay waters; and to Ingraham Pond, 2 m. N. W."

The singular lake called "Figure Eight," whose name indicates its shape, lying directly N. of Ragged L., is reached as follows: Carry $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Lily Pad P.; row across this sheet $\frac{1}{4}$ m., and up the inlet 1 m.; thence carry $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

A large portion of the Ragged Lake waters have recently become the property of the Ragged Lake Club, which is composed of gentlemen residing in Syracuse. No person, except members of the association, will be allowed to hunt or fish on this sportsmen's preserve, without special permission.

"Another resort in our vicinity must not be overlooked, viz: the 'Bend in the River,' which also lies on the main route to Meacham Lake and Paul Smith's, 2 m. S. of Titusville, and 10 m. from Malone. The 'Bend' true to its name, is a sharp curve of Salmon R., forming quite an

'oxbow,' and is upon the whole a very romantic spot. Boats ascend the stream 6 m. (within 2 m. of State Dam), and there is good fishing and night hunting all the way up. Down the stream a short distance, navigation is obstructed by rapids and falls. The 'Myrtle Bower House' (romantic name of a cheery retreat), at the Bend, furnishes pleasant quarters for sportsmen. The scenery around the Bend is indeed picturesque. A little W. of the main road and directly in the rear of the house, the land rises to a considerable eminence. From this point looking S. E., you have as fine a landscape spread out before you as ever artist could wish to place upon canvas—a bold, broken foreground, admitting a fine view of the river, which like a silvery serpent, is seen winding amid the mountain ranges, till lost in the dark green foliage of the forest. Several years ago, a celebrated New York artist who frequents this section of the Adirondacks nearly every season, selected this spot for an elaborate painting valued at several thousand dollars, which appeared on exhibition at the Academy of Design. Lovers of the beautiful or those in search of the picturesque will be delighted with the country here.

"Lower Chateaugay Lake is visited from Malone by a pleasant drive of 13 m. over a good carriage road.

"On the main road leading S., (from Malone) to Meacham L. and Paul Smith's, in the little hamlet of Duane, is located the Duane House. This already popular hotel is comparatively new, and is pleasantly situated—commanding on every hand a delightful prospect. The important peak, De Bar Mt.—distant about 5 m.—forms a grand feature of the landscape. The hotel is on a table-land, 1,000 feet above Malone. It is also situated in the immediate vicinity of choice sporting grounds, and frequently sportsmen as well as lovers of pure air and fine scenery, are content to tarry here for a day or for weeks, instead of penetrating farther into the Wilderness. Order and neatness characterize the place, and in the season the table is generously supplied with trout and venison. It is a favorite 'Half-Way-House' for parties *en route* to Meacham L. and Paul Smith's, who invariably procure here a dinner satisfactory in every particular. The distance from Duane to Malone, is 15 m.;

to Meacham L., 10 m.; to Paul Smith's, 22 m.; to Martin's, 35 m.; to Loon L., 14 m., and Ausable Forks, 37 m.

"We have a tri-weekly mail and stage line between Malone and Ausable Forks, (52 m.). The route is identical with that leading to Meacham Lake, as far as Duane, where it strikes the old 'Military Turnpike' and bears thence S. easterly, passing Loon Lake (29 m.). And here you are again in the very center of another famous sporting section. [That most important and delightful resort, LOON LAKE HOUSE, is fully described under head of *Route Twenty-third.*]

* * * * *

"It may be of interest to tourists to know that Malone is within convenient distance of other delightful resorts for the sporting world. St. Regis Indian Reservation,* covering an area of 22 square m., through which the extremely clear waters of St. Regis R. flow, is distant only 24 m. This stream passes through the most charming scenery imaginable.

"At the mouth of the stream, where it joins the waters of the beautiful St. Lawrence, is located the ancient Indian village of St. Regis. Here the old church with its historic bell still stands, an object of interest. Within 2 m. of St. Regis is the little village of Hogansburg, where Eleazar Williams, the 'Lost Prince,' the reputed Bourbon, supposed heir to the throne of France, spent the last years of his eventful and mysterious life, doing 'mission work' among the St. Regis tribe. Whether he came of royal blood, or was the son of the noble red man, we know not. His body lies buried in the little church yard at Hogansburg, beneath the shade of beautiful evergreen trees.

"It is said that a St. Regis Indian, for committing some misdemeanor, has been banished for life, by his tribe, to an island in the St. Lawrence, near the mouth of Salmon R., since called *Kar-is-tau-te's* Island; named after the exile.

"I knew this old Indian well. His name has been anglicized into Christ-te-te. The island—a delightful one—is bounded on the S. side by an extensive marsh or rush bed which reaches nearly to the main shore. In these

* The St. Regis Indians are a remnant of that once powerful tribe, the Six Nations, now reduced to a few hundred people.

marshes the ducks build their nests and hatch their young; consequently in the fall of the year one can have rare sport about 'Chris-te-te's Island.' Canadian sportsmen from Montreal frequent this place every autumn and spend weeks hunting ducks. 'Indian Summer' is the best period for securing them.

"After the sportsman has feasted his eyes upon the beauties of the landscape, has gladdened his heart with a satisfactory quantity of the 'finny tribe,' he can pay his particular attention to acres of wild ducks that are frequently seen at one time within the limits of the Reservation.

"Again, it is but 20 m. from Malone to the St. Lawrence. To Fort Covington, which is situated on Salmon R., the distance is 15 m.; thence to the mouth of the river 5 m. Tourists can engage small boats at Fort Covington, and guides, who will accompany them to the river of the 'Thousand Isles.' There is fine fishing among the islands of the St. Lawrence, especially near the mouth of Salmon R.; and as far up the river as Fort Covington. Better trolling waters in the spring time cannot be found anywhere. Pike, pickerel and black bass, in large numbers abound here, and masqueallonge are frequently caught weighing from 10 to 30 pounds. Thus it will be seen that those who visit Malone on a sporting excursion, can try their luck in the mountain stream, or in the broad waters of the beautiful St. Lawrence; and those not thus inclined may make the highly exciting tour down the rapids ('poetry of the river') and pass on to Montreal and Quebec; as steamers that ply between those cities and Cornwall, run up the Salmon regularly to Fort Covington.

"The principal hotel in Malone is the Howard (formerly Ferguson) House, which is admirably located within a few feet of the handsome depot recently erected here. In its stately proportions it is a striking ornament to this prosperous village—the imposing central-piece of radiating business marts. Few houses in the country afford pleasanter quarters, better supplied tables, or superior management. Its elegantly furnished rooms and most admirable appointments, are adapted to the requirements of nearly 200 guests, 120 of whom the dining hall will seat. In no hotel is there more attention paid to the comfort and convenience, and even luxury of its patrons. The happiness of 'mine host,'

is in exact ratio to the enjoyment of his visitors. The tourist and pleasure-seeker will find this resting place, alike worthy of a visit and all commendation."

Twenty-first: Chateaugay (French, *Chateau-gai*, a "gay castle," once standing near where Chateaugay R. enters the St. Lawrence), a thriving town, 12 m. E. of Malone, has many scenes of beauty in its immediate neighborhood.

In close proximity to the station house is a wonderful gorge (Ind., *O-sar-he-hon*, "a place so difficult that the more one tries to extricate himself, the worse he is off,") 200 ft. in depth, riving the solid rocks, through which the Chateaugay River pours in mad career.

A prominent journalist thus fitly describes this natural marvel, styled the CHATEAUGAY CHASM:



"It is remarkable that the State of New York should possess three such places as Watkins' Glen, Ausable Chasm and *Chateaugay Chasm*. That the last, the wildest and grandest of all, should have been so recently explored and made accessible to the tourist seems to give it the character of a recent discovery. * * *

We drove through the farming outskirts of the town about two miles, in the direction of the St. Lawrence, to the precipitous cliffs of Chateaugay River, at a point within a beautiful natural park of forest trees, where the river, bounding down from the Chateaugay Lakes, pours its torrent of water through the narrow confines of the sandstone cliffs that rise from the rocky bed of

the stream to a height of nearly two hundred feet. In this whole region there is certainly no more beautiful and charming spot than this to spend a few summer days, or even weeks.

"Although the Chasm has been but so recently opened up, yet no pains have been spared to guard the life and promote the safety and comfort of the adventurer, for such

indeed must be termed the person who explores the series of deep gorges beneath him, extending far down the valley; but well is he repaid by the most picturesque views of wild and rugged grandeur. From the pavilion on the edge of the cliff, passing down steps formed in the rock, the descent being safe although quite abrupt in places, we come first to a broad, flat rock, by which the river dashes over a high ledge, forming the upper or first falls, a cascade of full volume and foaming brilliancy. High up above is the rugged masonry of sandstone blocks, formed by the regular stratification of the deposit, with frequent irregular fissures and seams nearly at right angles with the strata. The mind can scarcely free itself from the impression that the steep and massive walls were the work of some mediæval master builder, since, in addition to their artificial structural appearance, in many places not much play of the imagination is needed to form in general outline mighty embattled towers and gothic arches that may lead far into the realm of mystery. Such is the character of Cathedral Rock and the Bastile on the left, and the Niches of Jupiter on the right, nearly opposite Vulcan's Cave. The Niches and Vulcan's Cave are seen high up in the cliffs as we pass still down along the narrow gallery of smooth, natural pavement by the rippling surface of the stream to a widening of the gorge, where the force of the agitated water is somewhat calmed by spreading in a wide, thin, silvery sheet over the smooth sandstone that at this point unites the two walls of the chasm below the water; but it is only the calm before the storm, since the sparkling waters in a bright glossy sheet glide down from one to another of a series of smooth stone terraces, at each interruption in its hasty career seething and foaming and sending up clouds of tiny sparkling prisms, that in the sunlight show a succession of iridescent bows that span the gleaming walls. This is Rainbow Basin. We pass close by the leaping waters, down a natural stairway of nearly 100 steps formed by the successive strata of the stone, and passing by Rainbow Basin we rest upon the smooth, shelving rock, and quench our thirst from a mineral spring at the entrance of Giant Gorge.

“At this point, looking back up the chasm down which we have come, the view formed by the high, rocky cliffs, with their wealth of crowning ferns and the foliage inter-



GIANT GORGE — PULPIT ROCK.



PIONEER CROSSING — POINT LOOKOUT.

lacing, thus arching the heights above, through which to the view the space is filled with the foaming waters of the several cascades seemingly dashing down upon us, is one of surpassing magnificence. Upward, the walls, rising gradually, approach each other so that the distance across the gulf at the top is only about 25 feet. In Colonial times, and until the year 1800, the Chasm was here spanned by a bridge which formed a part of the great highway of the Wilderness. Many are the interesting traditions regarding this locality, but space forbids their relation here. This is still called Pioneer's Crossing, on the north side of which is Table Rock, sometimes called Point Lookout, from which giddy height the view down the gorge is worthy of miles of travel; but the tourist shudders as he draws back, and generally does not make a second advance. As we enter Giant Gorge we are still more impressed with the wildness of the place, and our guide soon shows us one of the most romantic and interesting of its features—the entrance to Vulcan's Cave, 60 feet above the bed of the river and fully 120 feet from the top of the overhanging cliff. Unless this cave was visited by daring Indians it is quite certain that it never was visited by man until within a few months, when it was reached with great difficulty by means of long spliced ladders. Since that time an enclosed stairway has been erected by which the tourist may ascend and thus enter the cave. Within the cave, which is about 30 feet square, the walls and roof present an interesting study to the geologist, as does indeed the Chasm in its entirety; but certain places, the niches and grottoes, and pre-eminently the interior of Vulcan's Cave, reveal to us in some degree Nature's processes of forming and upbuilding, and likewise the results of her freaks in tearing down and hollowing out the rocks, while at the same time we may witness the slow process of disintegration still going on. The cave was doubtless hollowed out of the sandstone, which here within the cave has a gnarled and fantastic stratification, by tiny streams working down from above and gradually wearing away the softer stone and shaping the masses of harder deposit into a great variety of forms, in part architectural pillars supporting gothic arches, miniature dormer windows and niches, and in part grotesque forms in relief adorning the walls with sphinxes, odd shapes of demons,



SPARTAN PASS — RAINBOW FALLS.

and even of unfinished statues of a variety of colors. When the formation is at all regular in its stratification the layers vary in thickness from a small fraction of an inch to several inches. From the elevated platform in front of the cave we look still farther for a mile or more down the Chasm into a region as yet passable only with great danger. To us at present it is a realm of mystery, where it is said there are still other caves which may be made accessible by another season. Descending, we pass the foot of Pulpit Rock, and leaving the plank walk at its terminus with some difficulty we picked our way along the water's edge, by clinging in many places to the overhanging rocks, a distance of a quarter of a mile, to view the three grottoes of Juno, Venus, and Minerva. These grottoes are rarely visited, but they will repay the difficult journey thither, since these form one of the most interesting features of the locality, and one in which the Chateaugay Chasm surpasses that of Ausable. These grottoes are entered through gothic arches of singularly correct architectural appearance, and although they do not extend far into the rocky side of the Chasm, yet without, when viewed at a certain angle, they impress the mind that through them may be effected an entrance to the land of enchantment where dwells the Great Spirit, the presiding deity of this almost Plutonian region."

Since the close of the last season many decided improvements have been made by the Chasm Company both in the Chasm proper and the park surrounding. Near the entrance to the Chasm, on the edge of the beautiful grove, has been erected a fine hotel building, which can accommodate a large number of visitors for any period of time. Excellent meals will be served at all times, with well furnished and comfortable rooms, and every attention will be paid to the comfort of the visitor. The building is most delightfully situated, the air thereabout invigorating, and one will feel amply repaid for his visit. From the cupola of the hotel can be had a view of magnificent grandeur, the Adirondacks on the one hand, and the majestic St. Lawrence and the Canadian shores on the other.

A coach will be at all trains ready to convey visitors to and from the Chasm.

The railroad crosses this deep channel worn by the Chateaugay, on an embankment, 160 feet above the river,

and 800 feet long. There is a remarkable spring near the village that receives considerable attention. For quite a space of time it emits a large volume of water, highly charged with nitrogen gas, which assumes the form of bubbles on its surface. Suddenly it ceases to flow and remains dry for an indefinite period. One mile N. E. of this there is a constant gas spring.

Ladd's and the Union are the leading hotels of the place.

The two Chateaugay Lakes are among the most attractive and important of all the Adirondack waters. And from their easy access to the cars and telegraph, no other locality in that region is more favorable for sportsmen and pleasure seekers.

"The lower lake is situated about 8 m. S. of Chateaugay village. Concord stages (McGaulley's Coach Line) meet the trains at the depot and convey passengers to this lake, by a pleasant ride of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours over an excellent plank road. Here are two good hotels, McGaulley's and the Lake House, which afford excellent accommodations. Board, boats and guides, will be furnished at reasonable charges. At the wharf in front of McGaulley's lies the *Jennie Mead or Adirondack*, always 'steamed up.' This lake is $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length and 1 m. wide, and surrounded by fine mountain scenery and rocky shores. Leaving this water by the steamer, the tourist enters the Narrows, 4 m. long, and from 10 to 40 r. in width, where there is at some points fine fishing. From a point, 2 m. beyond the lower lake on the W. shore, a foot path leads W. to Ragged Lake (4 m.). The Narrows soon widen and the scenery expands. A short turn is made and the upper lake, like magic, is revealed in one of the most lovely views in the world. There are a number of comfortable boarding houses at desirable points, and excellent sport. On the W. shore, fine private residences have been constructed by gentlemen of Boston and New York, who spend the summers here with their families. In the center of the lake is Rock or Mead Island, with a small private cottage. On visiting the spot one could easily imagine he was in fairy land, the picture is so grand and beautiful. None should leave the lake without getting a view of it from that point; and but few have done so, if we may judge from the hundreds of names recorded there. Sometimes parties, including ladies, come to stay

at the hotel nights, and go up the lake in the morning, either in small boats or the steamer; others, more romantic, prefer to 'shanty out,' as we call it, in cabins or tents—a very pleasant arrangement in warm weather."

Upper Chateaugay Lake is 5 x 2, and thus there is an uninterrupted water reach, including the two lakes and the Narrows of 11 m. not to name the several miles of inlet navigation. These waters abound in the finest quality of fish, such as speckled and lake trout, shad and white fish. Deer and other game are found on the neighboring mountains.

The Twin Ponds, lying 3 m. S. from the head of the upper lake, at the base of Norton's Peak, are reached by trail. It is said that there is a wonderful cavern in this mountain.

West of Twin P's are Spring, Wolf and Plumadore Ponds. (See *Route Twentieth*, p. 156.)

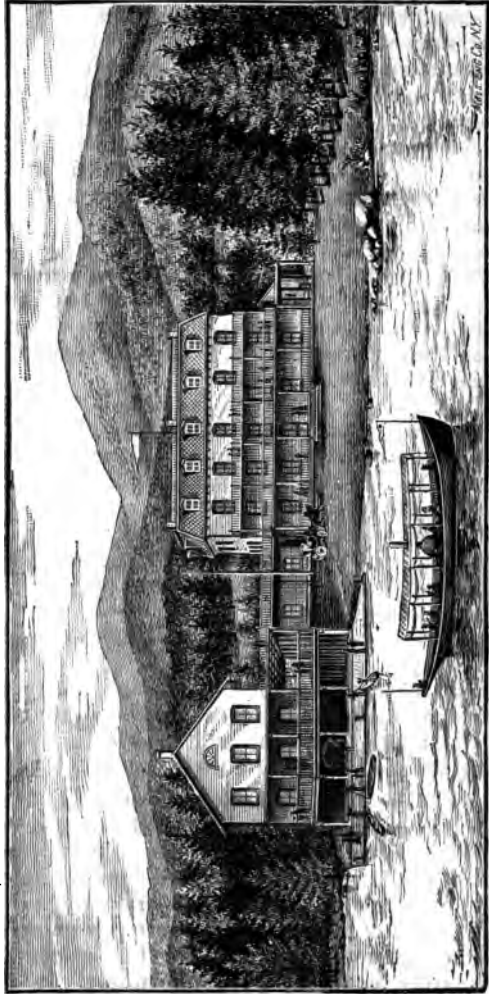
From "Ralph's" on the N. E. side of the same lake, a pathway extends 3 m. E. to Bradley Pond, a sheet of water some 2 m. in circumference, once a famous trout resort; and thence Chazy Lake, 2 m. farther E., is accessible by a plank road, or by Chateaugay R. R.

From the W. shore of the upper lake (about midway) a trail leads 4 m. N. W.—ascending all the way—to Mountain P.; a small sheet discharging into this lake, and elevated nearly 600 ft. above it.

From this we descend 400 ft. to reach Ragged L. 1 m. N. W. (See p. 157.)

The hotel accommodations at Upper Chateaugay Lake are so exceptionally excellent that visitors attracted by the fame of this *wildly* beautiful and *trout-burdened* water, are invariably induced to prolong their stay.

"RALPH'S," Hulton & Chesley, proprietors, (P. O., Lyon Mountain, N. Y.) has become one of the most prominent of all the Wilderness hostelries. This spacious structure is situated on the E. shore of the lake, about 1 m. above the Narrows; nearly opposite Rock Island, and at the foot of Birch Mt., back of which towers the tall form of Lion Mt., the most conspicuous object in the landscape. The situation is truly enchanting; commanding, as it does, a continuous view of the entire lake. The house is three stories in height, and a dancing hall and three verandas extend the length of the building, the latter afford-



"RALPH'S," UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.

ing extensive and delightful promenades. Since it was closed to the public last season great improvements have been made in the establishment. A French roof has been added, giving it a more imposing appearance, and thirteen new rooms have been fitted up and furnished in the most modern style. And before it is time for guests to arrive, a building to contain Billiard Parlors and Bowling Alleys will be erected, and several new boats of the best make will be added to the fleet. The interior of the hotel has been arranged with especial reference to the comfort of guests. The hotel interior and exterior has been repainted and everything is fresh and new. *Every* sleeping room contains a *good* bed. Rooms, from one to three, connected, can be had; also rooms on the ground floor for those who dislike "stair-climbing." *Every one of the sleeping rooms in the new house gives a fine lake view of two or more miles.* The Office and Reading Room and Parlor have open fireplaces, which add much to their "coziness." The Parlor is furnished with an excellent upright piano for the use of guests. The Dining Room is pleasantly located, with a seating capacity for 125 guests, and the *cuisine* is unsurpassed. A Telegraph Office is located in the house, and Mails are received twice daily. Daily Papers reach this place at 9:30, the *morning of their publication.* This is accomplished by means of the CHATEAUGAY RAILROAD, leading from Plattsburg into the Wilderness, 32 m., through some of the wildest and most romantic scenery this side of the Rocky Mt's.; and built to give an outlet to the extensive beds of iron ore being worked by the CHATEAUGAY IRON CO., at Rogersfield, (Lyon Mt.) its western terminus.

Carriages from "Ralph's" meet every train at this R. R. station which is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant.

The steam yacht *Adirondack* makes several trips daily to the foot of the *lower* lake; fare, 50 cts.—connecting with stages to and from Chateaugay Station on O. and L. C. R. R.; fare, 50 cts. The same point may be reached with carriages from Ralph's without taking the steamer.

The New York *Tribune* says:—

"Many tourists who would be glad to spend a portion of the summer in the Adirondacks are prevented by dread of the long stage rides, which are necessary to reach distant points.

"Ralph's Hotel offers to all such a most desirable and homelike retreat, only three and one-half miles from Rogersfield (or Lyon Mountain), which is the terminus of the Chateaugay Railroad from Plattsburg, the latter place being reached by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroad, or by steamers on Lake Champlain.

"These routes offer to travelers the very best facilities, and everything possible is done to insure their comfort. 'Ralph's,' is beautifully situated on the northeastern shore of Upper Chateaugay Lake, one of the most charming sheets of water in the wilderness, surrounded by high mountains and dense woods.

"There are good accommodations for many guests, and it has for several years been known as a resort for the best class of tourists, who desire a quiet time and a good rest without the restraints of larger and more intensely fashionable houses. The hotel is a marvel of neatness, and the table, quality and service considered, second to none in the mountains. With good boats, delightful drives, rambles in the woods and first-class fare, the visitor's time is passed altogether too quickly, but with great benefit to health, secured by the pure and bracing air."

Table of distances from Ralph's to

	MILES.
Lyon Mountain R. R. Station, <i>only</i> - - -	3½
Summit of Lyon Mt., - - -	6
Chateaugay, O. & L. C. R. R., (steamer and stage)	14
New York, (via Plattsburg,) 13 hours' ride, -	344
Boston, (via Plattsburg or Chateaugay) - -	300
Syracuse, (via Norwood) - - -	208
Montreal, (via Plattsburg or Chateaugay) -	108
Lake George, (via Plattsburg) - - -	102
Ogdensburg, - - -	87
Plattsburg, connecting with D. & H. R. R., -	35½
Malone, (six miles of new plank road) - -	18
Chateaugay Ore and Iron Co's Mine, (all plank)	4
Chateaugay Ore and Iron Co's Forge, - - -	7
South Inlet, (fishing grounds, boat) - - -	3½
Rocky Inlet, (fishing grounds,) Indian Point, -	2
East Inlet, (fishing grounds) - - -	½
Oul-e-out, (fishing grounds) - - -	¾

	MILES.
Chazy Lake, via R. R., - - - - -	8½
Rouse's Point, - - - - -	59
Paul Smith's, (via Malone) - - - - -	57
Mountain Pond, (via boat and trail,) - - - - -	5
Ragged Lake, (via Mountain Pond,) - - - - -	6
State Dam and Round Pond, (via Ragged Lake,) - - - - -	9
Wolf Pond, (boat and good trail,) - - - - -	8
Charley Pond, (5 miles from Indian Point,) - - - - -	7
Twin Ponds, (via South Inlet and the Spring,) - - - - -	6

The *Merrill House*, located near the foot of the lake E. side, and within $\frac{3}{4}$ m. of the Narrows, also bears a high reputation. The proprietors, Merrill Bros., (P. O., Merrill, N. Y.) are well and favorably known to sportsmen, and those who give them their patronage will receive the most satisfactory attention. No liquors are sold on the premises, and order, quiet and cleanliness prevail, while great care is taken to promote the comfort and pleasure of all visitors. During the past winter many improvements have been made, including an extension of the dining room 20 x 30 feet, a new parlor with fire place, and ten additional sleeping rooms. New piazzas have also been built. A private park and fishing ground have also been established, which can be enjoyed by their guests. Several suitable cottages conveniently near offer pleasant quarters to their patrons. This house also is delightfully situated, affording the same magnificent view of the lake and twenty surrounding mountain peaks. It is nearly encompassed by ever-green trees, lending delicious shade and healing aroma to diseased lungs, while numerous charming walks and drives lead in all directions through the woods and along the shore, from which are afforded glimpses of beauty unsurpassed. It will be seen that a special P. O. has been established in the house and mail and telegraph facilities are complete. Guests will be transported to and from the R. R. station at Rogersfield (4 m.) at 50 cts. each. (SEE DIRECTORY.)

The Indian Point House, 2 m. from Ralph's, is pleasantly located and offers good accommodations.

The steamer will touch at these and other summer resorts on the lakes.

The outlet of the Chateaugay Lakes is Chateaugay River, a tributary of the St. Lawrence.

Twenty-second: FROM ROUSE'S POINT, (Windsor Hotel) the E. terminus of the OGDENSBURG & LAKE CHAMPLAIN R. R., and N. terminus of the DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO'S R. R., to Mooer's Junction, 12 m; Chateaugay, 33 m.; Malone, 12 m.; Moira, 14 m.; Norwood, 22½ m.; Ogdensburg, 24½ m. The "Montreal & Plattsburg Railway," (now D. & H. C. Co's R. R.) connects with this railroad at Mooer's Junction, 20 m. from Plattsburg. Tourists from the N. and E. pass over these lines to visit the Chateaugay, and perchance the St. Regis and Tupper Lake regions. (*See routes from Plattsburg.*)

The excellent restaurant at Mooer's Junction demands more than a mere passing notice. The superior lunches and dinners provided here, which are always ready on arrival of the trains, have rendered this stopping-place famous throughout this line of travel. It furnishes prime entertainment to travelers and permanent boarders.

Near the Canada line, in the N. W. corner of this town, is a natural curiosity called the Gulf. This is a remarkable chasm 16 rods wide and 300 feet deep, enclosed on both sides with perpendicular walls of Potsdam sandstone; and at its bottom lies a pond said by some to be fathomless—by others, 150 feet deep. Its formation is deemed a mystery, as no existing agency could have produced this marvel.



NEW ALL-RAIL ROUTE

—TO THE—

Adirondacks.

The former tedious Stage Ride a thing of the past.

—THE—

CHATEAUGAY RAILROAD

NOW EXTENDS FROM

Plattsburg to Lower Saranac Lake,

AND RENDERS EASILY ACCESSIBLE,

**Chazy, Chateaugay, Loon, Rainbow and St. Regis Lakes, and
other Famous Hunting and Fishing Localities.**

(See pp. 169, 187, 189, 191, 195, 203.)



DIVISION III.

INTO THE SARANAC REGION.

The ordinary avenues of approach are those starting from Plattsburg, Port Kent and Westport.

Twenty-third: PLATTSBURG, named from Zephaniah Platt, the original proprietor, is beautifully situated on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, at the head of Cumberland Bay and on both sides of Saranac River.* This stream, in its passage from its "lake-dotted home" in the Great Wilderness, (its principal sources are Upper and Lower Saranac, Round and Rainbow Lakes) flows with gentle current for most of the distance, until it reaches this point, where it descends some 40 or 50 ft. by a succession of falls and rapids, affording excellent water power to the numerous manufacturing establishments located here. The surface of the town slopes toward the lake, which renders its situation most delightful. Plattsburg is celebrated as the scene of one of the most important battles that occurred during the last war with Great Britain. The village has suffered severely from several destructive fires, but has arisen from each infliction in augmented beauty and renovated vigor. This is attested by the massive blocks of new stores and manufactories, its elegant churches, public buildings and fine private residences.

Trent Falls, an attractive locality 9 m. from Plattsburg, is reached by a pleasant drive.

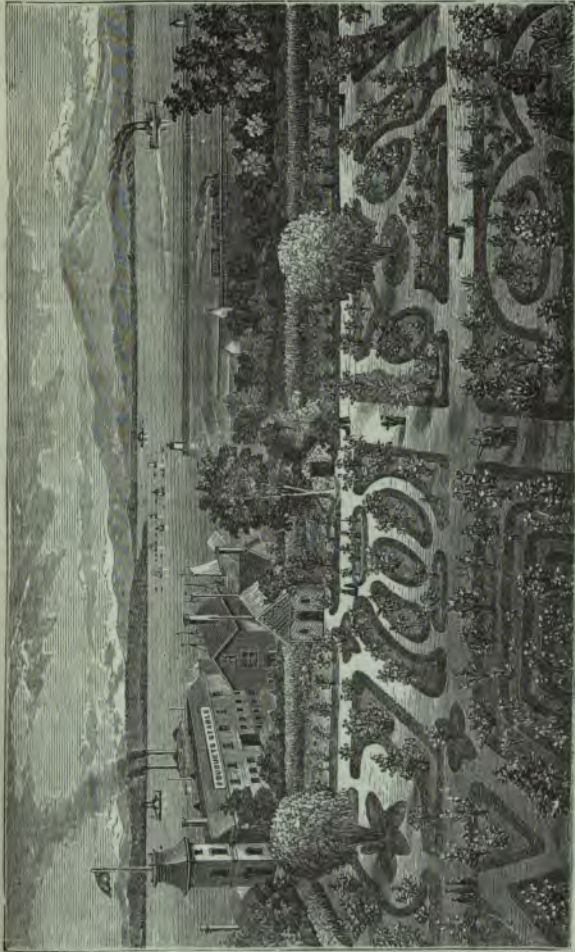
The AUSABLE CHASM, one of the most wonderful works of nature in the country, may be visited from Plattsburg by a drive of about 12 m. By this route this sublime natural

* Saranac is an Indian word signifying, "a river that flows under rock."

wonder is reached by a delightful carriage drive along the shore of Lake Champlain, winding through beautiful groves, and by fording the Ausable R. just above its mouth. Bluff Point is situated 3 miles south of Plattsburg, on the lake shore road to the Chasm. This is a bold promontory overlooking Cumberland Bay and the scene of MacDonough's victory, and also the narrow strait between Valcour Island and the main shore, rendered famous by Arnold's Naval engagement in Oct., 1776. An observatory 60 feet high has been erected upon the promontory, from which a beautiful and extended view of the lake, the Green Mountains, the Adirondacks and the surrounding country, including the State's Prison at Dannemora, is obtained. Visitors *en route* to the Chasm should stop here, ascend the observatory and be rewarded by one of the finest prospects the continent affords. In this excursion the drive might be pleasantly diversified by a circuit over Hallock Hill, a delightful "look-out." The Chasm we shall describe in another connection. (See *Route Twenty-fourth*.)

The drive around Cumberland Head over a fine road skirting the lake, of which an extensive view is constantly presented, should not be omitted.

The hotels of Plattsburg have established high reputations. Fouquet's Hotel has long been a prominent institution of its kind, and familiarly known for scores of years to the traveling community. It is an elegant and spacious structure, not less imposing by its dimensions and position, than attractive by the novelty and beauty of its architecture. It is capable of accommodating many guests, and with style and elegance that is always satisfactory. The rooms are large and well ventilated, and supplied with every motive of comfort and enjoyment. The grounds and flower garden, animate with beauty and redolent with fragrance, afford a most agreeable retreat. The broad piazzas on two sides of the house, and the promenade upon the roof, afford a wide and delightful view of the lake, the battle-ground and the scene of the naval engagement; the village, the surrounding country, the Green Mountains on the E., and the Adirondacks on the S., presenting every variety of scenery; the wild, the picturesque, the grand. This house, by its beautiful and spacious grounds, and quiet, furnishes



LAKE CHAMPLAIN—VIEW FROM FOUQUET'S HOTEL.

peculiarly safe and pleasant accommodations for the residence of ladies and children during the summer.

The Cumberland House and Witherill's Hotel are both excellent and convenient houses, spacious in their arrangements, and calculated for the accommodation of a large number of guests.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Samuel de Champlain, a distinguished French officer and enthusiastic explorer, joined a war party of the Algonquins in an expedition against a Southern tribe, and on the 4th of July, 1609, entered upon the waters of the lake. The date is worthy of notice, as the discovery of Champlain occurred nine years previous to the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and only a few weeks before Hendrick Hudson had reached the site of Albany, in the Half Moon. The lake has received various names. Among those applied to it in the aboriginal dialects, were *Petionbough*, in allusion to the alternations in its scenery of land and water, and *Canadere-quarante*, the "door of the country." The discoverer called it Champlain.* The French afterwards designated it *Lac des Iroquois*, but posterity, with greater justice, has restored the appropriate name.

Lake Champlain from Whitehall to St. Johns is one hundred and twenty miles in length, and is about thirteen miles in width, opposite Port Kent, at its broadest point. The rare and exceeding beauty of this lake attracts and entrances the observer. Travelers pronounce it to be unsurpassed in either hemisphere, in its peculiar combination of the picturesque and beautiful with imposing magnificence. On the eastern shore it is lined by a highly cultivated country, bounded in the horizon by the irregular outline of Green Mountains; on the west, the dark and towering Adirondacks, broken into dislocated groups, spread into the interior as far as the eye reaches, at points projecting their rugged spurs into the bosom of the lake, and often forming lofty headlands covered by dense forests, or presenting frowning masses of naked rocks. Choice ranges of table-

* *Rot-stich-ni* is the Indian name of Lake Champlain, signifying the coward spirit. An evil spirit, according to the legend, whose existence terminated on an island in this lake. (Dr. A. W. Hayden.)



LAKE CHAMPLAIN, BY THOS MORAN.—(From Bryant's United States.)

land intervene occasionally, strikingly contrasting with the rude mountain scenery, by the richest agricultural improvements, and embellishment of pleasant villages. Numerous islands enhance the beauty of the scene.

The scenery of the lake in the winter is indescribably beautiful and imposing, when earth and ice are clothed in their pure dazzling mantle of snow, and the mountains glow in the sun-beams like vast masses of opal.

Lake Champlain will attain a far more momentous commercial attitude than it has ever occupied, if the magnificent conception of uniting the waters of the St. Lawrence with the Hudson by ship canals, of which the lake would be an important link, should be realized.

Ticonderoga is twenty-four miles from Whitehall. Champlain undoubtedly penetrated as far as this point, and probably visited Lake George. In this vicinity must have occurred the merciless battle with the Iroquois he described with such graphic power in his journal, and an account of which will be found in all the recent histories of the region. The venerable ruins standing upon the bold, rocky summit of the promontory are viewed with peculiar advantage in the approach from the south. The fortress at Ticonderoga, called by the French Carillon, bearing the same allusion as *Che-onderoga*, the original of Ticonderoga, to the brawling waters of the outlet of Lake George entering here, was commenced in 1755. No spot on the continent is surrounded with a deeper and more thrilling interest. Not only from its majestic ruins, and hoary age does it claim attention, but deep emotion is aroused by the fact that it has been held by the military possession of three distinct nations, and is the common theatre of their glories and triumphs, and of their defeats and disasters. Its environs were the nursery of the heroes of the revolution. Most of the ramparts, the covered way, and walls of the edifices remain, and will attract and reward the researches of the tourist. The bakery, situated near the south-western angle of the barracks and beneath the glacis, is the best preserved portion of the works. Immediately above the steamboat landing may be traced the "Grenadiers' Battery," at one period a formidable redoubt.

ATTRACTIONS

To the **Pleasure Seeker**, unsurpassed by those of any line of Summer Travel,
are presented by the route of the

Lake Champlain & Lake George Transportation Co.,

—WHOSE—

Elegant and Commodious Steamers

Pass in sight of some of the

GRANDEST SCENERY

and most noted Historical Points in America;

Land at many **Prominent Resorts**, and give the Tourist an opportunity to visit
the **Forests, Streams, Lakes and Mountains** of the

Far-Famed Adirondacks.



The New York & Canada R. R. commences at Whitehall, extends along the W. shore of Lake Champlain, and terminates at Rouse's Point. It is but another link in the magnificent chain of routes controlled by the DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL Co. (See p. 1, cover). A railroad has also been built from Ticonderoga to Lake George (4½ m.), rendering a tedious stage ride no longer necessary, where the new and beautiful steamer *Ticonderoga*, or her consort, the *Horicon*, receives passengers and conveys them through that peerless sheet.

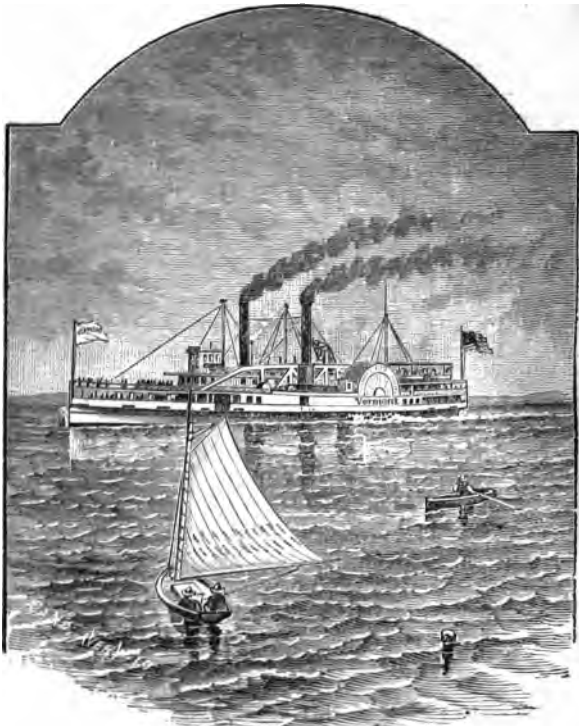
At Fort Ticonderoga the traveler, if weary of railroad traveling, may embark upon one of the majestic steamers of the CHAMPLAIN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, the *Vermont*; or at Port Henry, on the new steel steamer *Chataugay*, which form a day line between these places, BURLINGTON and PLATTSBURG, connecting with various railroad routes on their passage. These vessels are models of elegance, neatness and convenience; their tasteful furnishing is wholly of native woods, and they are regarded as second to but few steamers that float on American waters. (See Addenda).

On the Vermont shore, the first landing, about two miles, is Larabee's Point.

The traveler's attention will soon be attracted by the ruins of Crown Point. A part of the barracks and the fortifications are in good preservation, and although not tinged with any of the romance that entrances one at Carillon, are interesting as memorials of more than a century ago. Opposite Crown Point is Chimney Point, presenting a bold bluff, designated by the French "*Point a la Chevelure*."

Two miles across Bulwagga Bay, the boat reaches Port Henry. At the south appear the rough acclivities of the Bulwagga Mountains. Port Henry is pleasantly situated, and is the site of one of the most extensive iron works in the region. Pease Hotel is situated here; the Sherman House about two miles in the interior, and contiguous to the vast mineral district. Both are spacious and excellent houses. A small steamer plies between Port Henry and Vergennes daily; leaving Vergennes on the arrival of the southern train, and stopping at Fort Cassin, Westport and Basin Harbor, arrives at Port Henry in advance of the boat, and departs after the arrival of the boat.

After leaving Port Henry the mountain views on each



"STEAMER VERMONT," ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

side of the lake begin to unfold to the tourist, in their beauty and grandeur. Bald Mountain, standing midway between Port Henry and Westport, is easily accessible, and from its isolated position and proximity to the water affords a rich panoramic view of the lake a length of fifty miles, and of the Vermont shore, with surrounding mountains on every side. Near the base of the mountain lie the "Adirondack Springs."

Westport, a pleasant village, is ten miles from Port Henry. The spires of Vergennes, in the east, will soon be perceived. The lake again contracts in breadth and at its narrowest point are the ruins of Fort Cassin, at the mouth of Otter Creek (*Rivière aux Loutres*,) the largest river in Vermont, and navigable eight miles to Vergennes. The Fort Cassin House is a quiet and agreeable resort. On the opposite side of the lake are Split Rock Mountains, with a Light House at the north extremity. In front of this is a remarkable formation called by the French "*Rochè Fendu*," and now known as Split Rock. It contains about half an acre of earth and rock, and rises thirty feet in a bold and vertical front, being separated from the main land by a fissure ten feet wide. Essex, twelve miles from Westport, is a pretty village, delightfully located. A few miles north of Essex, almost hidden from observation by overhanging trees and bushes, is the mouth of Boquet River, a stream of great industrial value and interest, which enters the lake at the foot of the long peninsula on the west shore, now called Willsboro Point, a charming summer resort. This was the site of the pioneer Gilliland's Colony in 1765, and the scene of Burgoyne's noted treaty with the Indians a dozen years later. The four islands directly in front, representing the cardinal points of the compass, were known by the French as *Isles des quarter vents*, and to the English, the Four Brothers. Near these islands the last desperate battle between Arnold and Carlton's fleets occurred, in the Revolutionary War.

Nearly opposite, upon one of the highest peaks of the Green Mountains, will be observed a very striking object, which seems like the effigy of a reposing lion, carved on the imperishable rock. The French called the mountain *Leon Couchant*; it is now degraded into the name of Camel's Hump. We now approach Rock Dunder, which ap-

pears almost to interpose in the steamer's track. It is a dark, naked rock, rising in a perfect cone more than thirty feet above the water. Recent researches seem to identify it with the "Greek Rock Reggio," so prominent in the colonial archives, and according to the remote traditions of the Mohawks, a grand landmark in past ages in the boundary line between their domains and the country of the Algonquins or Adirondacks. They long preserved the story that a great chief—ages before the advent of the pale faces—named Reggio, was drowned at its base, and from him the rock and the lake were called Reggio. Just on the left is the Light House upon Juniper Island, and on the right hand Shelburn Bay, a long and narrow sheet of water extending four miles inland. Here is situated the harbor and ship-yard of the CHAMPLAIN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, where their steamers are built; and here their condemned hulks are collected, dismantled and left to decay.

The elegant, spacious mansion of Col. Le Grand B. Cannon, occupying a conspicuous eminence immediately south of Burlington, will command particular notice.

Burlington is one of the most beautiful and prosperous cities of New England, and its commanding position and great beauty are presented from the lake with peculiar advantage. Most of the streets are shaded by stately trees, and lined by many elegant edifices, embowered with trees and shrubbery. The "Van Ness" and the "American" are the leading hotels. In the transit of ten miles between Burlington and Port Kent, the lover of nature will contemplate her works revealed in exquisite loveliness and in the wildest sublimity. The lake, studded with headlands and islands, expands on every side in the richest panorama. On one, the eye traces the outline of the Green Mountains half the length of Vermont, and on the other spread the Adirondacks, thrown into chaotic groups, with some of their highest summits lifted into the distant horizon.

Schuyler's Island, (Capon F.) which at an early period was occupied as an encampment by Schuyler, lies on the left. Point Trembleau, on the mainland, is one of the few poetical names preserved from the French nomenclature.

The view from Port Kent is among the most beautiful and extensive upon the lake. The large stone mansion

standing upon the elevated ground was the former residence of Elkanah Watson, and subsequently of his worthy descendant, the late Winslow C. Watson, the able historian of Essex county. The passage of fifteen miles to Plattsburg is crowded with objects of great historic interest. On the pine plain $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. was the site of Amherst's brief encampment in 1759. The little island almost touching Valcour Island on the south is called Garden Island, from the tradition that it was occupied by the French and English naval officers for the cultivation of culinary vegetables. At the southern extremity of Valcour, just in front of a tiny grass plat, lie the remains of the *Royal Savage*, a large schooner of twelve guns, sunk in Arnold's battle.

Crab Island, St. Michael of the French, and known for a time as Hospital Island, from the fact that the wounded of both fleets in 1814 were placed upon it, lies north of Valcour. Between this island and the peninsula of Cumberland Head is the theatre of MacDonough's victory in the war of 1812. A mile south of Plattsburg will be noticed the modern government barracks. The old forts and cantonment were located between the new barracks and the village.

The trip between Plattsburg and Rouse's Point present aspects unlike any other section of the lake, but is still peculiarly pleasant and beautiful. The steambot landing is immediately contiguous to the depots of the Montreal & Plattsburg and DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO's railroads. Not stopping at this important and interesting village, (PLATTSBURG) to which we shall return, we proceed with the steamer *Reindeer*, of the Grand Isle Steamboat Co., on her route to Rouse's Point. After passing Cumberland Head, we leave the broad expansion of water, the rocky cliffs and stern promontories, but instead, as we thread a more confined and placid channel are delighted with a view of the rich and luxuriant shores of the islands of Vermont and the mainland of New York, with the scenery of the remote mountains on either side softened by distance. Cumberland Head, (*Cap Scrononton*, of the French) three miles from Plattsburg, has been a prominent landmark of the lake, and an interesting point in its annals. On the east stretches Grand Isle, the largest island in the lake, and one of the most fertile and lovely places in Vermont.

Twelve miles beyond Cumberland Head is Isle La Motte. This island and Point Au Fer on the western shore, a little north, were occupied and important military positions, both in the Colonial and Revolutionary War. Little and Big Chazy Rivers enter the lake a short distance south of Point Au Fer. The projection from the Vermont shore, nearly east of the north extremity of Isle La Motte, is Alburgh Tongue, distinguished by the French as *Pointe Algonquin*. The entrance to the beautiful Missisquoi Bay will be observed east of this point. Eight miles beyond Isle La Motte, on the eastern shore, is situated Wind Mill Point. The French erected at this place a large stone mill in 1731. This fact originated its name. Directly opposite is the village of Rouse's Point, and a mile beyond are the steamboat landing and the depots of the Montreal & St. John's, DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL Co's and Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroads, where cars are also taken over the Central Vt. R. R., to the White Mountains, Boston, &c. [*Watson's Essex Co., and Champlain Valley*].

Parties traversing Lake Champlain or the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co's. R. R., find Plattsburg a most available point of entrance to the woods.

Before examining the principal route from Plattsburg to the Great Forest, we will make one or two pleasant excursions to numerous Wilderness lakes, by stage or private conveyance. Of these the drive to Clinton Prison at Dannemora (16 m.) over a plank road, and thence to Chazy Lake (5 m.) is especially noticeable.

This "prison in the woods," together with the adjacent village, occupy an eminence 1,700 feet high, the ascent to which is so gradual as to be hardly observable. From this elevation is seen an embodiment of landscape loveliness, upon which the eye dwells with never-failing delight. In the east, the horizon is bounded by the Green Mountains looming up dim and blue; Lake Champlain in queenly beauty stretching far away, cultivated lands richly diversified, and the "silver thread of the Saranac," gracefully curving through its emerald plains, cover the intervening space; toward the S. W. the imposing architecture of the *Adirondacks*, rising in Doric sublimity from forests seem-

ingly without limit, fill the remainder of the picture. A more glorious view is seldom witnessed even from mountain tops.

The Clinton House at Dannemora supplies all the requisites to travelers tarrying here.

The road thence to Chazy Lake (pronounced Shá-zee) was constructed by the State and is in excellent condition. This magnificent body of water ($4 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$) was named in honor of the unfortunate French nobleman, the youthful *Sieur Chazy*, who was murdered by the Indians in 1666; near where its outlet—Chazy R.—enters Lake Champlain,



CHAZY LAKE AND LION MOUNTAIN.

opposite Isle la Motte. Chazy L. is justly renowned for its attractiveness to the sportsman and to the admirer of nature's picturesque beauties. Trout in satisfactory numbers and of superior quality, inhabit its deep, pellucid waters, and scenery the most charming invests its environs. It is framed in a circle of majestic peaks, the most important of which, *Mt. Lion*—called by some *Mt. Lyon*—(whose peculiar form strikingly suggests the figure of the "king of beasts," in couchant attitude, as if about to spring upon his prey,) rises from the shores in proud conspicuousness. Its summit, isolated as it is, affords one of the finest points of view

in the entire region. Reached by good and easy trail (3 m.) from the R. R. station at the head of the lake.

The route to Averill Peak (named from H. K. Averill, Jr., the distinguished surveyor of Plattsburg) 1. m. S. W., lies over Lyon Mt. and is reached hence by 40 minutes walk. This also furnishes a remarkable view.

The Chazy Lake House, located on the E. side, between Eagle and Half-way Point, is a delightful resort, affording every comfort and facility required by tourists.

Bradley Pond, 2 m. W., is reached by wagon road; thence a road extends westward 3 m. to U. Chateaugay Lake.

The route of the tourist to Dannemora and Chazy Lake is a branch of the main road, which forks at Elsinore, a village about 12 m. W. of Plattsburg. This highway passes through a romantic section of country, generally overlooks the Saranac R. and crosses several of its picturesque branches. At the Great Falls of the Saranac, near Russia and Saranac villages, 18 m. from Plattsburg, the scenery is especially replete with grandeur and varied beauty. Thence to Redford it is 4 m.; Clayburgh—within $\frac{1}{4}$ m. of Saranac Forks—2 m. Here the route, thus far an excellent one, divides; following the two branches of the Saranac over poor roads. The N. Branch leads to Petersburg, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; thence to "Hunter's Home," situated on N. Saranac, 11 m.; J. M. Wardney's, 9 m.—another pleasant resort for sportsmen on Rainbow Lake ($3 \times \frac{3}{4}$).

Round Pond and Buck Pond, which are passed when approaching Rainbow Lake, also afford the very best of sport. It was in Round Pond that the largest lake trout on record was caught, reaching the extraordinary weight of 52 lbs. The Quackenbush party of Troy were the lucky captors of this monster.

Wardner's forest home—the Rainbow House—* is eminently calculated to answer the requirements of seekers

* From Plattsburg, take the CHATEAUGAY R. R. to reach the following famous resorts: Dannemora (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.); CHAZY LAKE (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.); Lyon Mt. (34 m.); Stage thence to U. CHATEAUGAY LAKE, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.); LOON LAKE (54 m.); Stage to LOON LAKE HOUSE, 3 m.); Rainbow (60 m.); Stage to RAINBOW LAKE HOUSE, 2 m.); Bloomingdale Sta. (64 m.); Stage to Bloomingdale, 2 m.); Stage from Bloomingdale Sta. to PAUL SMITH'S, 6 m.); to SARANAC INN., 9 m.); LOWER SARANAC LAKE (73 m.). (See pp. 168, 194, 202, 212.)

after rest, health, sport or scenic beauty. It is emphatically desirable to those who would avoid the bustle and expense of the larger hotels; and people are becoming aware of all this, as each year brings an increased amount of visitors. Situated in the immediate vicinity of a charming group of lakes and lakelets, and furnishing the best of accommodations at the most moderate rates, it is not surprising that it is thus rapidly growing in public esteem. The table is well supplied, the rooms are neat and pleasant, and every reasonable comfort is afforded. Mr. Wardner's great experience in forest life, renders him a most suitable conductor of such an establishment. Nor should we omit to call attention to Mrs. Wardner's talent as a taxidermist, a most important matter to those desiring to have the trophies of their skill properly dressed and mounted.

This locality is especially attractive to sportsmen, for in few places are the trout finer, larger, or more abundant. The waters most noted for angling purposes are Rainbow L., Jones P., Round P. ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$), Buck P. ($1 \times \frac{3}{4}$), Lily Pad P. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$), Elbow P. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$), and Plumadore P. Besides these, there is excellent fishing in this the N. Branch of the Saranac, from Hunter's Home to the head of the stream—about 3 m. above Rainbow L.—and also in Jones Inlet. Nigger Brook, North Branch, Cold Brook, Rainbow L. and Round P. abound in superior "lakers"—frequently attaining enormous proportions, especially in the latter sheet, as heretofore noted. Most of the lakes and ponds named, including Loon L., are linked together by the North Branch of the Saranac. Plumadore and Elbow Ponds flow into Salmon R.; Jones' feeds Osgood P. and that Meacham Lake.

In making the following excursions, we will visit, in detail, nearly all the waters mentioned.

Water Routes from Rainbow House to Hunter's Home and Loon Lake, &c.:—Path, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E.; N. Saranac R., $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Rainbow L., 3 m.; river $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Lily Pad P., $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; river, 2 m.; Round P., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; road to Hunter's Home, 4 m. N. E. Total, $12\frac{1}{4}$ m. Or the route can be varied thus:—Portage from Round P. around a dam, 5 r.; river, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Mud P. ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$), $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; river $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to "Thatcherville;" thence

road, 2 m. to Hunter's Home.* Total $11\frac{3}{4}$ m. River navigation rather difficult.

From Mud P. pass up inlet 1 m. N.—with 80 r. portage—to reach LOON LAKE.

Carry from the river, just above Round P., $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. E. to Buck P.

Carry from Round P., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Hope P. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$); also carry from Round P., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. W. to Mountain P. ($1 \times \frac{3}{4}$).

Clear P. ($2 \times \frac{1}{2}$) is 4 r. N. of Rainbow L.; and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of that is Loon P. ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$).

Square P. ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$) is 4 r. N. of Rainbow L.—just E. of Clear P. Carry over a steep ridge.

Carry $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E. from Lily Pad to Oregon P. ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$).

Water Route from Rainbow House to Paul Smith's—

Road S. W., 1 m.; Jones P., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; outlet, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Osgood P., 2 m.; portage to Paul Smith's, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. Total, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Distance by road from Wardner's to Paul Smith's, 7 m.

To Barnum P. ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$), it is 5 m.; Grass P. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$), 11 m.; Elbow P., 12 m.; Duck P. ($1 \times \frac{3}{4}$), 14 m.; Plumadore P., 16 m. Barnum is reached *via* Jones and Osgood P. All the others *via* Loon L. ($10\frac{1}{2}$ m.).

To Clear P., 1 m.; Loon P., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Square P., $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Lily Pad P., $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Oregon P., 5 m.; Round P., $6\frac{3}{4}$ m., (by road, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.); Buck P., $6\frac{3}{4}$ m., (road $4\frac{3}{4}$ m.); Hope P., 7 m.; Mountain P., $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Mud P., $8\frac{1}{4}$ m.

Many of these waters are the resort of deer. Their situation makes this apparent. Near the hotel is a strip of ground once burned over, but now covered by thrifty second growth which affords fine harbor for ruffed grouse and deer, and rare sport is frequently experienced there. It may well be imagined that the varied charms presented by this net work of glittering lakes thus beautifully interlaced, greatly enhance the fascination of sporting in their midst.

From Wardner's to Bloomingdale it is 7 m. by excellent road. To this place Concord stages run daily from AUSA-

*Hunter's Home, an old-time resort, does but little business now.

BLE STATION (*this is the route commonly taken to Wardner's*), and here parties who have engaged rooms at the Rainbow House, will find teams in readiness to convey them thither. Address, J. M. Wardner, Bloomingdale, Essex Co., N. Y.

LOON LAKE.

A new resort has sprung at once into existence and public favor, which is worthy of more than a passing notice. In 1878, an enterprising man of Essex Junction, Vt.—Mr. Ferd. W. Chase—discovered on a trip through the wilderness, that a “forest retreat” was lacking at Loon Lake, and decided to erect one there. Accordingly, in the fall of that year, he laid the foundation for his rustic lodge, which he completed in time for the season of 1879. This structure (now a wing of the main hotel) constructed of hewn logs, two stories high, with verandas entirely encircling it, was placed on a commanding plateau 8 or 10 rods from the shore, on the south-eastern end of this beautiful lake. Mr. Chase's enterprise was rewarded by such success that the first season he was unable to provide for all who applied for entertainment, though the house had a capacity for 100. But each season since has found him with extensive additions to his buildings; and he can now much better satisfy the demands of increasing numbers. The rooms are large, high and well lighted; the furniture is all new and appropriate; and in equipping the house and the several cottages every attention has been paid to the wants and comfort of guests. A mountain spring furnishes an abundant supply of pure running water. The table is exceptionally excellent, affording remarkable variety. And thus this extensive hostelry has already become one of the most frequented resorts in the Adirondacks, and well merits its repute, as *it stands second to none*. The lake ($2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$)—which is of peculiar form, the banks of its “narrows” approaching within 90 feet of each other, almost forming two separate bodies of water, an upper and a lower lake—is surrounded by a rich growth of green forest, with no marsh near to impair its attractiveness. The irregular, rocky shores, with its solitary picturesque island, render it exceedingly romantic; and the glistening, silvery beaches are a fitting inner frame to its many attractions. From the observatory



LOON LAKE HOUSE.



of this four-story establishment we enjoy a magnificent prospect of the Green Mts. of Vermont and several of the lofty peaks of the Adirondacks, including the far-famed Whiteface. This locality is of considerable elevation, furnishing persons suffering from "Hay Fever" with almost instant relief. To pleasure parties or invalids who would enjoy pure mountain air and fine scenery, and desire to pass the summer months at a retreat at once pleasant, retired and healthful, no Wilderness resort offers better inducements. Sportsmen will find several kinds of game abundant in the neighborhood, including deer, ducks and ruffed grouse. Speckled-trout fishing is excellent in various streams and ponds of easy access. Loon L. itself is famous for its large fish. Three speckled trout were taken from it at one time in the fall of 1871, by Mr. A. Washburn, a noted hunter living near, which weighed respectively, $3\frac{3}{4}$, 4 and $4\frac{7}{8}$ lbs. Still this sheet is not overstocked with such fellows.

To Goldsmith's P. it is 4 m. by road; Elbow P., 4 m. by portage; Grass P., 3 m. (2 m. by boat); Plumadore P., 8m. (4 m. good road, remainder bad); Wolf P., 10 m.; Howe's P., 1 m.; Turner's P. 2 m.; Mountain P. $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Buck P., $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Marsh P., $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Otter P., 1 m.; Duck P., 7 m.; Beef P., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Pork Barrel P., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Chub. P., 2 m.; Catamount P., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and Alder Brook, 4 m.

Water Route from Loon Lake House to Wardner's and Paul Smith's.

Loon Lake, $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; outlet 1 m.; portage, $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Mud P., $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; river, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; portage, 5 rods; Round P., $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; river, 2 m.; Lily Pad P., $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; river, $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Rainbow L., 3 m.; river, $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; portage to Wardner's, $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; road 1 m.; Jones' P., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; outlet, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Osgood P., 2 m.; portage to Paul Smith's, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Total, $18\frac{1}{4}$ m.

Loon Lake may be reached by stage or livery from Malone (29 m.) or Ausable Station (26 m.) Stage fare, \$3.50. Stage leaves Malone at 7 o'clock A. M. tri-weekly; Ausable Forks at 8 A. M. daily.

The CHATEAUGAY RAILROAD extending from Plattsburg to LOWER SARANAC LAKE (73 m), offers the quickest and pleasantest route to LOON LAKE, WARDNER'S, PAUL SMITH'S

BLOOMINGDALE, and SARANAC LAKES, whence other noted Adirondack resorts, may be conveniently reached; doing away with much of the tedious staging hitherto necessary. Tourists arriving at Plattsburg on the D. & H. train in the morning, can reach Loon Lake in two hours, and Paul Smith's in at least three hours, over a *romantic* and *picturesque* route.

At the famous resorts now reached by this admirable line, New York morning papers are received the same day.

The proprietor of Loon Lake House offers as inducements, good air, water, table, shade-grounds (in their natural state), plenty of tents, hammocks, boats; guides, etc., on terms within reach of all. Special accommodations for winter boarders; telegraph in the house. P. O. address, Ferd. W. Chase, Loon Lake, Franklin Co., N. Y. (See pp. 188, 195).

Distances from Loon Lake.

	MILES.
To Malone, - - - - -	29
" Duane (Ayers' Duane House), - - - - -	14
" Hunter's Home, - - - - -	1½
" Ausable Forks, - - - - -	23
" Ausable Station, - - - - -	26
" Keeseville, - - - - -	35
" Plattsburg, (via CHATEAUGAY R. R.) - - - - -	54
" Chazy Lake " " " - - - - -	25½
" Lyon Mt. " " " - - - - -	20
" Upper Chateaugay Lake, " - - - - -	23½
" Rainbow Lake, (Wardner's), - - - - -	11¾
" St. Regis Lake, (Paul Smith's), (road 18 m.) water, 18¼	
" Lower Saranac Lake - - - - -	19
" Upper " " (Bartlett's) - - - - -	31
" Upper " " (Saranac Inn) - - - - -	28
" Lake Placid - - - - -	30

From Loon Lake House to Merrillville, on the Ausable Forks road, it is 2½ m. S.; thence to Vermontville, diverging from the main road and passing S. over Cape Mt., 5 m; Bloomingdale 3 m. Total, 10½ m.

By the S. Branch road from Saranac Forks to Silver Lake (3 x 1), a beautiful sheet, (S. of which lies Taylor P. in the shadow of Catamount Mt.) it is 5½ m., and the same distance to Union Falls by the divergent road, the two

again uniting at Union Falls, 2 m. W. of the lake; thence to Franklin Falls, 8 m. — *Bloomington* 2 m.

Two railroads extend from Plattsburg towards and into the Wilderness:—

(1.) The Ausable branch of the D. & H. P. R. By this railway to Point of Rocks (*Ausable Station*) it is 20 m., where passengers will find elegant first-class coaches in waiting to convey them to the Regs. of the Saranac Lakes.

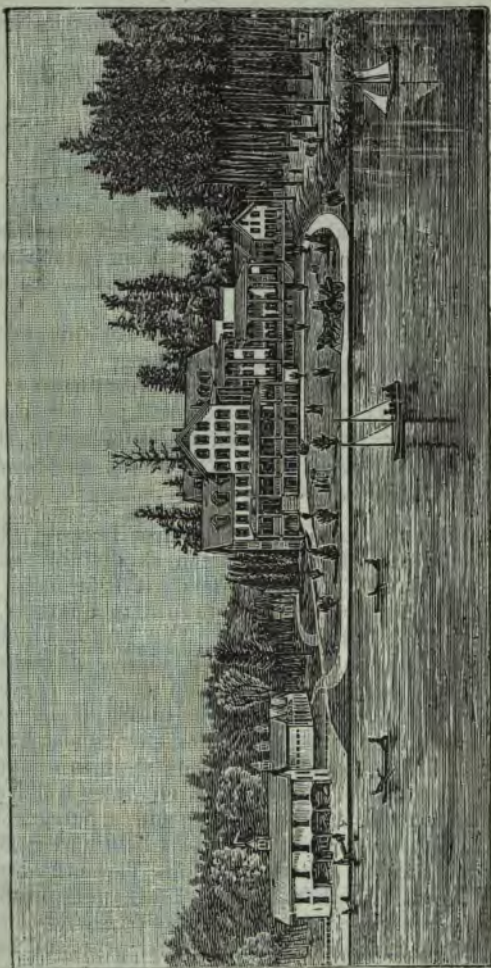
From Point of Rocks, over a good plank road, to Ausable Forks, 3 m.; Black Brook, 4 m.; French's Hotel, 11 m.* Franklin Falls, (French's Home) — Travelers dine here or at French's), 3 m.; *Bloomington* 2 m. From which one line of stages proceeds to Upper Saranac Lake, 13 m.; and another to Paul Smith's, 10 m.

In this approach *excelsior* and *linnet* are enjoyed of the gigantic forms of the Adirondack Range.

(2.) The CHATEAULAKE R. R. terminates at Lower SARANAC LAKE (73 m.). This new and picturesque line of travel, affords the easiest, swiftest, and hence the now favorite mode of travel from Plattsburg to the Adirondacks. (See pp. 163, 183, 191, 203.)

"PAUL SMITH'S," is a name that has become almost as familiar to the ears of the sportsman as that of the "Adirondack Woods." To the initiated, it is a name always suggestive of beautiful scenery, luxurious quarters, epicurean meals and delightful sports. The house, which has a capacity for numerous guests, is a model of comfort and home-like pleasantness. Situated on the N. shore of the lovely Lower St. Regis Lake, in the midst of an extensive pine grove, a dense forest stretching thence away on nearly every side. It is supplied with every modern convenience, including bath rooms, barber shop, etc., also billiard tables. There is an extensive livery stable, and a telegraph office connected with the house; likewise a boat and guide building, which affords accommodations for 100 boats and guides. Tents, blankets, and all the paraphernalia required in camp life, also every variety of the choicest supplies, including numerous delicacies are produced here.

* Whiteside Mt. is ascended from French's. Carriages convey parties to within 2 m. of the summit. Total distance from the hotel, 6½ m. Fare for each person, the round trip, \$1; guide for party, \$1 extra.



“PAUL SMITH'S,” ST. REGIS LAKE.

"POL SMITH," OF ST. REGIS. A copy of Dickens "All the Year Round," for 1860, contains an interesting article on the then primitive hunting grounds of the Adirondack region, in which the grand woodsman and now famous and popular landlord of St. Regis appears in the role of a guide, cook, etc. It refers kindly to his initial efforts in keeping a hotel, the many trials and difficulties which he met and overcome, and the funny experiences of the writer in company with "mine host." We print merely that introductory portion which refers to Paul's early beginning, and this the thousands of guests who have enjoyed his hospitality will read with pleasure, and with the perusal learn to respect their genial and indomitable host the more. We quote:—

Apollos Smith was our guide on my first tramp among the Adirondack Mountains in New York. He is a famous fellow, Pollos or Paul as he is called. A tall athletic Yankee, with no superfluous flesh about him, raw boned with a good-natured twinkle in his blue eye, brimful of genuine Yankee humor; he has no bad habits, and is, withal, the best rifle-shot, paddler, and compounder of forest stews in the whole region. Let me tell his last exploit. In Yankee parlance, he was "courting a gal," and in a strait to get married; so he resolved to build him a hotel, and settle. He knew a little lake, or rather pond, on the middle branch of the St. Regis River suited to his purpose. There was a log shanty on it, with two springs close by; it was in a part of the forest little hunted, and abounding in deer and trout, and it communicated directly with the great St. Regis Lake, and other ponds. The winter in those elevated regions is almost Arctic. In the month of January, 1859, he plunged into the forest with two lumbermen, took possession of the shanty, and began his clearing. The snow was five or six feet deep, and the cold intense. They felled the gigantic trees, pines, hemlocks, firs, and cedars, cut out beams, split shingles, and laid the foundation of a large house on the bank of the lake. The boards were sawn at a mill down the river. They cut out a road through the wilderness to the nearest point of a neglected military road, which traverses the St. Regis country from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence. During this time Smith, as he has told me, went a courting every Sunday, a

trifle of *thirty miles*, sometimes on show shoes. He also went to New York and selected his furniture, besides visiting Boston. The house, a large frame building, was completed and furnished, and Paul was married and settled, before June.—*Forest and Stream*.

Closely adjacent to the Upper St. Regis, and forming a beaded net work around it, are 15 or 20 exquisite little lakes and ponds with their inlets and outlets, among which, like so many gems, she gleams and sparkles the chief crown jewel.

These waters—mostly tributaries of St. Regis River—may all be visited from this "Wilderness St. James," on the same day; and embraced in the list, are Osgood, Spitfire, U. St. Regis, Big Clear, Little Clear, Bog, Loon, Little Duck, Long, Bear, Turtle, Little Green, Big Green, St. Regis, Big Long, Ochre, Fish, Rock, etc., Lakes and Ponds.

Hence we can hazard nothing in saying that Paul Smith's as a fishing and hunting locality, has few superiors; while as a wild-wood summer retreat, it has perhaps no peer; and that taken all in all, it is as winsome a spot as ever charmed a traveler's eye or gladdened a sportsman's heart.

Those adventurously inclined, may from this point, with boats and guides, visit the principal waters that begem this romantic region—the Saranacs, the Tupper's, Long, Forked, Raquette, Blue Mt. Lakes, etc.; pass up or down the sinuous courses of the numerous streams with which they are linked, and thus enjoy an excursion richly abounding in sylvan delights, over routes whose aggregate distances would amount to hundreds of miles, without being compelled to abandon their boats except to traverse the short portages that intervene. But we are passing too hastily; these delightful routes should be taken up in detail and examined more leisurely; so we will return to the St. Regis House.

Lower St. Regis Lake has many features of beauty which we will not pause to describe. Its old-time favorite camping place was at "Peter's Rock," a rugged ledge projecting boldly from the mainland into the lake, and affording an admirable point for shore fishing. It was so called

from the famous Indian trapper, Peter Sabattis, who frequently in ancient days bivouacked by his camp-fire, upon its sloping sides.

Osgood Pond $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N., as well as Jones' Pond $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of that, it should be remembered pay tribute to Meacham Lake.

From Osgood P. carry 1 m. N. W. to Barnum P. which flows into St. Regis L.

Lying N. of Barnum P. is Mountain P. which supplies the St. Regis Lake House, (3 m. from here) with pure cold water.

Bay Pond, renowned for its many charms, is visited by passing down St. Regis River to Keese's Mills 3 m. (waters of Black Pond enter here); and "drawing" thence 8 m. S. W.; or by following the river to the head of "Sixteen Mile Level," (9 m. from Smith's,) and carrying therefrom $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. As its name signifies, it is formed of three romantic bays, whose names and proximate dimensions are as follows: South Bay ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$), North Bay ($1 \times \frac{1}{3}$), West Bay ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$). Good springs are found here.

Carry from Bay Pond $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E. (blazed line) to reach Cat Pond ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$), a pleasant sheet. Nice camping place near the inlet, by a cold spring.

From Cat Pond a good portage leads 2 m. S. E. to Fish Pond ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$), another handsome water and affording extra lake trout fishing. This pond is also accessible by water (from Paul Smith's) *via* St. Regis Lakes, Spitfire, St. Regis, Ochre Ponds, etc. (See 9 *Carry Route*.)

Access is gained to Cranberry Pond ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3}$) by boating down the outlet from Bay Pond 2 m. S. W. and carrying thence $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. W. Splendid "deering" in this vicinity.

Passing down the stream $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the Cranberry carry, we reach Cranberry Rapids, which furnish superior trouting. (West St. Regis River.)

Carrying from the Cranberry portage 3 m. S. W., East Pond ($1 \times \frac{3}{4}$) is reached and we are rewarded by the very best of speckled trout fishing. From that sheet a blazed line extends 3 m. N. E. to Cat Pond above named.

Carry $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E. of East Pond to Big Long Pond. Portage cut out, and crosses a spur of Long P. Mt.

Carry from East Pond $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. to Windfall P.; thence about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. E. to Dry Channel P.; thence about

1 ½ m. S. E. to Big Pine P.; thence ½ m. S. E. to Floodwood P.

Little or W. Pine P. lies ⅛ m. W. of Big or E. Pine P., a sharp ridge separating them. This empties through "Pond with a rock in it" into Rollins Pond S. W.

Ledge Pond lies 1 ½ or 2 m. S. of East Pond; and from that leads a blazed line 1 ½ S. E. to Big Pine Pond.

A trail leads from Big Long Pond W. to Windfall Pond. The outlet of this pond empties into McDonald Pond Stream (N. W.) and that flows into West St. Regis River ½ m. farther N.

From the N. W. shore of Windfall P. a trail leads 1 ½ m. W. to Willis P., passing N. of the "Great Windfall," and along the N. shores of Blue and Mud P. (or boat across the latter). Thence it is only a few r. to Willis P. This sheet, from its shape and position, is well adapted for hunting. Deer, wolves and catamounts abound in the vicinity of Willis, McDonald, Windfall, etc., Ponds. It is a wild and romantic region.

Folingsby Jr. Pond,—3 m. by road, or 5 m. by river N. W. of Keese's Mills (3 m. from Paul Smith's)—is admired for its beauty. Good springs afford eligible camping locations here.

Following a portage 1 m. N. W. we reach Quebec Pond (½ x ⅓), which is 2 m. S. E. of Muddywaska P.

Three-fourths m. N. E. of Folingsby Jr. Pond is Mud or Slush Pond.

From Keese's Mills it is 1 m. to the summit of Jenkins Mt. View, very fine. From the same point it is 3 m. (S.) by bridle path to the summit of St. Regis Mt.—the route passing by the two Spectacle Ponds, ½ m. from the "Mills." The following is a better route:—Taking boats at Paul Smith's we pass up Lower St. Regis Lake, Spitfire Pond and Upper St. Regis Lake. Landing on the W. shore of the last we carry 10 r.; thence cross Upper Spectacle Pond and pass (r.) down its outlet 3 or 4 r.; and to the foot of Lower Spectacle Pond. (These ponds flow into St. Regis R.)

From this point the enterprising "Pol" has constructed a bridle path 4 ft. in width to the top of the mountain, a distance of 2 ½ m., and erected a sylvan cot near the summit for the entertainment of parties desiring to remain *over night*. The scenic attractions unfolded at the crest

are varied and sublime. The eye traverses a circuit of vast extent, and with the aid of a glass, the gleaming silver of half a hundred lakes and ponds is brought into charming display. The billowy expanse of a forest-ocean—one solid mass of boundless green, deeply furrowed by a countless multitude of proud-peaked shapes—sweeps away in majestic beauty until lost in the distant horizon.

That new line of travel, the Northern Adirondack Railroad, starting from Moria on the O. & L. C. R. R. and terminating at Paul Smith's Station (34 m.) 7 m. from here, renders this resort very easy of access. Stages meet every train. (*See route from Blue Mt. House, St. Regis River, to Paul Smith's, p. 148*).

From Paul Smith's to Prospect House, at head of Upper Saranac Lake, there are two modes of access; one by carriage over a good road for a distance of 17 m., and the other with boats by the following routes: Lower St. Regis Lake 2 m.; Spitfire Pond (very pretty) 1 m.; Upper St. Regis Lake ($2 \times \frac{3}{4}$), also beautiful, with its picturesque Birch, Averill, One-tree and Burnt Islands. These waters are linked together by short inlets or narrows. Here a choice of two routes is presented; the one *via* Big Clear Pond, and the other *via* St. Regis Pond, the "Chain," and Little Clear Ponds, etc.

(1.) The portage ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) to Big Clear Pond, is called the "St. Germain Carry," and horses, for the convenience of parties passing over it, are kept here by a resident whose house stands on the shore of the pond. Transportation over carry, \$1.50 per load.

The waters of this sheet are of crystalline purity, and exceedingly cold. Its shores are bold and rocky and the scenery encompassing it of considerable interest. Its shape is nearly circular (2×2). A trail extends from the W. side to Little Clear Pond, about 2 m. S. W. Crossing Big Clear Pond, the route lies thence down its crooked outlet, S., 4 m. to U. Saranac Lake, with a portage at the commencement of less than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. around a dam and rapids. The stream is now considerably obstructed and not easily navigated. Thence a portion of the head of the lake ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is crossed to reach Prospect House. Teams also carry

from Big Clear P. to Prospect House, in a more direct line. Distance, 3 m.

(2.) From S. W. shore of U. St. Regis Lake, carry 6 r. S. W. to Bog Pond (10 acres), interesting only as a deer resort; thence 5 r. over "Paul Smith's plank walk," to Bear Pond (40 acres), with two islands, and charming surroundings; thence 4 r. to Turtle or Middle Pond (10 acres); thence 40 r. to Little Long Pond (200 acres); thence 50 r. to Little Green Pond (30 acres). "one of the clearest gems that spangle the Wilderness;" thence 15 r. to St. Regis Pond.

It is said that these little lakes are fed by springs, their waters being perfectly fresh and pure. They have no visible connection with each other, but it is thought that they must be connected by subterranean streams.

"St. Regis Pond, covering about 1,000 acres, is a magnificent mountain circled sheet, interspersed with numerous forest covered islands, and is as wild as when the tawny Indian rippled its surface in his bark canoe. The St. Regis Mountain to the N., heaves his dark hulk in the air, and many other peaks, frown down upon its waters."

Crossing this, we carry S. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Little Clear Pond,* another exquisite lakelet, hemmed in by mountainous elevations, with waters of crystal clearness; thence $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. to Big Green Pond ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$); thence 50 r. S. W. to Spring Pond, and thence pass down the short outlet to U. Saranac Lake.

This is called the route of the "Nine Carries." With light baggage and experienced guides, the trip over it can be made in about 4 hours.

Distance from Paul Smith's to Prospect House, by either route, about 10 m.

Bloomingdale, it will be noticed, is a prominent point on several converging avenues to the Adirondacks. To this place travelers starting from Plattsburg and Port Kent, *en route* for Paul Smith's, Rainbow Lake, Upper and Lower Saranac Lakes, generally pay tribute. Upon some days

* On Little Clear P. (250 acres) is located the new State fish hatchery; and this sheet has been rechristened Lake Brandon after the township in which it is located.

8 or 10 stages arrive here on their way to these different localities, with which it is connected by excellent carriage roads. It is pleasantly located near the forest, among hills, lakes and rivers, and within a few miles and in plain sight of Whiteface Mountain. Within about 2 m. of the village is Moose Pond ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$), which abounds in both lake and speckled trout. One m. from that is a small sheet called Grass Pond, charmingly situated and also liberally supplied with trout. Saranac River passes within $\frac{3}{4}$ m. of the village and affords good fishing; and the same may be said of three or four little brooks flowing through or near the place. The drives in the neighborhood are varied and delightful, offering rich displays of landscape loveliness. Taken altogether it is a pleasant resort for those wishing to spend a few days of rural life within the precincts of the Adirondacks.

The Crystal Spring House, a new and commodious hotel, with its pleasant rooms, bathing facilities, excellent table, and careful attention to the traveler's needs, has already won an enviable reputation. It is supplied with water from one of the best springs in the region.

From Bloomingdale to "Baker's" it is 6 m.; Saranac Lake Village,* a thrifty and beautiful townlet [The Berkeley, and Riverside House] $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Lower Saranac Lake, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. The road commencing as far back as Franklin Falls, lies along the stately Saranac River, which is almost constantly in view, thus rendering the scenery very interesting.

We have just described the old-time stage route from Ausable Station to Lower Saranac Lake. But the completion of the CHATEAUGAY RAILROAD from Plattsburg to the latter point, has revolutionized staging to a large extent, and rendered the very *heart* of the Adirondack Region *conveniently* accessible. Invalids, especially, seeking the benefit derived from a sojourn in the Wilderness, will hail this information with delight.

The Saranac Lake House, formerly styled "Martin's," one of the far-famed gateways to the Wilderness, is a most desirable tarrying place for all in quest of health or sporting recreation. The rooms are large and airy, are furnished

*The *Adirondack Sanitarium*, nestling on the side of a mountain, is but a short distance away. It comprises 6 or 8 home-like cottages, which were constructed through the efforts of Dr. Trudeau for the accommodation of ~~the~~ of moderate means. Terms, \$5.00 per week.

with taste and neatness, and while occupying them one may enjoy most of the comforts of the "Windsor" or "Fifth Avenue," together with all the rare and dainty viands the region yields, and at the same time command an exquisite view of the varied beauties that lake, mountain and forest ever give.

Wm. F. Martin, for upwards of 30 years proprietor of the noted hostelry whose reputation he made, has erected another hotel $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the lake. He is a veteran among pioneers, a famous sportsman as well as landlord, and can throw a fly or secure a deer with a skill equal to that of the most finished disciple of Isaac Walton, or the historic Nimrod.

The Alexander House, $\frac{1}{3}$ m. from Martin's, is also newly established.

Hotel Ampersand, a grand structure, to be heated by steam, supplied with electric lights, elevator, and all modern improvements, is being erected near Saranac Lake House, and will be completed this season.

A boat line has been established between Saranac Lake House and Saranac Inn; via Lower Saranac Lake, Saranac River, Round and Upper Saranac Lakes. (See pp. 207, 212).

Stages arrive from and depart daily for Upper Saranac Lake, North Elba, Lake Placid, Keene, Elizabethtown, Westport, Ausable Station, and Ausable Chasm, *via Wilmington Notch*; and mail and telegraphic communications are complete. P. O. Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Distances from Saranac Lake House:—

	MILES.
To Saranac Lake Village, - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
" Bloomingdale, - - - - -	8
" Saranac Inn, (direct route), - - - - -	16
" " (by water), - - - - -	20
" Paul Smith's, (direct route), - - - - -	14
" Ausable Forks, - - - - -	84
" Ausable Station, - - - - -	37
" Keeseville, - - - - -	46
" Port Kent, - - - - -	51
" Plattsburg, - - - - -	57
" North Elba, - - - - -	10
" Lake Placid, - - - - -	12
" Mountain View House, - - - - -	13
" Mt. Marcy, - - - - -	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Indian Pass, - - - - -	23
" Keene, (old road), - - - - -	23
" Keene, (new road), - - - - -	25
" Elizabethtown, - - - - -	35
" Westport, - - - - -	43
" Wilmington Notch, - - - - -	16
" Wilmington and Whiteface Mountain, - - - - -	22
" Fowler's ("Bartlett's") - - - - -	12



1889.

— THE —

1889.

CHATEAUGAY RAILROAD

BETWEEN

Plattsburgh and Saranac Lake.

NEW ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

DELAWARE & HUDSON RAILROAD.

The Distance between **NEW YORK** and **PAUL SMITH'S** is **67 Miles** Shorter than by any other route.

DAILY TRAINS (Sundays excepted) throughout the year.

2 DAILY TRAINS (Sundays excepted) during the Pleasure Season.

A Sunday Train each way during July and August.

Saratoga to Lake Placid the same day.

DRAWING ROOM CAR ATTACHED

To Morning Train west and Afternoon train east.

It is the *only* line to Chazy, Chateaugay, Loon and Saranac Lakes, Lake Placid and Saranac Inn.

Bloomingsdale to Paul Smith's, only **6 miles** stage ride.

Saranac Lake to Lake Placid, "**8**" " " "

" " Saranac Inn, "**9**" " " "

Loon Lake to Loon Lake House, "**3**" " " "

Saranac Lake to Adirondack Lodge, **17**" " " "

The extension of the Chateaugay Railroad from Loon Lake to Saranac Lake, enables passengers to reach Paul Smith's with **only six miles stage ride** in six horse Concord Coaches over first class roads.

Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars from New York to Plattsburgh, where car is set off and passengers called in time for breakfast at Fouquet House, directly, opposite Union Depot. **AMPLE TIME GIVEN FOR MEALS.**


Lake Placid and Paul Smith's to New York the same day.

Passengers leaving New York by 9 a. m. train, reach Plattsburgh for supper, lodge, and take train following morning.

Tickets, Sleeping and Drawing Room Car Accomodations, and Baggage Checked from Paul Smith's Hotel and all stations through to destination.

A. L. INMAN,
Gen'l Manager.

M. L. FRENCH, Supt.,
Plattsburgh, N. Y.

 The **GRAND HOTEL AMPERSAND** at Saranac Lake is completed.

" Fowler's ("Barclay's")

Lower Saranac Lake (Ind., "Lake of the Clustered Stars,") is 6 m. in length with an average width of 2 m. As the tourist threads his way among the numerous rocky islands, (upwards of 50 in all) and past its many striking points and jagged headlands, the massive bulwarks of the Adirondacks, including Marcy, Seward McIntyre and many "lesser lights" to the S. E., the Tupper Lake Mountains in the S. W. frequently in view, he cannot fail to admit that this sheet of water possesses many picturesque attractions. But the comeliness of the landscape is sadly marred by the ravages of the many extensive fires, that have swept through the forests in this vicinity. It is said that the echo of one's shout, at some points on this lake, repeats itself 20 times, distinctly enough to be counted. On the W. side, near the foot, there is a curious rocky promontory jutting abruptly into the lake, called "The Hedgehog;" from the elevated summit of which a grand prospect of the most fascinating scenery is enjoyed.

There are many interesting places of resort within easy reach of Saranac Lake House, to which we will introduce the sporting traveler.

Colby Pond, a lovely lakelet ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$), N. of Saranac Lake, is reached by following the wagon road leading (1.) from the hotel 2 m. or by paddling across the bay and passing over the good path, $\frac{1}{3}$ m. starting from the shore.

Macauley Pond is connected with "Colby" by a carry of 2 m. W.; length $\frac{3}{4}$ m. This sheet is the frequent rendezvous of deer.

McKensie's Pond, ($1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$), 2 m. S. W., is reached by a good road and path.

Ray Brook, a branch of Saranac R., is visited *via* Harrietstown ("Saranac Lake"); also, by descending the river from the lake. It is full of trout, and when water, wind and season are favorable, a skillful fisherman may capture his "pound a minute until he has his backload."

The Ray Brook House, near by, is located on the road to North Elba, &c., 4 m. from Saranac Lake. It is an excellent hotel and bears a high reputation.

Lonesome Pond ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$), one of the most beautiful of all waters, is visited by rowing up the lake 2 m. landing on E. shore at head of Lonesome Pond Bay, and following a path $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.

Access is gained to Pine Pond, another pretty body of water, by proceeding with boats up the lake 2 m. beyond Lonesome Pond Bay, and down the outlet (Saranac R.) 3 m. and carrying (r.) 1 m. Good portage.

To visit Ampersand Pond, one of the most sequestered as well as most lovely of all the Wilderness sheets, push the boat up the shallow Cold Brook, a most famous trout stream (which enters Saranac R., r. about 3 m. below the lake and near the river end of the portage to Pine Pond), 1 m.; and then carry (r.) S. W. across a most difficult portage of 5 m. leading over a spur of Ampersand Mountain. At the termination of the carry, once stood the celebrated "Philosopher's Camp," constructed many years ago, at an expense of great hardship, for Agassiz and his companions, Holmes and Lowell. Ampersand Pond is also reached by a 5 m. trail leading from Round Lake. And here, completely embosomed in the forest, where the ax of the woodman has rarely been heard, at the feet of mountain peaks, (Seward, Ragged and Ampersand,) that guard it on every side as faithful sentinels, reposes this sheet, most lonely in its isolation, most bewitching in its loveliness. So far is it removed from the usual routes, and so very toilsome is the task of its examination, that the deer that frequent its solitudes and the trout that swarm in its waters are not often annoyed by the approach of the sportsman.

Route from Saranac Lake House to Upper Saranac, Long, Raquette and Tupper Lakes :

Traversing the length of L. Saranac Lake, pausing near the head on the l. to quench our thirst, perchance to take our lunch at "Jacob's Well," an ice-cold spring, whose waters come bubbling up from beneath a moss-covered rock—a most romantic spot—(a precipitous, rocky bluff near it frowning down upon us, reminding us of "Rogers' Slide," on Lake George) we pass up Saranac River 3 m. to Round Lake. Midway of the two lakes are short rapids, where the river falls about 10 ft. within 10 r.

(A daily line of row-boats, also a mail steam-yacht, now runs from Saranac Lake House to Bartlett's (12 m) and thence to Sweeney Carry, Upper Saranac Lake).

Guides usually "shoot" these rapids when coming down the stream, and tow their boats when ascending it, leaping from rock to rock; but those cautiously inclined prefer to carry (15 r.) around them.

Round or Middle Saranac Lake is some 8 m. in circumference, and is also an attractive sheet, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills and mountains, including Ampersand, and is decked with several handsome islands. Here again our eyes are charmed by a distant view of the "Adirondack glories." For some reason not yet discovered, Round Lake is an easily-agitated and dangerous water. The breeze that merely ripples other lakes, produces huge waves in this. Crossing this sheet and passing up Saranac River again, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (a gigantic boulder marking the point of entrance), we arrive at Bartlett's clearing and "Sportsman's Home." (P. O. Saranac Lake, N. Y.)

This popular hostelry has long been favorably known to the sporting and traveling community. It is situated immediately below the rapids, on the outlet of Upper Saranac Lake, and on the most direct route into the Wilderness by the Saranac waters. Just in front of the house is the landing, from which boats and baggage are carried by Bartlett's team, 100 rods, to the Upper Lake, (price for transportation, 50 cents per load) and the situation is always animate with life from the passing of parties in and out of the woods. It is also a convenient and eligible place to obtain an outfit for camping expeditions. The house is well patronized, especially by tourists from Boston, New York and Philadelphia. As Bartlett (recently deceased) was one of the pioneers of the Wilderness, many old "Adirondackers" have long made this place their headquarters. Some of these have here paid annual court for 25 or 30 seasons; notably Dr. Romeyn of Keeseville who has made 34 yearly visits. Although not really situated on a lake or large body of water, there are many things which lend an interest to this locality. Saranac R. runs directly in front of the house, and the murmur of its rapids is constantly heard. Here is a farm clearing, with a number of rustic buildings suited to the wants of the interior life of the woods. The farm is skirted by forests which form its enclosure. Hills, with rich hardwood foliage, rise in the near distance, and

beyond these, mountains clothed with dark evergreens complete the horizon. From the summit of a moderate elevation in the rear of the house an impressive picture is enjoyed of Round Lake and the Adirondack Mts.

But the great event among excursions from this point is the ascent of Ampersand Mt., without which a tour of the Saranac Lakes would be incomplete. By 30 minutes boating down the river and through Round Lake a good trail is



SARANAC RIVER—BARTLETT'S HOTEL.

reached which leads to the top of the mountain. The opening of this route—a most difficult matter—was solely due to the efforts and enterprise of the late Dr. W. W. Ely of Rochester, for which he was entitled to every praise. The path starts from the lower sand beach (S. E. side of the lake) near where the old carry to Ampersand P. begins. It soon merges into an old lumber road which is followed for half a mile. A barked tree at the l. indicates where we

diverge from this road.* The ascent is usually accomplished in about 4 hours and no great discomfort is connected with the journey; and the spectacle that awaits us at the summit is rich reward for double the toil. All around is spread a magnificent prospect. Immediately below, on either side, lie Round Lake and Ampersand Pond—gems of beauty bathing the mountain's base. Rising from the opposite shore of the pond, with savage sides and castellated crown, is Mt. Seward, attended by its rugged compeer, Ragged Mt. Farther away—many of them in the blue distance—at the E. and S. E., are Pitch-Off, Edmond's Pond, McIntyre, (concealing Marcy) Gray & Dix's Peak, Nipple Top, Slide, Santanoni, and countless other majestic mountains. In the S. and S. W. the entire length of Long Lake (13½ m.) is revealed, and Blue Mt., Owl's Head, Mt. Morris and other less lofty pinnacles disclose their imposing forms. In the S. W. and W. and N. W., Big and Little Tupper Lakes, Raquette River, Simond's, Raquette, Big Wolf, Rollins, Floodwood, Big Square, Fish Creek, Folingsby's Clear, Hoel, St. Regis and Spitfire Ponds, U. St. Regis, Upper and Lower Saranac Lakes (with their fairy islands,) the Weller Ponds and many sparkling waters besides, with their numerous tributaries—nearly fifty lakes, ponds and streams in all—display their glistening silver on a bed of boundless green. Westerly and northward, Blue Mt. of Raquette R., Long Pond Mt. and Lion Mt. loom up grandly against the sky. To the N. and N. E. the beautiful valley of the Saranac stretches onward until absorbed by the valley of Lake Champlain, upwards of 50 m. away; and faintly discernible are the glimmering peaks of Vermont, and less remote the massive Adirondack battlements of Ames, McKensie's Pond, Roger's Brook, Saddle-back and Whiteface.

Well may Ampersand Mt. be pronounced the Rigi of America. A picture of grandeur and loveliness more enchanting than that unfolded at its summit was never con-

* And if you would avoid trouble, dear reader, accept our advice and do not follow the latter beyond this point, as we unwisely did several years ago—it looked so very inviting. But it led us into difficulty as it soon came to an end near the base of the huge mass we were to scale; and rather than to retrace our steps, we addressed ourselves to the Herculean task of scaling the precipitous walls before us, thereby enjoying(?) a rough and tumble scramble we have no desire to repeat. Peak after peak we surmounted, and gorge after gorge we encountered, always to find, until the very last, the true summit towering far away. No; follow the "straight and narrow path, and not the broad road."

ceived in a poet's dream ; and it is while surveying such a scene that we completely realize what a wealth of beauty and sublimity nature has lavished upon this wild and wonderful region. A clearing has been made on the mountain-top, (subsequently enlarged by the State Survey,) and a substantial log and bark shanty, constructed by Dr. Ely's party, assisted by Dr. Read, of Boston. This mountain is ascended without deviating from the regular route through the Saranac waters, and no one can regret that a brief pause was made in the journey to enjoy the delicious treat the view affords.

Upper Saranac, (Ind., "Lake of the Silver Sky,") the "Queen" of the Saranac group, is about 8 m. in length by 2 to 3 in width.

From this lake there are four different methods of approach to the Tupper waters ; two of which are easy and pleasant, the remaining two difficult but exceedingly romantic

(1.) From Bartlett's Landing, cross the foot of the lake (1½ m.) to Corey's; thence pass

Over Indian Carry, - - - - -	1 mile.
Over Spectacle Ponds, - - - - -	2 "
Down Stony Creek to Raquette River, - - - - -	3 "
Down Raquette River to Big Tupper Lake, - - - - -	20½ "

(Up Raquette River to Long Lake it is 13¼ m.)

(See route from Raquette Lake to Forked, Long and Tupper Lakes.)

Jesse Corey's "Rustic Lodge" is pleasantly located and enjoys a delightful prospect of the broad expanse of this charming lake. Corey is a time-honored guide and is thoroughly familiar with everything pertaining to woodland life and scenery. His table is famed for its excellence throughout the region. [P. O. Saranac Lake, N. Y.]

The celebrated Indian Carry is a smooth road over a level belt of cleared land. At the other extremity of this portage, on a gentle elevation near the first of the Spectacle Ponds, delightfully overlooking its waters, is situated

the Hiawatha House, where guests are acceptably provided for. In this vicinity, one hundred years ago, the Saranac Indians had their dwelling place, and on an eminence not far from the hotel is a mound-like seat where their chief was wont to keep his vigilant watch for the enemy. Here, too, is pointed out the impress in the solid rock of an Indian's foot. Corn-fields, in their season, then abounded where second growth timber now covers the ground.

A fine mountain view is afforded from this spot; Seward, Ampersand and other peaks being included in the picture.

Dukett of Hiawatha House, and Corey, with their teams, haul boats and baggage over the Indian Carry; price 75 cents per load.

The Spectacle Ponds (Ind., "Wampun Waters,") are connected together by short channels. The first and third of these linked beauties are nearly round and about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in diameter. The second is much larger (the route crosses its narrowest portion) and very irregular in form, an island cutting it nearly in two. There is a carry of 2 m. from the E. shore of this pond to Bartlett's Landing.

In going from the first to the second pond, the "bridge of the nose" is passed by dragging the boat through the short outlet of 4 or 5 r. In passing up these waters on the way to Saranac Lake, a short turn to the left should be made soon after entering the second pond. Just where Stony Creek departs from the last of these ponds, on its rather shallow and sinuous course to Raquette River, Ampersand Brook discharges the water it has brought from Ampersand Pond. At the mouth of this stream we advise the angler to throw his fly, as speckled trout of unusual size frequent this spot. (Ind. signification of Stony Creek, "Stream of the Snake.")

(2.) From Bartlett's Landing, cross the lake to "Sweeney's Place" (now called Forest Home), 2 m. above Corey's on W. shore, and pass over the 3 m carry to Raquette River. Thence to Big Tupper Lake it is 11 m.; hence the distance saved in comparison with the Stony Creek route is about 11 m.

A lovelier picture is rarely seen than that beheld from the Sweeney Place. Beautiful green islands frequently fringed with beaches of white sand, stud the waters of the

lake in front, and on the right and left. Old Whiteface, with the light spot on his brow ever conspicuous, towers grandly into the sky, asserting his supremacy over many other ambitious peaks that rise and face him, dim and shadowy in the distance. Far, far beyond the vision's utmost grasp, the unbroken forest stretches away. It is a scene to be viewed for hours with increasing delight. The "Sweeney Carry" is a pleasant forest road, passing for most of the distance through an immense "sugar bush." Proprietor of Forest Home and the party living at the river end of the portage, do the business of transportation. Price \$1.50 per load; passengers 75 c. each. At Forest Home, good meals are furnished at 75 c. each.

Parties visiting this lake, usually camp upon Bear Point, 3 m. above Forest Home; Watch Point 2 m. above that; Buck Island and Goose Island 2 or 3 m. from the head; and Birch Island near the foot of the lake. A hotel has been erected on the latter.

(3). Fish Creek enters the lake on W. side, 3 m. above Forest Home and 4 m. below Prospect House. By paddling up the stream a short distance, admission is gained to a chain of upwards of 20 smiling ponds, closely interlacing with each other, which may be visited in detail without carrying over 100 r. in the entire trip. In regular order, Lower, Middle and Upper Fish Creek, and Big Square Ponds are traversed. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. up the creek from Upper Pond to Mud Pond, and 1 m. thence up the same stream to Duck Pond; Little Copperas and Little Square Ponds follow in close succession; and 1 m. farther still by inlet takes us to Floodwood Pond. Here the route becomes identical with route No. 4. In this "Hunters Paradise" the sportsman's "occupation is (*never*) gone."*

(4). Prospect Hotel (recently dubbed "Saranac Inn,") is situated at the north end and near the inlet of Upper Saranac Lake. It commands a water view of nearly three miles in a semi-circle, dotted here and there with beautiful

* Deer Pond is reached by a carry leading westward from the W. shore, at a point about midway between the mouth of Fish Creek and Forest Home. Big and Little Weller Ponds lie about midway between Upper and Lower Saranac Lakes.

islands, forming a picture of transcendent loveliness. Beyond are numerous elevations of great variety and beauty, and farther back tower the principal mountains of the Adirondacks. Whiteface, Marcy, McIntyre, Seward, Long Lake Mountains, Ampersand, Mt. Morris and Tupper Lake Range, Wolf and Long Pond Mountains, and the St. Regis, are all visible from the hotel, and places near. The scenery at this point may be ranked with the finest in the Wilderness, and should be seen by all tourists to the Adirondacks. The house with its new and extensive additions is adapted to the wants of a large number. The fishing, it is claimed, is better here and in the immediate vicinity than at any other locality. Within a radius of three miles are over *thirty* lakes and ponds, all abounding in trout. The head of Upper Saranac Lake has always been a famous hunting ground, and is still entitled to that reputation. The house is furnished at all times in proper season, with trout and venison from the neighboring lakes and mountains. Other desirable fishing and hunting grounds more remote are easily reached from this place.

With the voyage through Upper Saranac L. in the fairy little steamer *Mosquito*, all will be enchanted. Fare for round trip (touching at the several landings.) \$1.50.

Stages run daily, morning and evening, over the excellent turnpike road through the forest to Bloomingdale, to connect with the Ausable and other lines.

Route from Saranac Inn to Big Tupper Lake, via Hoel, Floodwood, Rollins, etc, Ponds, with proximate distances :

Inlet,	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	mile.
Spring Pond,	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Portage,	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{8}$	"
Green Pond,	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Portage,	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Hoel Pond,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	"
Portage,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	rods.
Mud Turtle Pond,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	mile.
Stream,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	rods.
Slang Pond,	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	mile.
Portage,	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	"

	MILES.
Big Long Pond, - - - - -	2
Portage, - - - - -	1
Floodwood Pond, - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portage, - - - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$
Rollin's Pond, - - - - -	2
Portage, - - - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$
Mosquito Pond, - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$
Portage, - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Little Long Pond, - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$
Portage, - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Big Wolf Pond, - - - - -	3
Portage, - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$
Little Wolf Pond, - - - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$
Little Wolf Brook, - - - - -	5
Raquette Pond, - - - - -	1
Raquette River, - - - - -	2
	<hr/>
Total, - - - - -	29

Spring Pond is noted for the transparency of its waters. Green Pond is a most lovely sheet.

Hoel Pond is famed for the abundance of trout it furnishes *all the year through*.

Mud Turtle Pond affords but few lily-pads for deer.

Slang Pond, on the contrary, is silvered over with them, especially at its upper extremity, and hence is very attractive to this animal.

Portions of the shores of Big Long Pond are composed of marshy ground.

Between Big Long and Floodwood Ponds a stream enters the outlet, flowing from Rainbow and Pine Ponds N. W.

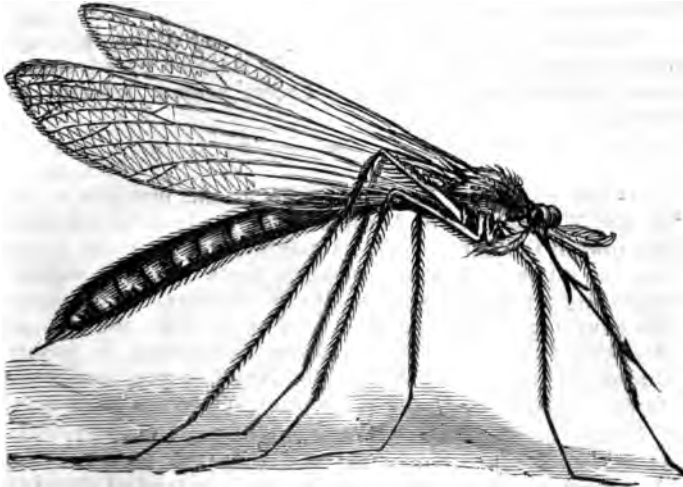
By carrying N. W. from these waters we may reach Dry Channel, Ledge, Windfall, Blue, McDonald, East, etc. Ponds, sources of St. Regis River.

Long P. affords good springs and an abundance of trout.

Floodwood P. has several very pretty islands, one of which is called Beaver Isle. It is a beautiful and favorite location for camping. From this pond by route No. 3 (p. 212) we may descend the Fish Creek waters $4\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the U. Saranac, and pass thence up the lake 4 m. to Prospect House.

Rollin's, or Rawlin's P.—a delightful sheet, commanding noble views of Mt. Seward and subordinate peaks—contains Camp and three or four other picturesque islands. By following the inlet entering its N. extremity from the N. W., we may visit White Pine P.; and by carrying thence we reach Mountain, River, Wells, etc., Ponds, headwaters of Jordan and St. Regis Rivers*

Mosquito P. is a dismal sheet; shores low and swampy; scenery gloomy and desolate. Between Mosquito and Little Long Ponds, acres of the marshy ground tremble beneath our feet like the throbbing caused by an earthquake.



A HA-BIT-U-E OF MOSQUITO POND.

Big Wolf P., a bewitching lake with shining beaches of sand nearly encircling it, is renowned for the large-sized trout it has produced. In 1871 Dr. Perkins, of Albany, brought one over the side of his boat weighing $25\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; and "North Elba" Blin took therefrom a 30 pounder. But latterly none larger than 12 lbs. are taken. Cold springs and good camping sites abound here.

Just below Little Wolf P. a stream enters Wolf Brook, flowing from Lead and Woodbury Ponds, lying E. and N.

* From Rollin's P. carry $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.; cross Whey P. ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$); carry 1 m. E.; cross Big Square P. ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$)—thus reaching Upper Fish Creek Ponds.

E. Wolf Brook is exceedingly crooked and frequently shallow. It may be avoided by carrying 2 m. S. to Raquette Pond. (*See p. 140.*)

Raquette P. or Lough Neak is a quiet and pretty little lake about $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$. A pleasing view is here obtained of Marcy, Whiteface, Seward and other summits of the Adirondack Range. "Capt. Peter's Rocks" rise from the water near the foot. It is related that Capt. Peter, father of Mitchell Sabattis—a famous sire of a famous son—in former times made a practice of secreting his game and traps among these granite masses; and here he made his famous leap to the shore—good 16 feet.

The "Wolf Pond Route," as this is called, being rough and swampy in many places, is only traveled by adventurous hunters and fishermen. Ladies seldom attempt to follow it.

* * * * *

At the village of Ausable Forks, at the junction of the E. and W. branches of Ausable River, the traveler journeying toward the Saranac waters may diverge from the plank road by a new and most romantic route which is rapidly becoming a popular avenue to the Wilderness. It possesses the advantages of being a shorter route than the one *via* Franklin Falls, and what is more interesting, it passes through the celebrated Wilmington Notch, a deep and wonderful chasm piercing the E. flank of Whiteface Mountain.

From Ausable Forks to Wilmington *via* Lower Jay it is 11 m.; *via* Black Brook, 9 m.; and thus the route may be shortened 2 m. by making Black Brook instead of Ausable Forks the diverging point, and pursuing the W. branch in place of the E. branch of the Ausable.

Wilmington to Wilmington Notch, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; North Elba, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Lower Saranac Lake, 10 m.

Wilmington, a quiet little hamlet, is pleasantly located on the banks of the W. Ausable and near the base of Whiteface Mountain, in the midst of some of the most grand and imposing scenery of the Adirondacks.

At Bliss' Hotel and the Storr's House, visitors are handsomely entertained, and also furnished with boats to use on *the stream* and conveyances for ascending the mountain. *From base to summit the dist?* n. Parties are

conveyed with carriages $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; here saddle horses are taken for the remainder of the ascent, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. The enterprising proprietors of the hotels have erected a rustic lodge near the summit, in which good board and comfortable lodging can be obtained. Hospitality nearly a mile above tide is a virtue worthy of celebration.

Whiteface Mountain derived its name from an avalanche which swept down its western slope nearly 90 years ago. Viewed from a distance this slide presents a whitish appearance, especially near the crown. Whiteface is in some respects the grandest pinnacle in this princely range. Several authorities before recent surveys pronounced it the loftiest. It furnishes, according to Emmons, a greater extent of surface upon its summit, formed of chaotic masses of rocks, than any other mountain of the northern counties. It is abrupt in its acclivities, symmetrical in its proportions, isolated in its situation, and commands the most extended and magnificent prospect of all the group. Looking toward the E. we behold the broad bosom of Lake Champlain, the emerald slopes of the Green Mountains, the shadowy outlines of the "White Hills," with intervening woodland and cultivated fields; to the S. Adirondack sublimity breaks upon the eye—"majestic forms towering above airy masses"—proudly conspicuous among which are Nipple Top and the grand Tahawus; in the W. we discern a limitless expanse of dense forests where gleams of silver disclose the location of the Saranacs, the Tupper, and a multitude of other lakes; while at the N. we overlook the flashing mirror of Lake Ontario, the glittering waters of the St. Lawrence, the spires and turrets of Montreal, and the far-spreading wilderness of the Canadas. At the foot of the mountain lies Lake Placid—"a picture of fairy land"—a most lovely feature of a landscape presenting such variety "that all the elements of beauty and grandeur seem blended together." (Ind., *Wa-ho-par-te-nie*, "White Head.")

Stages depart daily from Wilmington for Ausable Station, North Elba, Lake Placid, Lower Saranac Lake, Elizabethtown and Westport.

Leaving Wilmington and approaching the Notch (Ind., *Kur-loo-na*, "Spot of the Death-Song,") we pause to inspect and admire on the way the Flume ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.),



MT. MARCY—WOLF POND.



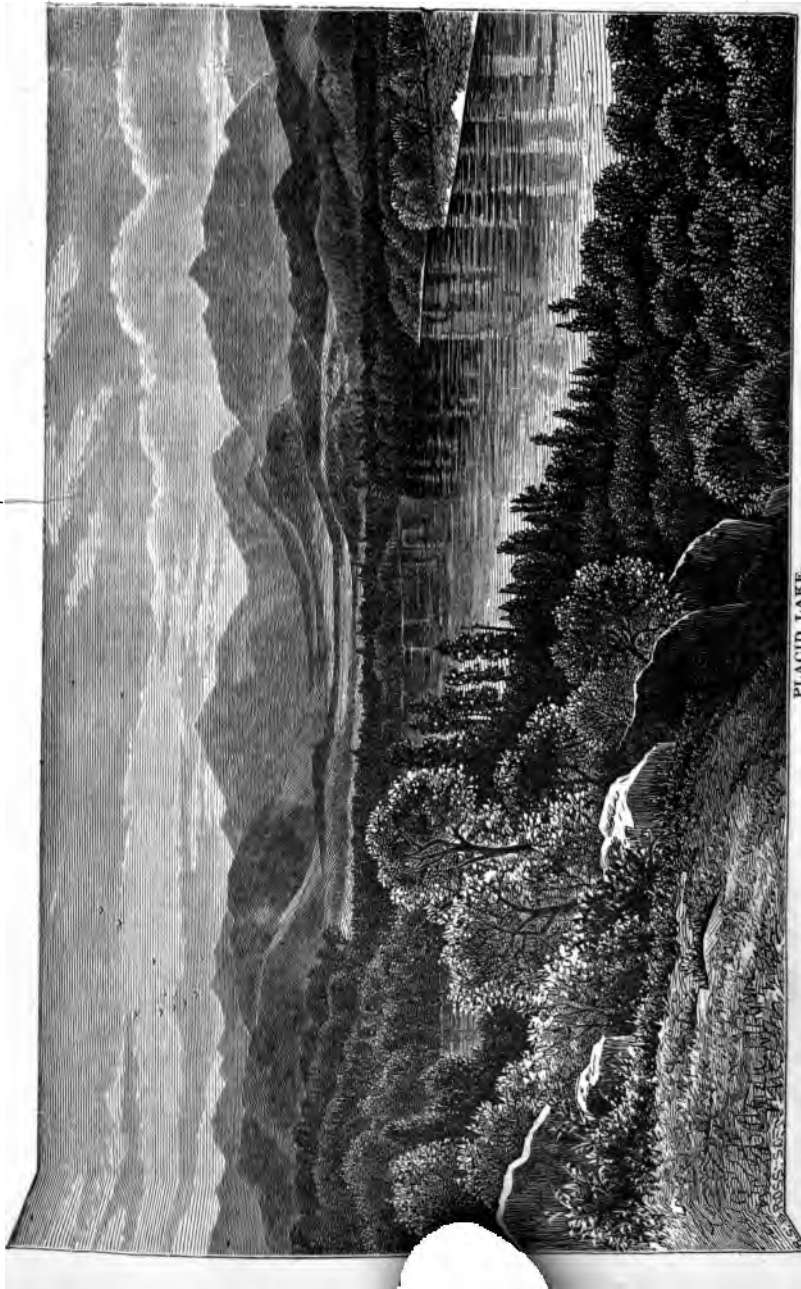
BIG FALLS, NEAR WILMINGTON PASS.

an attractive natural wonder; Little Falls, ($3\frac{3}{4}$ m.), a dashing, charming cascade; Big Falls, ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.), where the Ausable leaps down a perpendicular precipice of 100 ft. into the dark abyss below, and Copperas Pond (100 acres) lying far up the slopes of Promontory Mountain, whose waters are strongly impregnated with sulphate of iron and in whose vicinity native copperas is found in rich profusion. Entering the colossal portals of the Pass we are filled with amazement and awe by its utter wildness and savage grandeur. Here the Ausable, compressed to a few feet in breadth, bursts through the mountain obstruction and thunders onward in its furious career. On the right, Whiteface, with almost perpendicular ascent, towers in awful majesty 2,000 ft. above its bed; upon the opposite side another precipitous mass attains an altitude of nearly equal sublimity. Thus for 2 m. does this terrific gorge extend, and through one-eighth of that distance these tremendous walls so nearly approach each other that scant space is allowed for the road and stream. Shortly after emerging from this wonderful gateway of natural masonry, by bearing to the r. by a "turn-off"* from the traveled route, Lake Placid may be examined; but it is usually visited via North Elba, from which it is 2 miles.

Lake Placid ($5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$), through its outlet, Chub River, is the principal source of W. Ausable River. Being partially divided longitudinally by a row of islands ("Buck," "Moose" and "Hawk,") it almost assumes the form of two distinct bodies of water, which are locally termed "East," and "West" Lake. It is distinguished for the crystalline clearness of its waters, its unique and comely proportions, and its grand and fascinating surroundings. A combination of lake, forest and mountain scenery is here presented, perhaps unsurpassed in all the Adirondack Region. Old Whiteface, the most prominent feature in the landscape, rises majestically from the head of the lake, the personification of loftiness and loneliness. To ascend this mountain upon this side, parties pass up the lake with boats and fol-

*The Notch House is about midway between Wilmington and North Elba. From here Owen P. a short distance E., and Conery P., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., are visited. Only 1 m. from the latter to Lake Placid, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ to Mirror Lake.

Holcomb P. ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$)—very romantic—lies $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Pass road, and several other lakelets sparkle in the vicinity.



PLACID LAKE.

low the footway leading from the beach. The rise is very gradual at the commencement, but as the summit is approached becomes quite abrupt. Distance from base to crown $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. The ascent and return trip to the several hotels, however, is comfortably accomplished within a day. Even ladies have performed all this, yet not without suffering much fatigue. The ascent however, should not be undertaken without a guide, as accidents have occurred from the dangerous nature of the path across the slide.

Paradox Pond connects with Lake Placid at its southern extremity by a narrow strait, its only inlet or outlet. A curious phenomenon gives this sheet its name. A swift current of water flows from the lake into the pond for a space of 3 or 4 minutes, and after an interval of about 7 minutes the current is reversed—the water discharging into the lake again. This mysterious action is of perpetual occurrence.

Mirror Lake, formerly called Bennett's Pond ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$), a handsome sheet with romantic environment, lies about $\frac{1}{8}$ m. S. E. of Lake Placid, being separated from its waters by a commanding eminence. The main road skirts its W. shore, and here a little village has recently sprung into existence, which includes stores, a church, post-office (LAKE PLACID) and several tasteful cottages, the summer residences of city people.

Conery P. ($1 \times \frac{1}{4}$) is $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. E.; whence it is only $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Notch House, on the Wilmington Pass road.

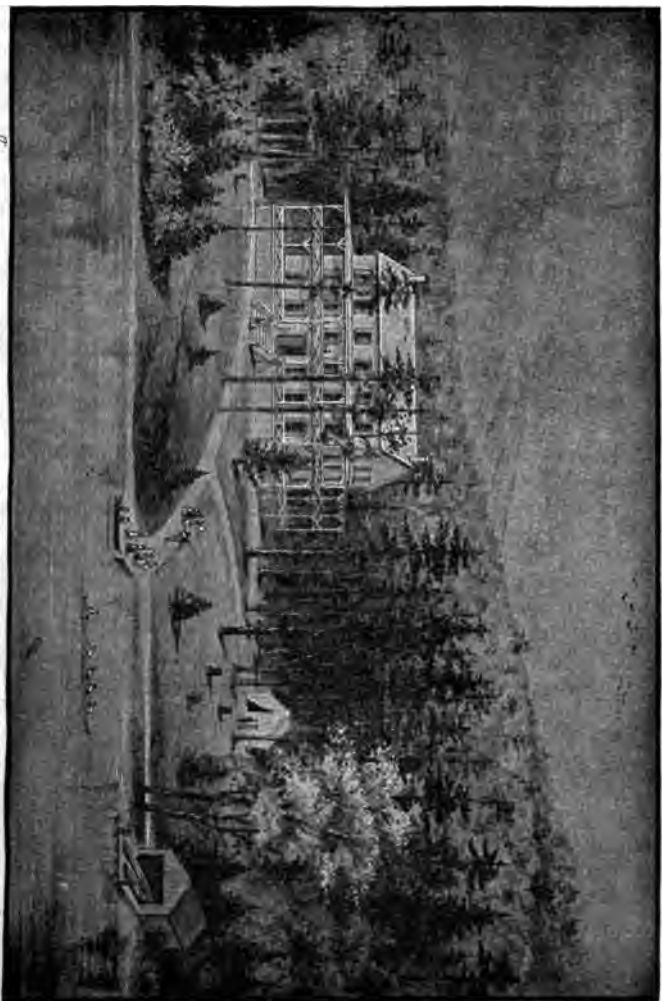
Hotel accommodations in this locality are sufficiently ample to satisfy every demand. Nash's farm house, and Brewster's hostelry (now called Lake Placid House), standing between the head of Mirror L. and L. Placid, have long been known to the public. Besides these there are the Stevens, the Grand View, the Allen, the Mirror Lake, the Westside and "Castle Rustico."

The Allen, Grand View, and the Mirror Lake House stand near Mirror Lake.

The STEVENS HOUSE is most imposingly situated on the lofty bluff (*elevation, over 2,000 ft. above tide*) between Mirror Lake and Lake Placid. The original structure was destroyed by fire late last season, and the proprietors, with commendable enterprise have reared in its place a stately edifice of magnificent proportions. This palatial and com-

modious establishment is fitted up with every modern appliance and luxuriously furnished. It is admirably arranged with spacious parlors and dining rooms, and numerous convenient, airy and well equipped sleeping apartments. Every facility is afforded tourists desirous of visiting the neighborhood, which is replete with attractions. No site could well be more beautiful than that occupied by the Stevens House. The view obtained from the piazzas and observatory is one of the grandest that any region affords. Facing the south, we survey a lake and mountain picture almost peerless in its variety and sublimity. Marcy, Haystack, McIntyre, Wallface, Colden, Basin, Saddleback, the Gothics and many smaller savage pinnacles, are conspicuous in the scene. In other directions we look upon Whiteface, Sentinel, Pitch Off, Henderson, Seward, Santanoni, Ampersand and other majestic masses. Then there are the lovely lakes at our feet, which constitute perhaps the most charming feature of the picture. Verily we seem to be looking upon an enchanted realm. Tourists who have repeatedly traveled through Europe are filled with surprise and admiration when surveying this spectacle, admitting that it surpasses any they ever beheld.

THE WESTSIDE, Oliver Abel & Son, proprietors, (P. O., North Elba, N. Y.), is located on the W. shore and near the foot of Lake Placid. It is a large establishment situated on a commanding plateau sloping gracefully to the beach, and with its several neat cottages, is embowered in a grove of maple, balsam and other evergreen trees. Its situation is picturesque and delightful, while from the verandas is commanded the finest uninterrupted view of Whiteface Mt., of the three islands, and of the lake itself, that any hotel in the vicinity affords. The grounds, richly clothed with forest trees, reminding one of a well kept English park, embrace several hundred acres, which skirt the lake for $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. Through these sylvan shades and along the shore, delicious rambles are enjoyed. From the summit of Colburn Peak, only $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the house, and easily attained, may be witnessed one of the grandest panoramas the region offers; embracing the whole scenery of the principal giants of the Adirondack Range. The Westside, though comparatively new, has already gained a *position* in the front ranks of the Wilderness hotels. It



"THE WESTSIDE," LAKE PLACID.

has recently been refitted and re-embellished, and now possesses every modern improvement and convenience. General comfort, cleanliness and superior accommodations prevail. The house is home-like, and free from the noise and bustle which characterize many other resorts. It is conducted under the immediate superintendence of the proprietors themselves, who endeavor by the most strict attention to the wants of their guests, to merit the excellent reputation they have acquired. It will be found a cool and lovely spot in which to spend a summer vacation.

A branch road leads from here, intersecting the stage road to Saranac Lake, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. of North Elba.

"Castle Rustico," a very unique, rustic structure, also located on the W. shore, but near the head of Lake Placid, is deservedly popular. P. O., North Elba.

Fishing and hunting are as good in the neighborhood as at any other locality in the mountainous section, though trout and deer are not generally as abundant among the mountains as on the lowland or plateau.

A pretty little steamer plies Lake Placid, affording tourists delightful trips upon its waters.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

<i>From Lake Placid, (Stevens House), to</i>		MILES.
North Elba,	. . . . .	2
John Brown's Farm,	. . . . .	2½
Lower Saranac Lake,	. . . . .	12
Paul Smith's,	. . . . .	24
Ames' Mountain View House,	. . . . .	5
Edmund's Ponds,	. . . . .	8
Keene Valley,	. . . . .	20
Elizabethtown,	. . . . .	27
Westport,	. . . . .	35
Indian Pass,	. . . . .	13
Mt. Marcy, via Adirondack Lodge (8 m.)	. . . . .	15
Wilmington Notch,	. . . . .	6
Wilmington,	. . . . .	14
Ausable Station,	. . . . .	28

The principal celebrity of North Elba, aside from its scenery, lies in its having been for several years the home of John Brown.* His grave, the modern historic Mecca, of many a pilgrimage, is within ½ m. of the highway leading to Saranac Lake; the house being clearly visible from the road. "His grandfather's tombstone, brought at his request from Massachusetts, marks the spot, (though the immense boulder at the foot of the sepulcher, is the most appropriate monument imaginable,) and loving hands have planted roses and other flowers over and around his resting place. The humble residence of 'Old Ossawatimie,' from which he and his boys departed for Harper's Ferry and to which his inanimate remains were returned, stands on a high bluff on the W. bank of the Ausable." This with the farm, (refreshments obtainable here) have been secured by a company consisting of Miss Kate Fields, Isaac H. Bailey, John E. Williams, Wm. H. Lee, Geo. A. Robbins, G. C. Ward, D. R. Martin, Chas. A. Smith, Isaac Sherman, Elliot C. Cowden, Thomas Murphy, Chas. G. Judson, Salem H. Wales, Sinclair Toucey, Horace C. Clafin, Henry Clews, LeGrand B. Cannon, S. B. Chittenden and J. S. Schultz. To the untiring exertions of the fair name that heads the list, this company is indebted for its organization. Its object is to hold this property as a remembrancer of the most startling event in the extraordinary career of the "martyr hero."

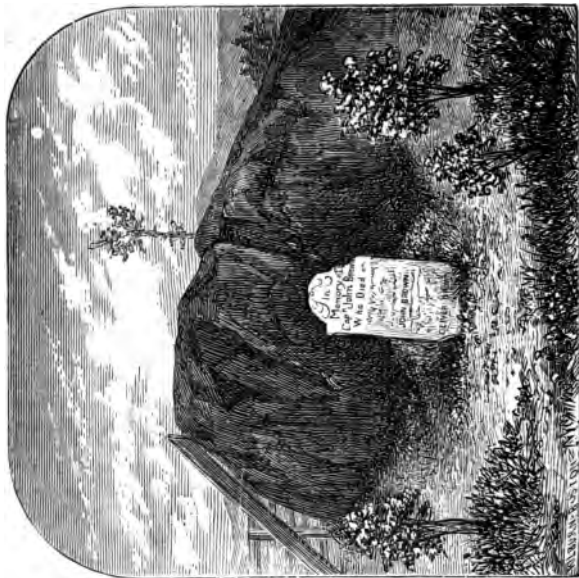
* * * * *

Again the tourist approaching the Saranac Lakes *via* Plattsburg or Port Kent, by making a detour from the regular route, also at Ausable Forks, and following the E. branch of the Ausable over a good road, may visit Keene Valley, which is among the most delightful and impressive of all the Adirondack haunts.

From Ausable Forks to Lower Jay, a very pretty village, it is 6 m.; thence to Upper Jay, 3 m.; Keene Center, 5 m.; Mt. View House, 10 m.; North Elba, 3 m.; Lower Saranac Lake, 10 m. From Keene Center up the valley to Keene Valley village, 5 m.; to Beede House at the head of the "flats," 3 m. Here the road proper terminates; but a rough woods road, passable for wagons, extends 3 m. farther S. to Lower Ausable Pond. Stage daily to Keene Valley.

This lovely vale is *usually and more conveniently reached from Westport via Elizabethtown*, and in that connection it is fully described. (*See Route Twenty-fifth*).

* This name should not be confounded with that of the former owner of John Brown's Tract, from whom *that* section derived its name.



JOHN BROWN'S GRAVE.



SUMMIT OF WHITE FACE MOUNTAIN.

Twenty-fourth: Port Kent, 15 m. S. of Plattsburg, occupies a commanding eminence nearly opposite Burlington, Vt., with which it is connected by steam ferry. The view afforded from its elevated site is very extended and beautiful. The route thence lies via Keeseville, 5 m. W.

Between these two villages occurs the celebrated **AUSABLE CHASM**, "or, as it was formerly called, 'the Walled Banks of the Ausable,' situated on Ausable River. The road crosses a bridge at the head of the gorge, and the chasm, along its whole length, is easily accessible from the public highway. Hence, it may be visited without labor or fatigue. This stupendous phenomenon has been well described as one of the natural wonders of the world. Miss Bremer, the Swedish author, while gazing on the scene with enraptured wonder and the delight of genius, exclaimed, that 'a visit to it would reward a voyage from Europe.'" We have seen no better description of Ausable Chasm, than that "gate of the Adirondacks," which we have twice visited, than that by the pen of Clifford P. MacCalla, which appeared in Scribner's several years since, and which we are induced to quote.

"A pleasant ride brought us to the precincts of Ausable Chasm, and the rustic lodge which guards its portal. Entering it, and arming ourselves with alpen-stocks, we were shown through to the opposite door, which opened upon a stairway leading down the cliff, and informed that the freedom of the Chasm was ours. The moment we reached the bottom, Rainbow Falls, the Niagara of Ausable Chasm, and a charming prelude to the grander panorama about to be unfolded, flashed upon our sight. The falls are twins, separated by a rocky tower, on either side of which the massive current pours down the abyss an amber sheet of water (70 ft.). Just as we neared the base of the cataract the sun painted a prismatic arc upon the up-leaping spray.

"From this point the tour began. We stood upon the level adamantine shore of Ausable River, near the center of an immense amphitheater, with lofty vertical walls of rock on either side, and a rocky pavement beneath our feet.* We were in the bowels of the earth, in a natural

*The walls rise perpendicularly on either side from 50 to 175 ft. while the width of the canyon rarely exceeds 80 ft.; and in several places the stupendous masonry of the opposite walls approaches within 8 or 10 ft. The length of the Chasm proper is about 2 miles.



BIRMINGHAM FALLS.

canal, threaded in the middle only by a stream which careered through it from end to end, no particle of soil adhering to either the bottom or side of the gorge. Every spring and autumn the swollen torrent sweeps through it, often rising fifty feet above the usual level, carrying everything movable in its path, and polishing the floor and walls of the Chasm as thoroughly as an army of stone-masons could do it. Nature was the builder, and is still the janatrix of Ausable Chasm. Its cyclopean walls bear the impress of her architectural skill. She laid the tessellated floor with variegated stone. She dusts it with the wind, waters it with the rain, and cleans house always twice a year in good orthodox style; and woe be to him who has the temerity to linger within doors on either of these grand occasions.

“Our Nestor, he over whose physical frame seventy-four winters had passed, but whose spirit seemed to have been basking only in the light and warmth of seventy-four summers, was quick to appreciate the smooth pavement over which we walked. It was faultless. Not a drop of water moistened it. Scarcely an inequality was apparent on its surface.

“Soon we came in view of Horse Shoe Falls and Leaning Tower, and stepped over a tiny rivulet which is an offshoot from the main stream, upon Rock Island, between which and the opposite shore are the falls. They are not lofty, but exceedingly beautiful. They pour a rapid torrent, which hurries over jagged rocks to form a series of foaming cascades. Pictorially this water-view is one of the gems of the Chasm. The Leaning Tower nearly opposite, a beetling cliff one hundred and fifty feet in height, overhangs the gorge, simultaneously threatening and protecting it; and adds materially to the grandeur of the scene.

“Turning a sharp angle at this point we were face to face with a galaxy of wonders. Foremost was the battle of the waters, waged between the rival cascades,—the devil presumably viewing it from his Oven, opposite, and Jacob from his Ladder,—we together forming a mixed throng of beholders. The ceaseless conflict of those watery foes—every wave-crest being a tongue and having a voice—I never can forget. The scene, looking up the current from the foot of the Ladder, is inexpressibly lovely; while that

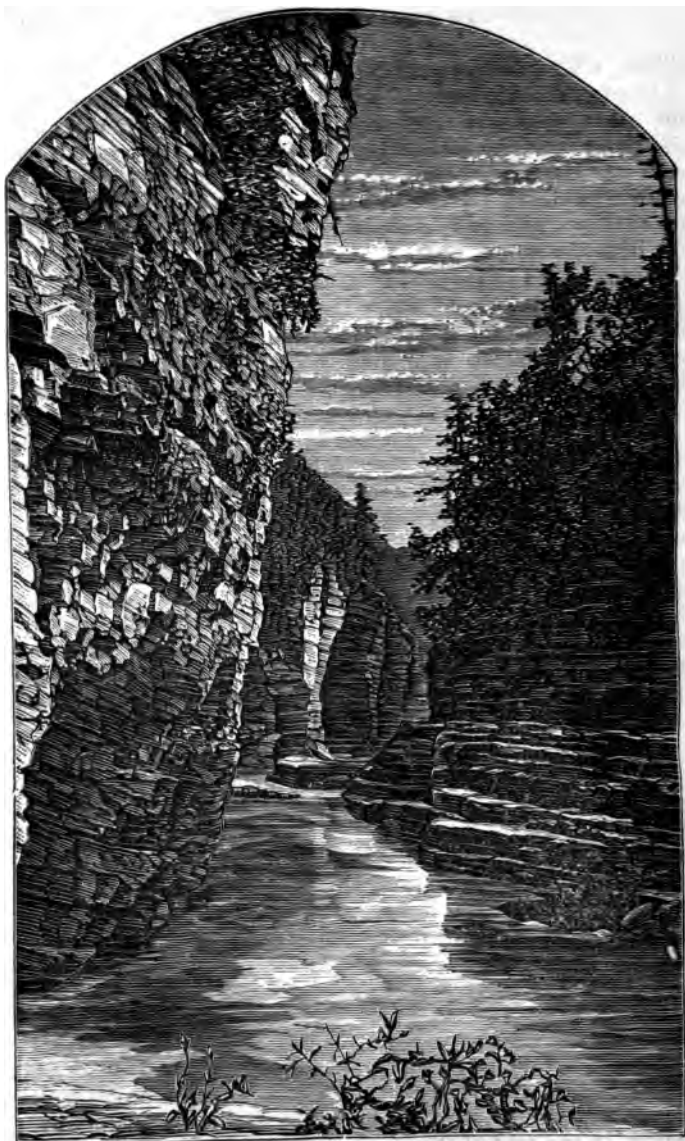


RAINBOW FALLS, AUSABLE CHASM.

below, where the gorge contracts and assumes the appearance of embattled ramparts, the one side almost touching the other, is akin to the sublime. Jacob's Ladder scales the heights on the middle line between the two, and it is well named, since it can only be climbed in one's dreams; while the Devil's Oven is a deep, dark hole, 20 ft. high at its entrance and 30 ft. deep, just like many another named for him the world over.

"One evening there was a spell upon the Chasm, from Rainbow Falls to the Devil's Oven; and it was suggested that that potent fairy, Fata Morgana, might have been the creator of its meteoric phenomena. Palisade walls, raging rapids, resounding waterfalls, were all ablaze with light. The marvels of nature were heightened by art. Flambeaux and mimic conflagrations deep down in the gorge produced a unique exhibition of pyrotechnics. In the weird light the cascades danced with ghostly splendor, and the walls of the Chasm were crimsoned as with blood. The grand central fire was in the Devil's Oven, whence myriad tongues of flame crackled and shot forth. Stationary and shifting torches flared as far as the eye could see, while between and among them all the tide of humanity ebbed and flowed, every face aglow with light and wonder. Neither verbal nor pictorial delineation can do more than faintly suggest the splendor of the pageant at the illumination of Ausable Chasm.

"A rustic bridge spans the river opposite the Devil's Oven; crossing by it, we scaled the heights beyond by an airy stairway of 212 steps. Proceeding along the cliff, we speedily came to a descending flight of steps, where we were all charmed into a silence which was only broken by exclamations of surprise and wonder. The reach of view is stupendous, both in length and depth. Through a gigantic buttressed aisle, for nearly one thousand feet the flow of water is as straight as an arrow, moving with such depth and calmness that its liquid pavement wears the similitude of solid glass. The towering walls, with their fragmentary edges all water-worn, exhibit plainly the action of freshet and flood. From no point is the view grander than from the summit of this stairway. Cedars and pines brood over the gorge, overspreading its gulf with an evergreen canopy. Below, to the rear of the stairs, embosomed in a vast rocky



PULPIT ROCK, AUSABLE CHASM.



fissure, unnumbered ferns are grouped, carpeting the cave with their delicate fronds, and completing this bower of greenery. If the fairies haunt this dell, this nook must be their presence-chamber.

“Turning from the enchanted spot, the vista to the right is as singularly picturesque. On a ledge below, not accessible to man, but readily so to the prince of darkness, is the Devil’s Punch Bowl. The story goes that Satan, after cooking his daily meal in the Oven, resorts to the Punch Bowl to inaugurate his midnight debauch. To us the basin seemed to hold only pellucid water. If any other liquor is brewed in it, it is done so mysteriously as to leave no after trace.

“The origin of the Chasm is betrayed by the semi-circular excavations apparent in various parts of its walls. These rock hieroglyphics, which can be read by any geologist, are many feet above the present water-level, and were evidently chiseled by the water. Like Niagara the Ausable owes its formation to the persistent quarrying of the water, aided at the outset, probably, by a volcanic upheaval of nature, by which the rocks were partially riven. Ripple marks are visible throughout the chasm at every stage of its height, and geologists have found numerous specimens of bivalvular mollusks, termed *lingulæ*.

“To adequately describe all the freaks of nature here, would require a book rather than the brief compass of a magazine article, and we must hurry on, merely naming Mystic Gorge, a deep lateral fissure extending on both sides of the river; Cape Eternity, a beetling promontory on the side opposite to the spectator; Hyde’s Cave, another rift in the rocks forming a double cave; Castle Rock, Tarpeian Cliff and Druid Rock.

“The gallery of the Via Mala, however, merits especial mention, since it distinguishes Ausable above every other glen in this country yet opened, and affiliates it to the famous Splügen Pass and Gorge du Triënt in Switzerland. Until last year this portion of the Chasm was inaccessible to visitors, and could only be viewed from a distance, above or below; now it is easy of access, and as safe, even for a child, as any other section. At a height of fifty feet above the stream and for a distance of more than one hundred feet in length, a substantial gallery is firmly fixed



TABLE ROCK, AUSABLE CHASM.

by bolts into the perpendicular wall of the gorge. Here you view this *lusus naturæ* with unrivaled facilities for studying its rock revelations—the cliffs above, the water below, and the laminæ of the strata at their various stages up to the summit. My companion had returned but a month prior to this time from the usual European tour, including a run through Switzerland and over the Alps into Italy, and he pronounced Ausable Chasm unparalleled this side of the canyons of the Yellowstone in America, and only equaled by them, and by the noted Alpine passes in Switzerland.

“A host of grotesque natural curiosities discoverable from this point onward can be here merely named, such as Smugglers’ Pass, Moorish Castle, the Alcove, the Study, and Decoy Ledge. The Reception Room is formed by a ledge of sandstone rock which overhangs the path, and in which there are numerous cavities, which visitors have utilized by making receptacles for their cards. I found autographs in the English, Japanese and Turkish languages, from which it is apparent that the fame of this Chasm has reached from the occident to the orient. These cavities are protected from both wind and weather, and their accumulations grow richer with each day’s throng of visitors.

“Descending the last stairway in the gorge we arrive at Old Point Comfort, opposite Sentinel, Table and Cathedral Rocks, and the point of embarkation for the boat-ride through the Flume. Here we gained an experience in navigation which at first, from its perfect novelty, was bewildering, but once enjoyed, was sought after again and again.

“This boat ride was strange enough. The boat itself was of the most primitive pattern, flat-bottomed, square at both ends, and with no pretensions to either grace or beauty. But when seated in it, we could see nothing except the colossal walls and peaks about us, and were lost in admiration, and in anticipation of the yet stranger scenes beyond. In a moment the boat was loosed from its moorings, and guided by the boatman, began to descend with the current through the cavernous fissure. It seemed like drifting through the nether world. The walls arose perpendicularly on either side to the height of one hundred and



THE BOAT RIDE. AUSABLE CHASM.



seventy-five feet, and gradually contracted until ten feet would measure the gap between them.

"During this ride the voyager cannot realize his position. He glides for a distance of one thousand feet first over rapid and then placid waters, shut in by cyclopean walls which as he advances between them close upon him, the sky above reduced to a ribbon's breadth, and the water almost literally running upon its edge, being fourteen feet wide and forty feet in depth. It is the concluding and crowning feature of Ausable Chasm, and one of the marvels of picturesque America.

"The ride ends most gracefully. As the boat glides from between the narrow walls it sweeps out into a charming bay, termed the Basin, where the rock-architecture is imposing, the water as clear as crystal, and the rounded view one of romantic beauty. The origin of the French name of this stream, became apparent here. Both its bed and the neighboring shores are covered with sand. Ausable (pronounced, O-sahb'-l) River signifies "river of sand." The flinty particles are all the results of erosion, the wearing away of the rocks by the water. At different points farther down the stream there are numerous beautiful sandy bars.

"The following stories connected with the glen are well authenticated. Until a few years ago a bridge spanned the Chasm at the point where it is narrowest. This bridge was suffered to decay, and was finally disused. There remained of it at last only a single squared girder. Over this a mad-cap boy would sometimes venture, for a freak, but none was known to cross by it except such as were possessed of the insanity of youth. One dark night a clergyman on horseback approached it. He had been absent abroad for several years. When he had been familiar with this section of country the Ausable bridge was the usual avenue of approach to his home. He knew nothing of its subsequent ruin. Upon drawing near it in the darkness he confidently spurred his horse onward. When the horse's hoofs struck the single beam which remained of the bridge, the rider sought to penetrate the darkness, but could not. Dropping the reins upon the neck of his brave steed, he abandoned his thoughts to reverie. He was passing over the wild gorge of the Ausable, with which he had been acquainted in youth and



IN THE BOAT RIDE, AUSABLE CHASM.



early manhood, and where he had indulged in many a perilous adventure, long before the Chasm had been prepared by art for the easy access of the timorous visitor. How many changes he might find upon his return—old faces buried, old landmarks removed, old houses fallen into decay. Before he had concluded this waking dream the hoofs of his trusty animal no longer echoed upon the bridge, but struck—the solid ground upon the other side. He was safely over, without an intimation that he had risked the smallest danger. Not until he had reached his home, and told by what route he had come, did he learn of his tremendous peril. The next morning, when he reviewed, by the light of day, the thread-like pathway over which he had gone, his knees smote together, and he uttered a prayer of thanksgiving for deliverance from a horrible death.

“A good-for-nothing character in the neighborhood was once caught in the act of theft, near the bridge just described, in the days when it was the usual avenue of travel. It having been playfully suggested by some one that his morals might be improved by suspending him by the heels for a brief season from the bridge over Ausable Chasm, the punishment was instantly inflicted. The cure proved effectual, but the thief’s morals were reformed at the expense of his intellect, for he became a confirmed, though inoffensive, idiot.

“A tragedy occurred not many years ago in the Chasm opposite Table Rock, which was formerly reached by walking upon a log over the Chasm, and was a favorite but somewhat dangerous resort of pic-nic parties, until this tragic event arrested the habit. Mr. Dyer, an Episcopal minister, was in the act of leading a lady across this log, when suddenly losing his balance he fell into the rushing torrent, and never rose to the surface, nor was his body seen by the horror-stricken spectators, until days afterwards, when it was found far below upon a shallow in the river. The beautiful and spacious woods on the rocks above, which have been neatly prepared for the purpose, are usually the scene of these festive gatherings, where often, on a bright summer day, several parties of pleasure seekers may be seen enjoying a healthful recreation and the



GRAND CAUSABLE CHASM.



IMPORTANT CORRECTION.

TOURISTS bound for AUSABLE CHASM should leave the Cars or Steamer at
PORT KENT.

Stages meet every train and boat, and convey travelers over a plank road to the

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, AT THE CHASM.


The Stage Line named on pages 241 and 245,

FROM PERU TO THE CHASM

HAS BEEN DISCONTINUED.

THE ONLY CONVENIENT MODE OF TRANSIT IS
FROM PORT KENT.

*Stages leave the Lake View daily for Ausable Forks,
Saranac, St. Regis and Rainbow Lakes.*



GRAND FLUME, AUSABLE CHASM.

beauties of the place, each, unless they choose to fraternize, remaining distinct, and undisturbed in their movements.

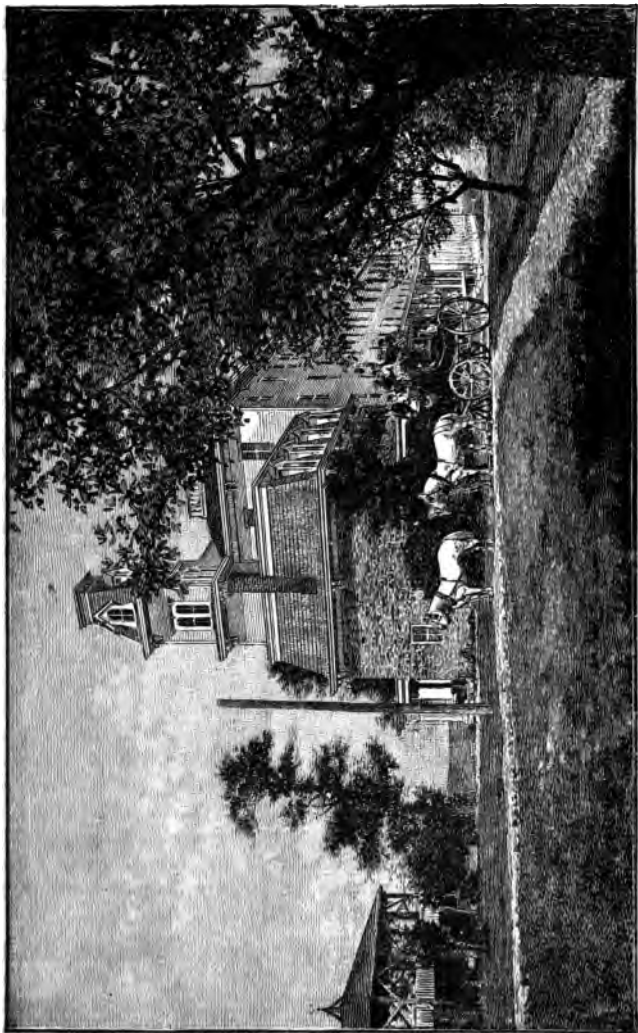
“In the way of description and adventure, much more might be written,* but it is well to leave something to be discovered by the reader when he shall explore its wonders for himself.”

In the Chasm, stairways, bridges, railings and galleries have been built, and other improvements made by the proprietors, which together, enable the visitor to pass through its entire length, with the assistance of a boat, with ease and in safety.

“Lying almost upon the line of one of the most thronged routes of pleasure travel on the continent, and reached with every desirable facility,—and in addition, associated with numerous and varied other objects of interest, it is surprising that any tourist, in pursuit of the beautiful and imposing in nature, should pass through Lake Champlain without pausing and turning aside to explore the ‘Chasm of the Ausable.’ It may be reached by a pleasant steam-boat excursion from Burlington, or a delightful ride of 12 m. from Plattsburg; or, if preferred, the Ausable Branch R. R. will take the traveler to the depot at Peru, whence he will be conveyed in stages (from Lake View House, which connect with the trains) by the way of Keeseville, to the Chasm, or directly there, a distance of about 7 m. *The usual course, is to land at Port Kent and proceed at once to the scene, and visit it at greater leisure, as it claims more than a transient and cursory examination.* The superior hotel, “The Lake View,” the interesting objects of attraction, and the pleasant drives in the vicinity, render a sojourn there peculiarly agreeable. Regular stage coaches meet the cars and steamers at Port Kent, (3 m.) and private carriages may always be ordered from Lake View House to accommodate individuals or parties.”

THE LAKE VIEW HOUSE, an elegant edifice erected by the owners of Ausable Chasm, rears its vast and stately proportions near this glen, and from its elevated situation commands entrancing views of Lake Champlain, the Green

* UPPER Ausable Chasm has lately been opened to the public. A beautiful cascade, Alice Fall, and a boat ride of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile are among its attractions.



LAKE VIEW HOUSE, AUSABLE CHASM.—END VIEW.



LAKE VIEW HOUSE, AUSABLE CHASM.—FRONT VIEW.

Mountains, and the Adirondacks. It is one of the most imposing and finely situated caravansaries America contains. It has every modern appliance, including gas, hot and cold water baths on each floor, telephone, telegraph, bowling-alleys, billiard-room and livery stable, and is first-class in every particular. And with the various attractions the vicinity offers, it is a bewitching spot in which to while away the summer months. P. O. Ausable Chasm, N. Y. (See HOTEL DIRECTORY).

Stages leave the Lake View daily for Keeseville, (2 m.) Ausable Forks, St. Regis and Saranac Lakes.

Keeseville, (named from John Keese, the original proprietor), an important manufacturing village, located on both sides of the Ausable, enjoys a situation of great beauty and picturesqueness. Its streets are adorned with tasteful residences and stately business blocks. Being the center and market of an extensive iron district it teems with business life and activity. Among the objects worthy of inspection, in and around the village, may be named the twine, horse-shoe nail, and wire factories.

The *Essex Co. Republican* published here, is a *sterling* paper, invariably containing more news concerning the Adirondack region than any other journal.

The Delmont is the leading hotel, and offers good inducements to permanent or transient guests.

In the environs are many delightful drives to charming resorts (aside from Ausable Chasm, 2 m.) which we would gladly examine did space allow. Prospect Hill (1 m.), Hallock Hill (3 m.), and the romantic gorge known as "Poke O'Moonshine," a pocket edition of the Indian Pass, 7 m. S. on the road to Elizabethtown (15 m. farther S.) are the most noteworthy points.

Augur Lake (3 x $\frac{1}{2}$), a picturesque sheet of irregular shape, and wonderfully prolific of large pickerel and black bass, lies on the latter route, 2 m. from Keeseville.

The Interlaken House, a desirable and popular resort, is pleasantly situated on a slight eminence on the N. shore, and affords a beautiful view of the lake and the environing mountain scenery. (P. O. Keeseville).

Butternut Pond, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Augur L., and linked with it by boatable channel, is also for pickerel.

South E. are Warm and Long Ponds, and W. is Trout Pond.

The distance from Keeseville to Plattsburg via Peru is 16 m., and 15 m. direct. To Point of Rocks, where the route connects with the one from Plattsburg, it is an enchanting ride of 9 m. through the fascinating scenery of Ausable Valley; the huge symmetrical cone of Whiteface, glorious in its strength and beauty, ever facing us and forming an imposing feature in the landscape.*

	MILES.
From Keeseville to L. Saranac L. via: Keene Valley,	50
“ “ “ “ “ Wilmington Pass,	45
“ “ “ “ “ Franklin Falls,	46
“ “ “ U. Saranac L. “ Franklin Falls,	51
“ “ “ Paul Smith's, “ “ “	48

There is a daily line of easy-riding four-horse coaches, during summer travel, from Port Kent to all these points.

The comparative merits of the Plattsburg and Keeseville routes are often discussed. The fact is each has its advantages. By following the former we substitute 20 m. of railroad traveling for 14 m. of staging. By selecting the latter we gain an opportunity to examine the Ausable Chasm; though this locality may be conveniently reached by the Plattsburg route, by quitting the cars at Peru, 6 m. N. So we leave the matter for the tourist to decide.

Twenty-fifth: From Westport (pleasantly situated at the head of Northwest Bay, S. of Port Kent and 51 m. N. of Whitehall,) (Richards House,) to Elizabethtown, 8 m.; Keene Center, 12 m.; North Elba, 13 m.; Lower Saranac Lake, 10 m. Total, 43 m.

Elizabethtown to New Russia, 4 m.; North Hudson, 16½ m.; Schroon River, (“Root's”) 2½ m. Total, 23 m.

Elizabethtown (named from the wife of Wm. Gilliland, the noted pioneer of this section), the county seat of Essex Co., is delightfully situated in “Pleasant Valley,” upon the

*Locust Hall, located on this road 2½ m. above Keeseville, is becoming quite prominent as a summer resort. From here, 4 m. of boating may be enjoyed upon Ausable River. (P. O. Keeseville.)

banks of Boquet River,* a tributary of Lake Champlain. It is the favorite resort of many people of refinement, also of artists, who are attracted by the picturesque charms of the locality. After the summer season commences, its hotels and even private houses are often thronged with visitors desirous of passing their vacations in the quiet enjoyment of mountain and valley scenery. Here in its beautiful cemetery lie the remains of Orlando Kellogg, who controlled the county politics for 20 years, representing his constituency in Congress through several terms, and being, above all, one of the noblest specimens of that "noblest work of God—an honest man."

Elizabethtown is surrounded by spurs of the great Adirondack Range.† On the western borders of the town are situated two of the most conspicuous summits of the group. The southern of these is also one of the highest, presenting when viewed from the Champlain steamers, an apparent altitude scarcely less than that of Dix's Peak, which is but little inferior to the towering dome of Tahawus itself. This mountain or culmination of mountains has borne no name until recently, when several individuals christened it the "Giant of the Valley," though this title properly belongs and was first applied to Cobble Hill. A perpendicular precipice of 700 ft. lies on its northern declivity. The other one of the two above referred to stands about 5 m. N. W. of the village, in prominent view, and is the greatly admired Hurricane Peak. (Ind., *No-do-ne-yo*, "Hill of the Wind.") Its pyramid of naked rock rises with beautiful symmetry from its densely wooded base, which interlaces with a mountainous ridge stretching far to the N. but sinking rapidly, and in some parts perpendicularly, into the pass to Keene. Its summit affords a prospect unsurpassed by that of any other Adirondack

*Said to have been thus named by Gilliland, because its banks when first visited, were richly adorned with wild flowers. It is navigable for only 2 miles from its mouth. The remains of an intrenchment constructed by Gen. Burgoyne, give it considerable historic importance.

†Five distinct and parallel mountain ranges, which though bearing different names, are popularly designated "The Adirondacks," pass through and are mostly comprised within the limits of Essex Co., a district that has received the appropriate appellation of the "Switzerland of America." In general altitude the Adirondack peaks are but little inferior to the White Mountains of N. H., while they greatly exceed them in point of numbers. Each mountain, too, with few exceptions, has its lake; a feature sadly lacking in the scenery of the "White Hills."

pinnacle, unless we except Dix's Peak or Whiteface Mountain.

Cobble Hill, a remarkable pile of rocks 1 m. W. of the village, presents to the beholder a precipice on its eastern side of at least 200 ft and a dome-shaped summit, crowned by a rounded knob, forming altogether one of the most peculiar and picturesque features in the landscape.

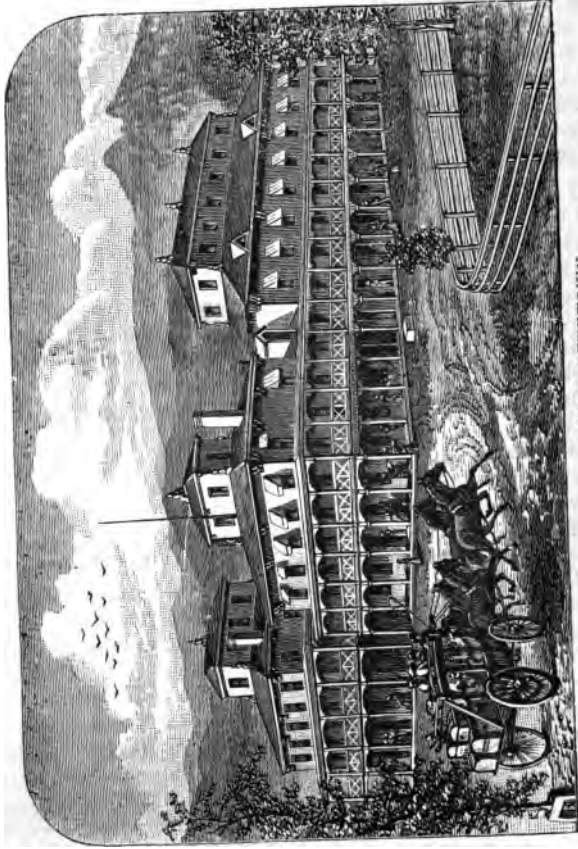
In the opposite direction, its precipitous and jagged sides lining the approach to Elizabethtown from the lake, rises Raven Hill, sharply defined against the eastern sky.

Wood Hill, N. E., with sloping flanks rising from the very skirts of the village, looks proudly down upon the two charming valleys that unite at its feet.

These with other mountain peaks perhaps less imposing but not less distinguished for stately beauty, occurring in the grand panorama witnessed from the Windsor House, give to Elizabethtown a scenic fascination hardly exceeded by any village in the whole Adirondack Region. In the neighborhood are many delightful drives, where the scenery is ever changing and full of native loveliness and magnificence.

The Valley of the Boquet, at the N. E. extremity of which the village stands and from which it received its early designation of the "Pleasant Valley," extends S. W. about 8 m. and affords one of the most agreeable drives found in any locality. The winding of the river and the road, varies the prospect with every few rods of progress till the eye and mind are almost bewildered with the sudden transitions from rock to dell; from brawling brook to shady pool; from precipitous mountain to gentle slope; from the luxuriant drapery of the dark green woods to waving cornfields and smiling meadows; from quiet and romantic homesteads to the unromantic din of the iron forge. At its head, the river in stormy passion rushes from its mountain fastnesses down through a narrow gorge, over an inclined plane of rough and broken rocks, into the peaceful valley below. The descent is considerably more than 100 ft. and the wild chasm, whose tumbling waters frighten the very echoes with their tumultuous voices, is very attractive to summer residents and pic-nic parties.

In other directions there are additional attractions for all who love to look upon the varied aspects of untamed



THE WINDSOR, ELIZABETHTOWN.

nature. Some 6 m. S. E. of the village, Black Pond (1 x ½), well stored with trout and pickerel, lies in sombre and tranquil repose. It offers equal pleasure to the angler and to boating parties, and is frequently the chosen theater of festive gatherings.

In the S. W. part of the town, New Pond, of about the same dimensions, surrounded by mountain peaks and ir reclaimable forests, is famous for the peculiar flavor of its trout and for the great number taken from its depths. It is a popular resort for citizens and summer visitors, who often encamp for a night or more upon its wild and solitary shores.

For the information of those practically inclined we would state that the manufacture of iron is the leading pursuit in this town; extensive beds of the ore abounding within its limits. In the S. eastern part, a hill 200 ft. high, covering 40 acres, is supposed to be nearly a solid mass of iron, except a slight covering of drift.

THE WINDSOR, Orlando Kellogg proprietor, is not only the leading hotel of Elizabethtown, but it is one of the most popular in the entire region. This commodious and extensive establishment—consisting of three connected buildings three stories in height, each surmounted with an observatory, and fronted with double verandas offering charming views in every direction—is located on a plateau 50 ft. above the Boquet. Since its repeated enlargement, it is complete in all its appointments and supplied with every modern elegancy. It now, more than ever, offers a most desirable residence to invalids visiting this healthful climate or tourists seeking magnificent scenery. It furnishes suits of apartments for families, and rooms for single gentlemen, appropriately equipped. The attendance is excellent, and the *cuisine* all that can be desired. At no other hostelry are the wishes and comfort of guests more carefully regarded. Mr. Kellogg, by his enterprise, is deserving the high patronage given him by distinguished visitors. (He is a descendant of Hon. Orlando Kellogg.)

Guides, horses, carriages, and every requisite for mountain excursions or for visiting the beautiful environs are obtainable here at reasonable prices.

The Mansion House, a few rods E. of the Windsor, is old-established, very popular and well merits its reputation.

The Valley House, located at the foot of the plateau and near the center of the village, is also worthy of patronage.

Distances from Elizabethtown to

	MILES
Westport Station,	7
Westport Steamboat Landing,	8
Keene Center,	12
Keene Valley P. O.,	12 ½
Keene Valley, (Beede's)	15 ½
Cascadeville, (Edmund Ponds)	18
Mountain View House,	22
North Elba,	25
Lake Placid,	27
Lower Saranac Lake,	35
Prospect House, (Upper Saranac Lake),	48
Paul Smith's,	46
Bartlett's,	47
Keeseville,	21
Ausable Chasm,	23
Schroon Lake,	32
Adirondack Lodge, (Clear Lake)	27

A mail stage running from Schroon Lake and other southern towns to Keeseville (22 m.), passes through Elizabethtown on alternate days. In either direction the ride, as far as beauty of scenery is concerned, is perfectly delightful. Going to the N. the route lies through the ravine of "Poke-O'Moonshine" (15 m.), whose western side attains an elevation of 3,000 ft. above the bottom of the gorge. Traveling southward we pass through the charming scenery of New Russia; and farther on pause to enjoy the impressive picture presented by the western sky against which Dix's Peak, Giant of the Valley, Macomb's Mt., Bald Peak, and other lofty Titans uprear their mighty forms in majestic prominence.

Where the road departs from Boquet River, near Putnam's Mills, 10 or 12 m. from Elizabethtown, access may be gained to Hunter's Pass by following the course of the stream N. W. a few miles. Pursuing our way we soon reach the large iron works at Dead Water, and anon the little hamlet of North Hudson, and "Root's Place" at

Schroon River, from which Clear Pond and Elk Lake, and the great natural wonders near them are visited.

Elizabethtown is easily accessible to tourists approaching by way of Lake Champlain. Cars and steamers arrive at Westport from the N. and S. several times a day, and are there met by a line of coaches which convey passengers to Elizabethtown twice daily during the summer and fall seasons, and also afford easy and pleasant transportation hence to Lower Saranac Lake, via those interesting resorts, Keene Valley and North Elba.

Stage daily from Westport to Elizabethtown, (KELLOGG'S)



MANSION HOUSE, ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y.

fare \$1.00; from Elizabethtown to Keene Center and Keene Valley, \$1.50; Cascadeville, (Edmund Ponds), \$2.00; Mountain View House, \$2.50; connects with stages to Adirondack Lodge at Torrance Corners, \$2.50; to Lake Placid, \$3.00; Ray Brook House, \$3.50; Saranac Lake, \$4.00.

This is undoubtedly the shortest and most picturesque avenue from Lake Champlain to the Saranac Lakes. In few journeys of similar length do we meet with so many noble pictures of mountain scenery. The approach, particularly, to North Elba—across the Keene Valley and

◊A GLIMPSE◊
OF THE
UPPER BOQUET.



through the Edmund Ponds Pass—is a masterpiece of beauty and grandeur. At every turn until we reach the "Plains of Abraham," new beauties are presented to the eye, which cling to the memory long after the various scenes have faded from view. For a long distance between Elizabethtown and Keene Valley, the road lies almost in the shadow of the bold mountain precipice known as Little Pitch Off Mt. And the high ground not far beyond on the route, perhaps best reveals the matchless charms of the Keene district and the stately majesty of Mt. Whiteface, "the lonely chief of the northern peaks."

Within the town of Keene the Adirondack Range reaches its loftiest culminations, and Keene Valley is one of the most enchanting of all the nooks in this region of wildness and beauty. No place commands more glorious panoramic views. The entire horizon is grandly serrated with mountain pinnacles. It is hemmed in and overlooked by Bald Peak, Camel's Hump, Haystack, Bear Mountain, Giant of the Valley, Indian Face, Mt. Colvin, Hopkins', Baxter's and Dix's Peaks, and with his mighty head uplifted above the dark shoulders of his subordinates, Tahawus, "Clever of the Clouds," (vulgarly termed Marcy,) monarch of these almost countless peaks, this veritable "Legion of Five Hundred." So nearly contiguous are some of these pyramidal towers, that the valley which they overshadow, is in certain places scarcely of sufficient width to accommodate both the road and the river. The narrow district thus encompassed, 5 to 8 m. in length, possesses, perhaps, with its environs, a richer variety of natural beauties in the way of lake, mountain, chasm and cascade, than any other section of equal extent within the boundaries of these "Northern Wilds." A full description of the delightful rambles and the superlative attractions belonging to this neighborhood would require more space than the size of our volume will allow. We can only briefly allude to the most important features of this exceedingly interesting section.

Clifford Falls, which occur upon a brook, an affluent of the Ausable, 2 m. N. W. of Keene, are reached by wagon road, a branch of the North Elba route. Their height is about 60 ft. and the romantic chasm through which they

pour, is itself one of the most attractive features of this locality. From the bridge spanning the gorge we have a magnificent view of them.

Sherburne Falls, upon the Ausable, are 1 m. S. of Keene, near the main road. Their greatest height is about 50 ft. and they present a rich array of charming scenery.

Haines's, or more correctly, Hull's Falls, are also upon the Ausable, 1 m. S. of Sherburne Falls.

Phelps Falls, so named in honor of the distinguished guide, Orson S. Phelps, of whom we shall have more to say, are situated upon a little stream near its entrance into the Ausable, a short distance N. of Keene Valley. The old hunter's habitation stands within a few rods of the falls, which have a descent of 100 ft. Here, too, much that is lovely and romantic fill the scene.

Up John's Brook 3 or 4 m. which also empties near Keene Valley, are Big Falls; and 3 or 4 m. above them, upon the same stream, are Bushnell's Falls; both of which are very sequestered and most charming. They are accessible only by pathway.

About 40 r. W. of the road leading to Ausable Ponds, and near Widow Beede's Cottage, are Russell Falls. Here the Ausable shoots with tremendous velocity through a winding granite pass $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile in extent, whose massive walls tower upward perhaps 200 ft. above the thundering torrent. Within this distance the river falls about 150 ft. but makes no perpendicular leap of over 25 ft. At one place, about midway of the gorge, it descends some 50 ft. within 6 or 8 r. forming a most beautiful circular cascade. So narrow is this chasm, that it is very hazardous if not impossible to pass through it when the stream is high.

Beaver Meadow Falls, $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 m. farther up the Ausable, strikingly resemble Russell Falls, but are on a more extended scale. Good paths lead to them from the road, which passes within 50 to 80 r. of the place. The river falls 378 ft. between Lower Ausable Pond and Widow Beede's house, which includes Russell and Beaver Meadow Cascades.

Rainbow Falls, on Cascade or Rainbow Brook, about 50 r. N. W. of the northern extremity of Lower Ausable Pond, are indescribably beautiful. Tourists walk up the bed of the stream to visit them.



RAINBOW FALLS.

"About 4 m. N. E. of Rainbow Falls, upon the branch of the Roaring Creek, and hidden among the cliffs and forests, another cascade will be found, if possible still more impressive and remarkable, namely, Beede's or Roaring Brook Falls. There are in reality two falls in connection; one leaps over a vertical precipice into the deep gorge; the other rushes down 250 ft. in a rapid descent, along a groove 5 ft. in depth, which by the force of the water has been worn into the solid rock."

Roaring Brook Falls are also near the Ausable Pond road ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.) and within 80 rods of Smith Beede's *old* place. Wagons approach within 20 r. of them.

The charming mountain-environed Chapel Pond, source of Roaring Brook, lying 1 m. E. of these falls, in a deep gorge between Ausable and Boquet Rivers, is reached by a good path. This sheet is fed by two other little tarns, most worthy objects of the explorer's attention. One of them, which is about 20 r. in diameter, lies $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. E. and nestles in a little nook set in the point of a mountain—like a diamond in a mass of agate—and at an elevation of half a thousand feet above Chapel Pond. An irregular, precipitous wall of solid masonry forms its savage and romantic surrounding. The other pond ($\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8}$) is 200 or 300 ft. higher and lies $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Chapel Pond. Its borders are less abrupt and interesting, but nevertheless it is wildly attractive.

One and a half miles S. E. of Chapel Pond, is Round or Bullet Pond ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$), serving as a fountain head of Boquet R.

Not far from Roaring Brook Falls, S. W., also within a few rods of the Pond road, is another interesting object for contemplation, viz: Gill Brook Flume; and from this lead a blind trail S. to still another natural wonder, yet to be examined; namely, the "Hunter's Pass."

Other scenes of equal beauty are revealed to those who penetrate more deeply into these solitudes. It has been beautifully expressed that "Nature cunningly hides the gems of her landscape a little away from the noisy and dusty paths, and imposes the condition of leisure, calmness of mind, and reverent seeking, before they shall be enjoyed."—[THOMAS STARR KING.]



CHAPEL POND

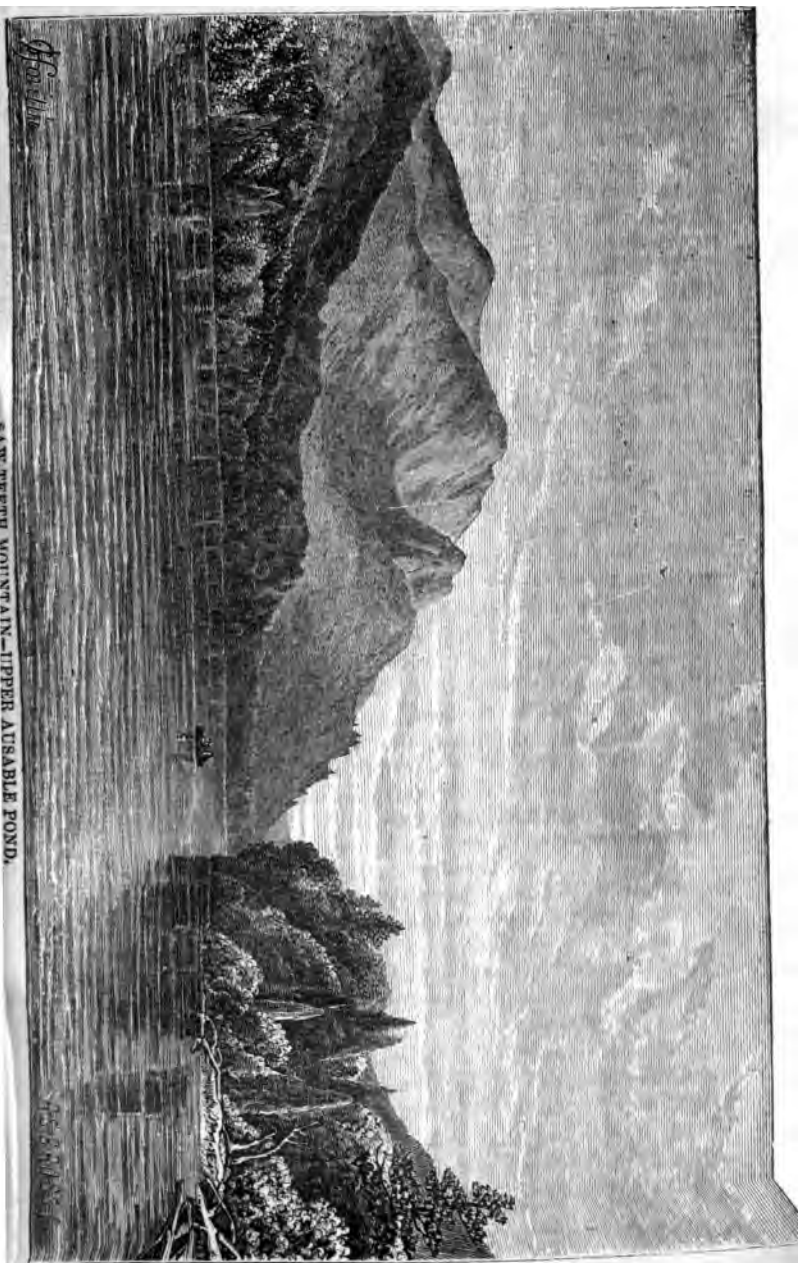
The traveler should not depart from Keene Valley without visiting the lovely Ausable Ponds* headwaters of E. Ausable River. They are placed in the midst of scenery of remarkable wildness and sublimity. Gigantic mountain sentinels guard them on every hand, gazing solemnly upon their own sombre shadows in the still waters beneath.

The Lower Pond is about $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$, and the Upper Pond about $2 \times \frac{1}{2}$. The stream that links them together is un-navigable, and they are accessible from each other by a portage of 1 m. Commodious boats are kept there for the accommodation of parties. The mountains of resort from the Keene district are Hurricane, Baxter's, Hopkins' and Dix's Peaks, the Giant, Camel's Hump, Marcy, Haystack, Skylight, Basin, Saddleback, Colvin and Gothic Mountains, the last 7 of which are most readily reached from Ausable Ponds. The distance to the summit of Mt. Marcy by trail from the foot of the Upper Pond is 5 m. N. W.† It is sometimes ascended from Keene Valley, the nearest *village* to this mountain, by a path that follows the course of John's Brook S. W., intersecting with what is called the Panther Gorge Trail, which lies up the E. side. The distance by this toilsome route is about 9 m. and it passes within sight of Big Falls and Bushnell's Falls, heretofore named, and a most wonderful cascade which plunges down the side of Marcy 1,000 ft. into the dark and impenetrable caverns of the Panther Gorge, forming a spectacle (when the water has sufficient volume) thrilling and magnificent in the highest degree. This gorge is a tremendous ravine, formed by the precipitous sides of Mt. Marcy and Haystack Mt. Its walls in some places tower aloft in perpendicular ascent to an altitude of ten or twelve hundred feet.

Boreas Pond ($1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$), S. W. of Upper Ausable Pond, is reached by boating up the inlet, really Ausable River, 3 m. and following a trail thence 2 m. The Boreas, a source of the Hudson by Boreas River, is in reality two distinct bodies of water connected by short narrows. It is

* Indian name of Ausable Ponds, "Two Goblets, side by side;" of Lower Ausable Pond, "the Dark Cup;" of Upper Ausable Pond, "Lake of the White Water Lily;" (Street).

† The route commonly followed passes *Lake Tear-of-the-Clouds*, the highest pond source of Hudson River (4826 ft.) within $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the summit. Thus it was christened by the eminent explorer, Verplanck Colvin; and few lakelets bear a more appropriate name.



Hessling

SAWNEER MOUNTAIN—UPPER LISABLE POND.

Hessling

an uninteresting sheet with marshy shores but it commands to the N. a grand and most fascinating mountain prospect. The remains of a long abandoned beaver settlement are still observable in this vicinity. The old trapper, Orson S. Phelps, thus writes to the *Essex County Paper* in reference to this subject :—

“On a beaver meadow some five miles west of the Upper Lake, and 3 m. N. W. of Boreas Pond, and on the outlet near White Lily Pond, I found a beaver town or city, or about one acre of ground that was once water, I suppose, that is covered about as thick as it can be with beaver huts or houses and leave them room to go between. They were not particular about their streets being straight or square, but their houses are uniform. It is all grown over now with a beautiful grove of tamarack. I did not see a mark of the ax within a mile of it until I made it. The houses are about the size of a two barrel caldron kettle. I presume about the time Champlain was making his first trip into the Lake there were lively times with beaver in that pond, as it probably was a pond at that time.”

This pioneer guide and engineer of most of the routes that scale the heights of the Keene Pyramids, whose numerous explorations have gained for him the *sobriquet* of the “Old Man of the Mountains,” in a style characteristic of him, thus replies to some of our inquiries :—“I guess I am about as well known as I ought to be; there is nothing historic about me except making a road to the top of Mt. Marcy from the south and east. In 1848 I climbed Old Tahawus from the E. and descended it to the S., and from all I can learn I was the first man that traveled either of those routes. Since then I have traveled them many times and seen many wonderful sights, but I am now growing old and about done climbing Mt. Marcy. Smith Beede, Harvey Holt and myself, all of Keene Flats, are old woodsmen, hunters and fishermen.”

Mr. Phelps furnished us much valuable information relative to the Keene district; also a map of that then unsurveyed section, drawn by himself, which displays much artistic merit. He is truly one of “Nature’s Noblemen.”

Thus it is shown that this secluded valley which though within easy reach of the main avenues, and till recently but little visited, is far better entitled to examination than

many of the resorts more widely known, and therefore crowded throughout the season. The very desirable boarding houses affording agreeable, home-like quarters to sojourners here, but add to the attractions of the locality. The most important of these we will enumerate.

Smith Beede, the veteran mountain explorer, has erected a large and imposing edifice at the head of the Valley, on an eminence immediately S. of Widow Beede's Cottage, on the road to the Ausable Lakes. The house is admirably arranged; the rooms are capacious and well ventilated; and the parlor and dining-rooms are pleasantly situated. The scenery surrounding is wild and majestic. From the observatory of the building or from the adjoining heights, a mountain picture may be enjoyed, sublime and impressive beyond expression; the grand masses of the Adirondacks stretching out distinctly visible for a distance of more than 30 m. It is an enchanting location in this most enchanting Valley, and presents irresistible fascinations to the invalid, sportsman or tourist. Camping parties are here equipped with complete outfits. Carriage and saddle horses, and transportation to the Ponds furnished on call. Stages leave the door daily for Westport.*

A new wagon-road leads from Beede House to Port Henry, (Lake Champlain), $20\frac{3}{4}$ m.; via. Chapel Pond, Euba Mills, Mineville and Moriah; passing frequently through wild and picturesque scenery.

Descending the high ground from Beede House $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N., we reach the Widow Beede's Cottage, also a very attractive resort. It is old established, and has long been one of the favorites. The house has lately been enlarged and fitted up with all the modern conveniences and improvements. The outlook from the grounds is thoroughly delightful.

About two miles farther down the river—the ever romantic Ausable—is located "Maple Cottage," Henry Washbond, proprietor. The site is very pleasing, and is rendered emphatically so by the beautiful grove adjacent. The view from the piazza is one of the most charming that could be enjoyed. In the rear of the buildings, but a short

* Beede & Son still entertain guests also at the old place, near Roaring Brook Falls. Between the two every taste may be gratified. None better know how to cater especially to the sportsman's wants than Smith Beede.

distance away, is "Washbond's Glen," a wildly secluded ravine through which rushes an impetuous mountain stream, forming a scene which should not be overlooked.

North of Washbond's, 100 rods, is the **Tahawus House**, which stands high in public estimation and is well patronized.

THE BLIN HOUSE, R. G. S. Blin, proprietor, located on a commanding eminence, on the road leading towards John's Brook Valley, is a large three story structure, with several wings attached, offering, with its 300 feet of verandas, delicious promenades; and from the observatory is witnessed a magnificent display of scenic charms. It is appropriately furnished throughout and is a model of neatness and comfort. Although but recently established it has already acquired a high reputation, which doubtless will continue to be fully maintained. Carriages, saddle horses and camp supplies furnished to order. Stage daily to Elizabethtown, (fare, 50 cts.), and Westport, (fare, \$2.00), connecting with every train and steamer. (SEE DIRECTORY.)

"Crawford's," a short distance north of the **Tahawus House**, has also acquired a good reputation for its excellent table and general able management. The house is scrupulously neat, and has been recently remodeled and refurnished with special reference to the requirements of summer visitors.

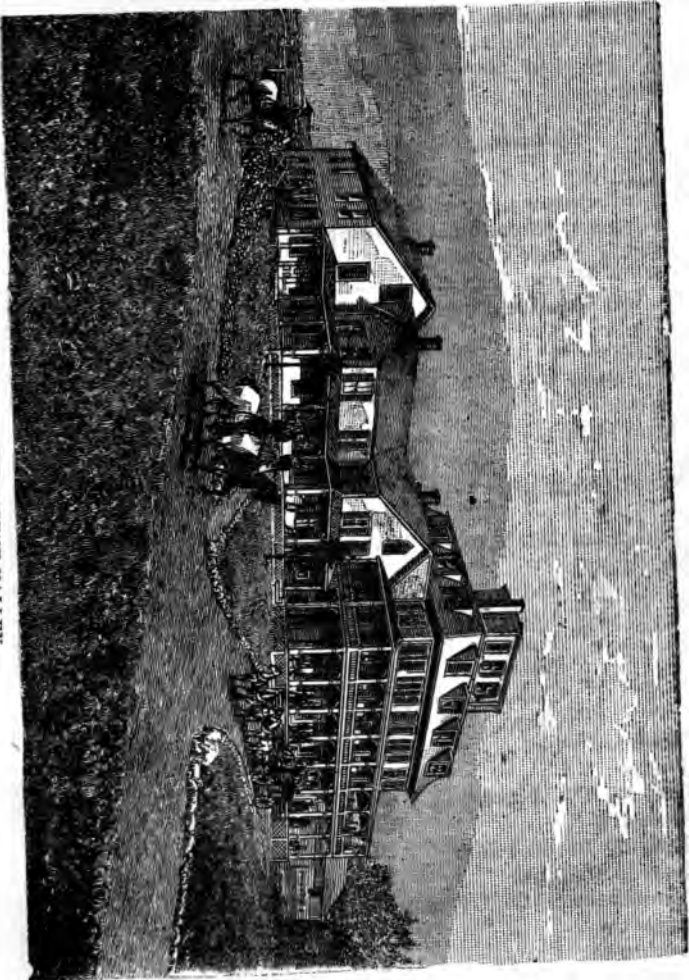
The **Estes House**, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of "Crawford's" on E. side of the river, is rapidly gaining in popularity, and those who have boarded there are enthusiastic in its praise.

Want of space prevents our even alluding to other worthy boarding places here.

Stages for Westport, (R. R. Station and Steamboat Landing at Lake Champlain) call at all these houses. Fare, \$2.50. P. O., Keene Valley, Essex Co., N. Y.*

Keene Center House, at Keene, (now called **Keene Center**), is a well furnished and capacious structure, and offers good conveniences to a large number.

*A number of city people, of wealth and refinement, charmed with the beauties of this locality, have erected elegant summer cottages in the Valley. Among these may be named those of John Matthews, Dr. Smith, L. D. Ranney, Timothy Ranney, Wm. H. Dodge, Mr. Thomas, and the noted artists, A. H. Wynant and R. M. Shurtleff.



BLIN HOUSE, KEENE VALLEY.

From Keene Center to Elizabethtown the distance is 12 m.; the route thither diverging at right angles from the Valley road about midway between Keene and Keene Valley.

Distances from Keene Valley (Blin House) to

	MILES.
Elizabethtown, - - - - -	12 ½
Westport, (Steamboat Landing,) - - - - -	20 ½
Widow Beede's Cottage, - - - - -	2 ½
Beede House, - - - - -	3
Lower Ausable Pond, - - - - -	6
Upper " " - - - - -	8 ½
Boreas " " - - - - -	15 ½
Chapel or Echo " (½ x ¼), - - - - -	4
Bullet " - - - - -	5 ½
Mud (Elk L.) " (via Hunter's Pass), - - - - -	12
" " " (" Ausable Ponds), - - - - -	16
Clear (Fiske's) " (" " "), - - - - -	18
" " " (" Hunter's Pass), - - - - -	14
Summit of Mt. Marcy (" Ausable Ponds), - - - - -	14
" " " (" John's Brook), - - - - -	10
" " Hurricane Peak, - - - - -	7
" " Dix's Peak, (via Hunter's Pass), - - - - -	9 ½
" " Hopkins Peak, - - - - -	3
" " Baxter's " - - - - -	3
" " Camel's Hump, - - - - -	5
" " Giant of the Valley, - - - - -	6
White's Falls, - - - - -	1 ½
Phelps " - - - - -	1 ¼
Corinne " (30 ft.) (S.), - - - - -	1 ½
Russell's " - - - - -	2 ¾
Roaring Brook Falls, - - - - -	3
Beaver Meadow " - - - - -	4
Minnehaha " (beautiful) (50 ft.) (S. W.) - - - - -	5
Rainbow " - - - - -	6 ¼
Gothic Mt. Cascades, (fall 3,000 ft. in 2 m.) - - - - -	6 ¼
Big Falls, - - - - -	4
Bushnell's Falls, - - - - -	7 ½
Panther Gorge Falls, - - - - -	10
Hull's " ("Hull's Place") - - - - -	3
Upper Hull's " (N. W.) '), - - - - -	3 ½

	MILES.
Sherburne Falls, - - - - -	4½
Clifford " - - - - -	7
Stiles " (beautiful) (50 ft.) (N. E.), - - - - -	7½
Gill Brook Flume, - - - - -	4
Washbond's Glen, - - - - -	½
Hunter's Pass, - - - - -	8
Edmund's Ponds' Pass, - - - - -	10
Indian " - - - - -	25
Wilmington " - - - - -	20
Keene Center, - - - - -	5
Point of Rocks, (Ausable Station) - - - - -	22
Port Kent, - - - - -	35
Plattsburg, - - - - -	42
Wilmington, - - - - -	15
Whiteface Mt. (base) - - - - -	17½
Ames' Mountain View House, - - - - -	15
Adirondack Lodge, (Clear Lake) - - - - -	21
John Brown's Grave, (North Elba) - - - - -	18
Lake Placid, - - - - -	20
Bloomingdale, - - - - -	32
Lower Saranac Lake, - - - - -	28
Upper " " (Saranac Inn) - - - - -	41
" " " (Bartlett's) - - - - -	40
Lower St. Regis " (Paul Smith's) - - - - -	39
Schroon Lake, - - - - -	34

Resuming the journey to Saranac Lakes from Keene we have a choice of two routes: one, the old road, leading over a spur of Pitch Off Mountain (Chimney Hill) and occupying 6 m. of ascent and descent; the other, more recently constructed, passing through the extremely romantic defile between Pitch Off and Long Pond Mountains and uniting with the former a short distance E. of Ames'. Stages usually travel the new road, though the distance is 1 or 2 m. greater. (Keene Center to Ames' by old road, 10 m.; by new road, 12 m.) Within this narrow and remarkable gorge, walled in by towering cliffs whose frowning heights (from 300 to 1,000 ft.) inspire the beholder with sentiments of profoundest awe and admiration, lie the Edmund Ponds, worthy rivals in wildness and beauty of the lovely Ausable Ponds, and like them affluents of the E.

Ausable. They were formerly embraced in one sheet which was then known as "Long Pond"; but many years since it was divided into two distinct parts by a tremendous avalanche that swept down the side of the S. E. peak. A short and narrow stream only now connects them. The larger pond has recently been named "Adirondack Lake,"* and both are sometimes styled the "Cascade Lakes." The road, with but limited space afforded for its passage,



PITCH-OFF MOUNTAIN—EDMOND'S POND.

for several miles picturesquely winds along the margin of these ponds and around the base of Pitch Off Mountain. Near these sheets is a spot that will repay a prolonged inspection. "In the bed of a little brook which leaps down the slide of the avalanche several hundred feet forming a succession of exquisite cascades, innumerable miner-

*It seems a pity, since names are now being adopted permanently for a region soon to be opened to the world of travelers, that the largest and most romantic of all these lakes could not bear the name "Adirondack."

als sparkle and glow in every direction. High up the precipice occur a series of caves, which are the deposits of varied gems and minerals and in beauty and variety almost rival the stories of eastern caverns. Here is found calcareous spar of various colors, and crystals of epidote, coccoline and hornblend. The scientific explorer would enjoy in this locality a rich and delightful field.—[WATSON.]

On the highway, and partially between these ponds, nearly imprisoned within a barrier of impendent crags of dizzy height, with the "blue above and the blue below," stands the Cascade House, a large and well-built structure, where travelers passing in either direction usually dine. The grand situation, pleasant rooms, good table, boating and fishing, induce many to adopt this for their summer abiding-place. (P. O., Cascadeville, N. Y.) Hence it is 4 m. to Ames.*

Emerging from amid the astonishing spectacles of the Pass, the scene soon changes and again we enter the realm of stately loveliness, of savage sublimity. Tahawus, McIntyre, Colden, Wallface, Seward, Whiteface, and many others of the kingly host, "grouped into grandeur and mellowed into beauty, rise in full royalty before us." Here on these "Plains of Abraham," (as this high plateau is sometimes termed) in the midst of these Alpine solitudes was placed the isolated habitation of Robert G. Scott, and here in constant view of the colossal watch-towers which with one sweep of magnificence sublimely indent the horizon's circle, this venerable patriarch of the mountains had his dwelling place for nearly 70 years. At this "smiling oasis in a wilderness waste," Ames' Mountain View House, a fine hotel, is an outgrowth of the humble but famous abode of Scott, long since deceased, and is a summer resort most healthful and beautiful. (P. O., North Elba, N. Y.)

Like Keene and Elizabethtown, Ames' affords an admirable center from which innumerable excursions may be made. From this locality are visited Whiteface Mt., Wilmington Notch, Lake Placid, Clear Pond, Mt. Marcy, the Indian Pass, and many minor objects of interest.

The ascent of a romantic elevation, a few rods from the house forms a pleasant ramble. From the summit, Mts.

* Near the road *en route*, are Mud P ($\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$) (left), and Round P. ($\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$) (right); the former $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. and the latter 2 m. from Cascade House.

Colden and McIntyre, and the jaws of the Indian Pass, present a most imposing appearance.

To Blin's clearing the distance is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. by wagon road; thence a good trail extends through the forest 9 m. S. W. to the Indian Pass, whence the Upper Iron Works (5 m.) are accessible.

Clear Pond is reached by diverging from the route to Indian Pass. Distance from Ames' $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. It is thus fitly described in Street's charming volume, "The Indian Pass:"

"Among the beautiful waters of the Wilderness this heart shaped pond is one of the most beautiful. Sparkling like a gem in its depth of woods, it rejoices in its loveliness, only for the most part in behalf of the fawns and dryads. Solitude reigns generally supreme, broken alone by the fish-hawk, as he dips his dappled wing for his prey, or the deer, as it steals to the brink to taste the molten silver. And what a picture the sunset painted! Whereas two mountains were depicted in Lake Colden, no less than four found here their photographed features. To the W. Mt. McIntyre was reflected; at the S. frowned Mt. Colden; in the E. old Tahawus painted its black form; while 'The Bear,' threw its sable counterfeit at the N. How beautiful, grand and impressive! This little mirror in the woods, scarce a half mile broad, by the same distance in length, holding in its heart four frowning monsters, three of them the sublimest of the Wilderness, of which one was among the stateliest in the nation. How like the human heart enshrining grand objects in its small receptacle.

"The ebbs and flows of whose single soul
Were tides to the rest of mankind."

"The Adirondack Lodge on Clear Pond is one of the most unique designs in the line of rustic architecture that it has ever been our pleasure to inspect. Mr. Henry Van Hoevenbergh, who is thoroughly acquainted with the Adirondack region and is enthusiastic in praise of its noble scenery, has designed and erected a retreat for hotel purposes, to which he has given this name. It is in many respects a decided departure from ordinary hotel architecture. It is built of logs, in thoroughly rustic style, from

the top of the 65 foot tower to the long piazza which partially surrounds the building. It is 85 feet in length, 36 in width, and measures 63 feet through the body of the structure. More than 600 fine, straight spruce trees were felled to build the lodge, and its construction displays marvelous skill in back-woods architecture. The logs of which its walls are composed are laid so as to touch each other throughout their entire length, and are so joined at the corners that no marks of the axe can be seen. It is the largest log building in the State, and, it is believed in the country. It is situated in a lonely spot in the midst of the wildest and most beautiful scenery of the Adirondacks, and is one of the most elevated buildings in New York State, standing 2,160 feet above the sea level.

“This is the first attempt that has been made to secure a lodgment at so great a height, and will furnish an excellent opportunity to those who desire to penetrate deeply into the fastnesses of these mountains, which are, and should be the pride of our State.

“Clear Pond itself would be a wonder in any country except in the Adirondacks. The crystalline purity and clearness of its waters, its bottom and shores of pure white sand, and its location, nestled among the tallest peaks of the State, would give it wide-spread fame in any land where lakes were not so plentiful.

“The Adirondack Lodge furnishes a delightful resort for tourists and invalids during the summer heats.” (P. O., Cascadeville, N. Y.)

The Lodge is especially notable as being the nearest of any of the mountain resorts to the great peak of the Adirondack Range, Mt. Marcy, which is reached by an excellent trail. In addition, direct trails radiate from the Lodge to various points named in following table, some of which have heretofore been inaccessible by direct or easy routes.

A bridle-path extends to Edmund Ponds, passing through “South Meadows,” a level tract of land embracing perhaps 1,000 acres, densely covered with wild grass.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

<i>From Clear Pond (ADIRONDACK LODGE), to</i>		MILES.
Avalanche Lake,*	Trail,	6
Lake Colden,	"	7½
Mt. Marcy, (Summit),	"	7½
Mt. Jo, ("The Bear")	"	2
Indian Pass,	"	6
Adirondack Upper Iron Works,	"	12
Blin's,	Road,	4
Ames' Hotel, (Path, 4 m.),	"	5½
Edmund Ponds Hotel,	Trail,	8
Keene Valley,	Road,	20½
Elizabethtown,	"	27½
Westport,	"	35
Wilmington Pass,	"	10
Wilmington,	"	18
Ausable Forks,	"	29
Plattsburg,	"	52
Lake Placid,	"	8
Lower Saranac Lake Hotel,	"	17
Paul Smith's,	"	30

Continuing our course from Mountain View House:—To North Elba P. O. the distance is 3 m. Thence to Lower Saranac Lake (10 m.) the route lies through a section devoid of important interest; though it should be noted that a pleasant resort, the Ray Brook House, 6 m. beyond North Elba, is passed on the way. (See pp. 205, 219).

*Near Avalanche Lake (on the route) a water-fall of 15 or 20 feet strikes a rocky ridge and divides—part feeding the Hudson, the balance, the Ausable. Avalanche Lake and Gorge, are among the most stupendous wonders of the Adirondacks.

DIVISION IV.

INTO THE ADIRONDACK, HUDSON RIVER, RAQUETTE AND
LONG LAKE REGIONS.

*Port Henry, Crown Point, Fort Ticonderoga, Fort Edward
and Saratoga Springs afford eligible avenues to these sections.*

Twenty-sixth: From Port Henry (see p. 181) to "Root's," 17 m.; thence to "Fenton's," 5 m.; Boreas River, 6 m.; Tahawus (Lower Iron Works), 8 m.; Newcomb, 7½ m.; Long Lake, 13 m. Total, 56½.

Stage daily to "Root's," fare, \$1.50; stage Tuesday and Saturday to Newcomb, fare \$3.00; stage Wednesday and Saturday from Newcomb to Long Lake, fare \$4.50.

The route for a large portion of this distance after leaving Schroon River, passes through a section noted for its wild sublimity. Spurs of the Adirondack Mountains are crossed, rendering the road quite uneven, but at the same time affording views of surpassing beauty and grandeur, which often burst upon the eye with startling abruptness.

"Root's!" Who among Adirondack tourists is unfamiliar with this time-honored name? Perfectly home-like in all its appointments, this old established "Sportsman's Retreat" affords a most agreeable resting place for the weary traveler. Guests are furnished with pleasant rooms, and supplies are procured at "Root's Store." (Although this establishment has changed hands, it continues to bear the old name).

Excellent fishing is found in the "W. Sturtevant Branch," a stream flowing from Hunter's Pass through Mud Pond, passing S. W., receiving the waters of Clear Pond, on the way, through its $\frac{1}{4}$ m. outlet, and uniting with Schroon River 1 m. W. of the inn. This river flowing southerly, enters Schroon Lake and departs thence at its S. extremity for Hudson River.

Root's Mountain, near by, is often ascended and commands a varied prospect of dense woodland, cultivated fields and towering peaks.

At "Fenton's Tavern," a comfortable and picturesque situation, a new route to Mt. Marcy diverges N. at right angles as follows:—Clear Pond, 3 m.; Mud Pond, 2 m.; Mt. Marcy, $8\frac{3}{4}$ m.

These two ponds (the latter recently re-named Elk Lake), each about 1 x $\frac{1}{2}$, are among the loveliest of the Adirondack waters—indeed almost peerless in their majestic surroundings.* Conspicuous in the grand picture here enjoyed are Dix's Peak, Macomb's Mt., Nipple Top and the Boreas Spires. By ascending one of the neighboring heights, the entire Adirondack group is brought into magnificent display.

Rufus Fiske's secluded "Lake-side Inn," at Clear Pond, offers fair accommodations to a limited number. So does the Elk Lake House at Mud Pond. Trout fishing and deer hunting claimed to be excellent. At Elk Lake House the wagon road terminates; but through the praiseworthy exertions of Samuel Sanders, aided by the purses of the inhabitants of the town of Schroon, a bridle path has been constructed to the base of Mt. Marcy, ($8\frac{3}{4}$ m.) It crosses Ausable River, ($5\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant) 1 m. above Upper Ausable Pond. This hotel is one of the nearest habitable points to this mountain, and this is the only method that enables the tourist to ride to the very foot of "Old Tahawus."† The opening of a good trail to the top of Dix's Peak, 3 m. N. E. of Elk or Mud Pond, is also due to the enterprise of the same parties. The prospect enjoyed from the summit is one of the very grandest that any of the range presents,

*It should be stated, however, that Elk Lake is dismally fringed with dead trees.

† By later advices we learn that the path is not used by saddle horses now, as it is considerably obstructed by fallen trees. It should be re-opened.

and is richly worth the exertion required for its attainment. Descending the mountain and passing onward a short distance we enter "Hunter's Pass" or "Gorge of the Dial." (See p. 265.)

This imposing ravine is bounded by the stupendous walls of Dix's Peak on the S. E. side, and those of the Dial or Nipple Top on the other. These mountains are classed among the loftiest of the Adirondack Range, and here the perpendicular acclivity of their sides, stretching away for a distance of half a mile, attains an altitude of from 200 to 500 ft. "Its walls," says the veteran hunter Elijah Simons, of Elizabethtown, "are not as high as those of Indian Pass, in sheer ascent, but they are still as green as God made them, and have not been desolated by fires as have the sides of Wallace and McIntyre." Nature seldom displays a more amazing spectacle of gloomy, savage, solitary grandeur. Two lovely rivers, the Schroon and Boquet, taking their rise here, course their way in opposite directions through this narrow gorge, (3 to 10 rods wide). The Pass is sometimes visited from "Root's;" distant 11 m. via North Hudson.

With this digression we resume the main route. From Boreas River P. O. a lumber-road leads to Boreas Ponds, 6 m. N. North and east, and south of Boreas River, near the road, are Wolf, Sand and Cheney Ponds. West and S. W. are the Van De Whacker Ponds.

At the Lower Works* we will again diverge from the regular avenue N. W. to examine one of the most interesting localities in this region. Passing over a comfortable wagon road, through a narrow valley skirted on opposite sides by Lake Sanford and a mountainous ridge (11 m.) we arrive at the Adirondack Upper Iron Works. The same point is accessible by water; outlet (Hudson River) 5 m.; (here enters the Opalescent, wildest of rivers, after its turbulent flow from its mountain girded home, its bed glowing with opals, its scenery richly abounding in its Flume and other romantic wonders); thence Lake Sanford, 5 m.; inlet, 1 m. Either route presents mountain pictures of infinite grandeur

*Two and one-half m. N. E. are two ponds, 1 m. each in length, called Birch and Trout Ponds.

to the wondering eye. Tahawus (Ind. signification, "He splits the Sky,") and many members of his royal court,

"are piled
Heavily against the horizon of the north,
Like summer thunder-clouds."

"In 1826, Messrs. David Henderson, McMartin, McIntyre and others, owned and were carrying on iron works in North Elba, near the bridge, which crosses Chub River, on the road to Lake Placid. One day an Indian of the St. Francis tribe visited these works and showed Mr. Henderson a piece of iron ore, which he said came from a place where 'water run over dam; me find plenty all same.' The services of this Indian were secured to conduct Mr. Henderson and his partners to the place where he found the ore. They entered the pathless forest, went through the Indian Pass, and during the second day arrived at the present site of the now deserted village. They found the story of their Indian guide true. The discoverers of this bed of iron ore returned to



ADIRONDACK UPPER IRON WORKS. (1865.)

North Elba and repaired directly to Albany, where they purchased the large tract of land embracing the principal beds of iron ore in this region. A road was subsequently cut through the wilderness, so as to reach Lake Champlain, and the Upper Adirondack Iron Works commenced."—[N. A. C.]

Astonishment possesses us when we find these Iron Works a deserted village, (not Goldsmith's, but *Ironsmith's*) as silent as the walls of Pompeii. Of all the structures standing here comprising 14 or 15 dwelling houses, a church, school-house, hotel, store, warehouses, shops, forges, etc., once teeming with life and activity, but now rapidly going to decay, none are now occupied, none are employed, save a solitary habitation in which Myron Buttlers and his

family have dwelt for several years, sole occupants of the hamlet,—“monarchs of all they survey.”

The solid natural iron dam (Ind. *Tsi-nag-she*, “Place of Beavers”) near here over which pours the Hudson,* is one of the most marvelous novelties in Nature’s museum and excites the wonder and admiration of the beholder. It is said that this curiosity led to the discovery of the immense mineral wealth existing here, and to the subsequent settlement of the place.

Notwithstanding the extreme richness and inexhaustible abundance of the ore existing hereabouts—these beds being among the most extensive in the world—the enormous expense attending the transportation of the iron 50 m. over corduroy roads to Lake Champlain, more than counterbalanced the profits of the business; hence the abandonment of the enterprise and the utter desertion of the village. (Formerly called McIntyre).

A vast tract surrounding—forming a grand *private* reserve—is still the property of the ADIRONDACK IRON & STEEL Co. *Sportsmen will not trespass upon this territory.* Entertainment is furnished at the Club House of the Adirondack Co., by Myron Buttles. Large sleeping-rooms; good beds; table of remarkable variety and excellence. Milk and cream in abundance, and trout a *certainty*. (P. O. Tahawus).

Upper Iron Works, aside from their vast mineral wealth, have additional importance as a place of rendezvous for parties visiting the various lakes and wonderful natural curiosities adjacent. The most important of these we will name:

Lakes Sallie and Jamie lie but a short distance E. By them leads the trail to Upper Ausable Pond, 13 to 15 m. E.

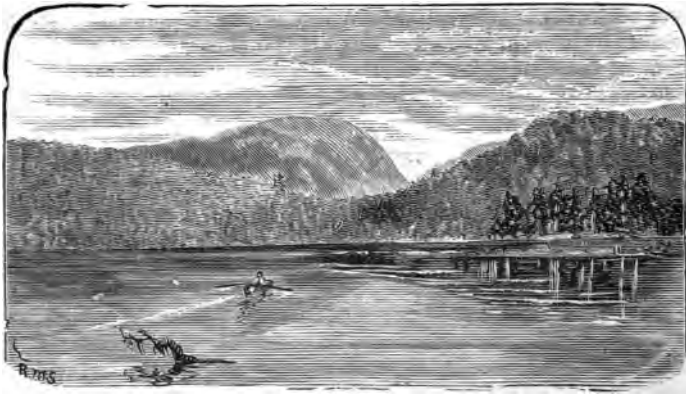
Two miles S. W. of the “Works,” Hunter’s Pond or Lake Harkness, connecting with Lake Henderson, lies in beauty and solitude.

Lake Andrew most famous for trout is about 4 m. S. W.

The noted Preston Ponds are reached by path $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.; thence rowing over nearly the whole length of beautiful Lake Henderson, (Ind., *Ga-nu-da-yu*, “Handsome Lake”), 2 m.; (looking toward the N. E. a grand spectacle here greets the eye, of which Mts. Henderson, Colden and the Indian

*Locally known as the Adirondack River.

Pass are the most imposing features); thence by good ascending path 2 m. N. W. These three secluded lakelets are set in the midst of the most impressive scenery. Those heaven aspiring pinnacles, Henderson, Santanoni, (corrupted from St. Anthony; Ind., *Si-non-do-wan-ne*, "Great Mountain"), Seward, (Ind., *Ou-kor-lah*, "Great Eye"), Wallace, &c., stand on every side in stern and solemn majesty. In our conversations with Mitchell Sabattis, the celebrated Indian guide, he thus aptly and with aboriginal brevity expressed himself in reference to the section embracing Lakes Sanford and Henderson and the Preston



INDIAN PASS, FROM HENDERSON LAKE.

Ponds. "It is a wild looking place; mountains thick all around you. Any one who don't want to see them must look right straight up!"

These ponds vary from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 m. in length, are only some 20 r. apart and are connected by unnavigable inlets. They are especially famed as trout resorts. Cold River, their outlet, is tributary to the Raquette. The distance from them to Mt. Seward is 8 m.

The Adirondack or Indian Pass (Ind., *Da-yoh-je-ga-go*, "place of the Stonish Giants, where the storm clouds meet in battle with the GREAT SERPENT.") 5 m. N. E. of the Iron Works, is more readily accessible from this locality than

from any other habitable point. The well beaten pathway leading to it from the head of Lake Henderson, and reached with boat, is traveled without much exertion; though the examination of the gorge is toilsome enough.

We do not pause here to describe fully this "splendid wonder," this great natural phenomenon. Headley, Street, Watson, and other brilliant writers, have so often and so worthily celebrated its marvels that no further testimony in its behalf is needed at our hands. Enough to say that it is a tremendous gorge 8 to 10 r. wide, formed by the parallel sloping heights of Mt. McIntyre and the perpendicular precipices of Wallace Mountain* uplifted to an altitude of 500 to 1,400 ft. and embracing an extent of more than a mile. Its floor is thickly strewn with enormous masses of rocks hurled into it from the impending cliffs, probably by the throes of an earthquake; as within the memory of Mitchell Sabattis this region has been shaken by one of those terrible convulsions.—[LOSSING.] Yawning caverns have thus been created in which solid ice exists throughout the year and which have sufficient capacity for sheltering a thousand men within their gloomy depths. Awful in its vastness, supreme in its sublimity, it is difficult to imagine any scene at once more terrible in its silence, more chaotic in its desolation, more savage in its magnificence. Here side by side, 2,937 ft. above tide water, the noble Hudson† and the impetuous Ausable are infant twins in the same rough cradle. The first issuing hence, passes through Henderson and Sanford Lakes and rolls onward in its passage of beauty and grandeur to the broad Atlantic. The other setting out on its more romantic but not less beautiful career, frequently sweeping along with the irresistible power of an avalanche, at last finds its resting place in the bosom of the comely Champlain.‡

Mt. Marcy is also accessible from the "Works" by a good

*The 3 Scott Ponds, the highest sources of Ausable River, lie near the summit of this peak. These remote, sequestered, and well-nigh inaccessible tarns, lying like jewels on the mountain's brow, are entirely unknown to the general traveler.

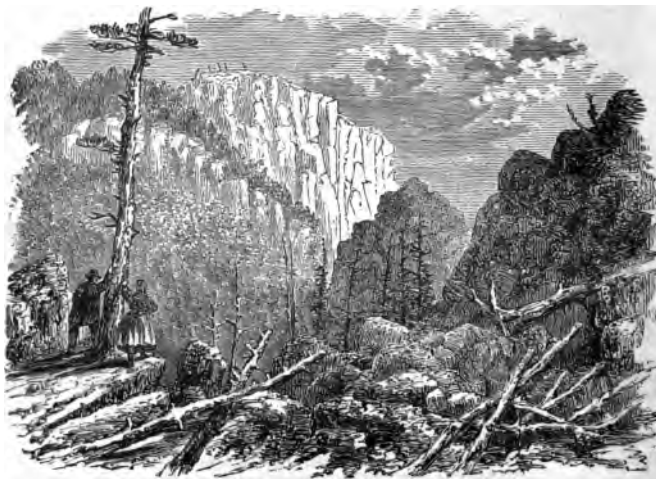
† Named in honor of its discoverer, Henry Hudson. Ind., *Co-ha-la-te-a*, "River of the Mountains."

"Those peaks where fresh the Hudson takes
His tribute from an hundred lakes."

‡ Ind. of Champlain, *Can-t-a-de-ri Gua-run-te*, "the Door of the Country"; also, *Peta-on-dough*, "a double lake," referring to Lake George.



TREES ON BOULDERS, INDIAN PASS.



ADIRONDACK OR INDIAN PASS.

foot way extending N. E.; distance 12 m. Calamity Pond (4½ m.), Lake Colden (6 m.), and Avalanche Lake (7½ m.), (distinguished for their great elevation, surpassing loveliness and for the wild and majestic scenery that encompasses them), are passed (except Avalanche) on the way.

Calamity Pond was fitly named from a sad event which happened here. In this remote place, amid these more than Alpine solitudes, a unique and beautiful monument has been erected whose inscription tell thus its brief but touching story:—"Erected by filial affection to the memory of our dear father, David Henderson, who accidentally



HENDERSON MONUMENT, CALAMITY POND.

lost his life on this spot, by the premature discharge of a pistol, 3d Sept. 1845."

"How often has the wild wolf made his lair beside it!
How often the savage panther glared at its beautiful proportions
and wondered what object met his blazing eye-balls!"—[STREET.]

Lake Colden (Ind., *Ta-wis-ta-a*, "the Mountain Cup") is a noble sheet, graceful in contour, environed by the grand ramparts of Clinton, Colden and other lofty towers; and by green forests unscorched by fire, untouched by the ax.

Avalanche Lake (Ind., *Ta-ne-o-dah-eh*, "Lofty Lake,") lies 1½ m. N. of Lake Colden, and the route to Mt. Marcy.

McIntyre Mt. (Ind., *Henoga*, "Home of the Thunderer,") uplifts its proud heights from the western shore. Mt. Colden (Ind., *Ou-no-war-lah*, "Scalp Mountain,")* rises precipitously from its waters, on the opposite side, and is nearly bisected from top to bottom by an enormous trap-dyke; forming with the imposing surroundings, a picture of weird and rugged grandeur.

Leaving Lake Colden, whose outlet immediately enters the Opalescent, we follow, for a large portion of the route, the windings of this wild mountain torrent; frequently crossing it on boulders which numerously break its surface. And was ever a translucent stream more richly tinted or fitly named? Its rocky bed glitters with crystals of that most beautiful mineral, opalescent feldspar; which abounds along the most of its course.

Soon we reach the noted "Flume," where the river has forced a passage through a narrow cleft in the rocks, extending more than a mile, forming a spectacle of intensely absorbing interest. The cascade of the Flume (50 ft.) (inexpressibly charming) the Indians styled: *She-gwi-en-daw-kwe*, "the Hanging Spear"; and the boisterous rapids a few rods above, *Kas-kong-sha-di*, "Broken Water."

Of the glories awaiting the beholder at the summit of Tahawus we need not speak. As with the Indian Pass so with the mighty monarch of the cloud region. Most of our readers have acquired sufficient familiarity with the gorgeous panorama here unfolded, from perusing the fascinating descriptions given by the writers just named.

The district embracing Upper Iron Works,† Indian Pass, Clear Pond, Keene Valley, Ausable Ponds and Elk Lake may well be regarded as the "HEART OF THE ADIRONDACKS." Here the mountains rise with a height and grandeur elsewhere unequalled in the region. Here we have the most magnificent grouping of the noble giants of the whole range.

[The NEWCOMB district is described under head of *Route Twenty-ninth*.]

* Lakes Colden and Avalanche now connected by a stream were originally one body of water. But years ago a tremendous avalanche swept down the steep cliffs of Mt. Colden, thoroughly "scalping" its side, and creating two lakes from one. Avalanche L. is 86 ft. higher than Colden.

† In several of his poems, the eminent poet, Hoffman, has woven into beautiful verse charming legends of this locality.



LAKE COLDEN.



OPALESCENT FALLS AND FLUME.

Twenty-seventh: Crown Point,* at the mouth of Putnam's Creek, 2 m. S. of Port Henry, and 18 m. S. of Westport, was the site of important military operations during the French and Revolutionary wars. The ruins of the old fort, situated on a neck of land running into the lake 6 m. N. W., and those of the fortress of Ticonderoga 9 m. S.; also "Put's Oak," $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. W., are frequently visited by tourists as interesting objects of national history. (See p. 181).

Gunnison's Hotel, with its most delightful situation, is a popular sojourn for transient visitors.

Crown Point is the E. terminus of the "Old State Road" commencing at Carthage. (See p. 121).

From Crown Point by C. P. & I. Railroad to Hammondville, 12 m., fare 60 cts.; thence, daily stage to head of Paradox Lake, 4 m., fare, \$1.15; Schroon Lake, 9 m., fare, \$2.10. Total distance, 25 m.

Paradox Lake ($6 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$) is so near the level of its outlet, Schroon River, that in seasons of freshets, the water flows *into* instead of out of it; hence its very appropriate name. It is a beautiful sheet, (really two lakes connected by "narrows,) with pebbly beaches indented by miniature bays, and surrounded by rocky and enchanting shores; and offering fair mountain views in nearly every direction. It yields no trout, but bass and pickerel are abundant.

The two excellent hotels, Paradox House, situated on the S. shore (midway) and Paradox Lake House, at the W. end, (outlet) are pleasant summer resting-places. (P. O. Schroon Lake).

Pyramid Lake (Pyramid Lake House; P. O. Paradox) $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Paradox L. is noted for its wild and delightful scenery, and fine bass and trout fishing.

In the vicinity, are Crane and Crab Ponds, S., Goose Neck, Long and Rock Ponds, E., and Putnam Pond, S. E.

Schroon Lake, † sometimes called the "Lake Como" of

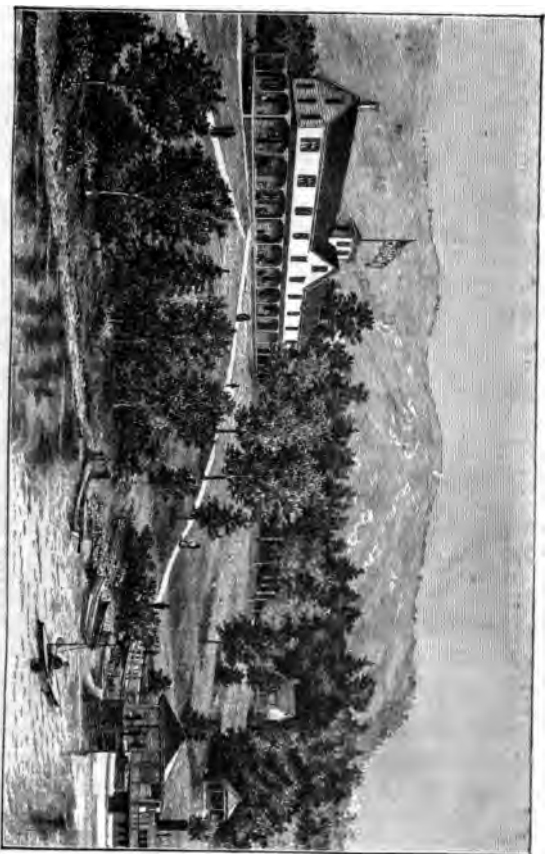
* So named because "scalping parties" were sent out from this place by the French and Indians.

† This is said by Lossing to be a corruption of "Scarron," the original name given to the lake and river. It received the appellation from a French officer, a young Count; who, with several companions, all stationed at Fort St. Frederick at Crown Point, visited it on a hunting excursion in those early days, and christened it thus, in honor of the celebrated Madame de Maintenon, wife of the poet Scarron, who became morganatic queen of Louis XIV. Others say it is a corruption of the Indian word *Sca-ut-a-da-roon*, "a large lake"; also of *Scarons*, the name of an Indian girl who leaped over a precipice from her French lover and was drowned. Some claim it is derived from the Adirondack word *Rogh-qua-non-da-go*, signifying "Child of the Mountain".—[SEE ET.]

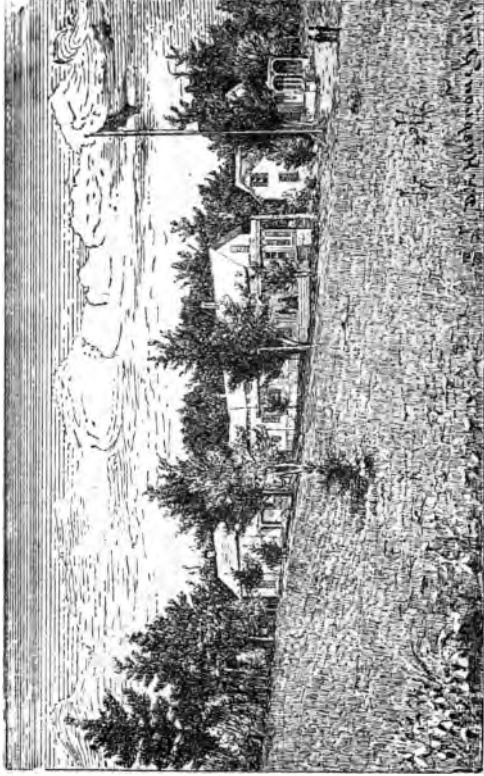
our country, and scarcely excelled in beauty by any other sheet, is $9\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length, varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 m. in width. The western slopes of this charming inland sea are clothed with beautiful meadows and waving grain, interspersed with isolated trees. But the eastern shores are forest-clad and often rise almost precipitously from the water. A curious phenomenon occurs in this lake. Inflammable gas in large quantities rises to its surface, and in the winter, through openings in the ice, it issues in large volume, which, when ignited, produces a brilliant flame many feet in height. Isola Bella ("Island Beautiful"; Indian, *Cay-wa-noot*), gemming the surface at the N. end, the site of the summer residence of the family of the late Col. Bayard Clark, of New York, is one of the loveliest retreats on the continent.

Near the head of the lake, on a commanding elevation which delightfully overlooks its broad expanse and the manifold charms it unfolds, is placed the quiet, pleasant village that bears its name. And on the choicest sites that nature gives, in different parts of the hamlet stand the large and admirable edifices known as the "Leland," the "Ondawa," and the "Schroon Lake" Houses; each in its every appointment a marvel of excellence and completeness. The "Windsor," too, has many desirable characteristics. "The West Shore," $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the village, has many attractions and is worthy of high commendation. (P. O. of each, Schroon Lake). Nor should the delightful resort at Mill Brook, 6 m. S. on the E. shore of the lake, called the "Well's House," be overlooked. No more acceptable "Tourists' Home" can be found in the whole line of travel. (P. O., Adirondack).

A fine hotel has also been erected by C. F. Taylor (P. O., South Schroon), on the W. side of the lake, opposite Mill Brook. The Taylor House, embosomed in a grove of native pines, stands on an imposing bluff, styled Lake View Point, elevated 100 ft. above the level of the lake, into which it picturesquely extends. In close proximity are a dozen neat and tasteful cottages, which offer pleasant and home-like accommodations. The table is supplied with the products of a large farm connected with the premises. The prospect from "Taylor Villa" is one of the most charming that this section affords. To the N. E. and S. stretch away the fair waters of ^{North and South}



TAYLOR HOUSE, SCHROON LAKE.



TAYLOR HOUSE COTTAGES, SCHROON LAKE.

the beautiful Schroon Valley for scores of miles is in view. In the N. W. many of the majestic peaks of the Adirondack Range greet the eye.

The hotel accommodations at Schroon Lake are not only equal to those of most of the famous watering places, but the terms are far more reasonable. Here may be found Newport comforts unaccompanied by Newport prices. It is a matter of no astonishment then, that this fascinating locality should be extensively sought by admirers of balmy air, landscape beauty, sporting facilities and elegant quarters. (See Directory).

The sportsman as well as the pleasure seeker will find enough to occupy his time while tarrying here. The lake itself, is richly stocked with bass, pickerel and trout—the latter of unusual size. Other kinds of fish are also taken in great numbers. Days and weeks may be pleasantly passed in visiting the various waters that lie in the neighborhood, the principal of which we will name:—

Goose Pond (70 acres), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. of the village, is remarkable for the marvelous clearness and purity of its waters, surpassing in this respect, it is claimed, those of Lake George, which, it is known, have been employed as "holy water."

Crane Pond ($1\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$) lying $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. of Goose Pond, furnishes an abundance of pickerel, some of which attain a weight of 25 or 30 lbs.

East of this, 2 m. lies Gull Pond (12 acres).

Lake Pharaoh ($2 \times \frac{3}{8}$) (Ind., *On-nis-ske*, "White, or Silver Lake"), long but very narrow, is 6 m. E. of the village, and laves, with its crystal waters, the base of Mt. Pharaoh, (Ind., *On-de-wa*, "Black Mountain"), and other stately masses surrounding it.*

One m. S. of this is Whortleberry Pond (35 acres).

Brant Lake ($5 \times \frac{3}{4}$) lies S. E. of Schroon, 9 m.

Bartlett's Pond (15 acres), W. of the village, and Roger's Pond ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$) likewise W. 3 m. furnish fine trouting.

North of these waters $\frac{3}{4}$ m. is North P. ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$).

Deer hunting is excellent at most of these resorts, especially at Goose and Gull Ponds, and hunters seldom fail to

*A vast tract in this vicinity, including Lake Pharaoh, forming a grand private preserve, is owned by Wm. Pickard of New York.

meet with success when visiting them. They are all easily reached by good roads or pathways.

Several neighboring mountains are visited from Schroon. Mt. Hoffman, 5 m. N. is frequently ascended at the cost of but little exertion, as there is a bridle path to the summit, 4 m.

Mt. Severance, 2½ m. N. is ascended also by equestrian road.

Mt. Marcy, Dix's Peak and Hunter's Pass are also visited via Schroon R. (the road diverging 1. ½ m. S. of "Root's") and Elk Pond. (See p. 272).

Schroon Lake Village as noted before is most conveniently reached from Lake Champlain by R. R. from Crown Pt. to Hammondville (12 m.); thence daily line of excellent coaches (13 m.), fare, \$2.10; and from the Adirondack R. R. by stage from Riverside to Pottersville, (6 m.) pleasantly situated near the foot of the lake, fare, \$1.00; thence by the handsome steamer "Effingham," through the lake, 9 m., which makes two trips daily each way; fare, 75 c.

A tiny steam-yacht descends the outlet (Schroon River; Ind., *Gain-bou-a-gwe*, "Crooked River,") 5 m. to Starbuckville, where we find another pleasant resort, "Sunnyside."

The "Great Northern Highway," starting from Moreau and Fort Edward, skirts the margin of Schroon Lake, passing through Pottersville, Schroon Lake Village, Schroon River Village, (9 m.) Elizabethtown, (32 m.) and terminating at Keeseville (54 m.) Stages run in either direction. The ride is a delightful one, especially over that portion of the route embraced by the charming Schroon and Boquet Valleys.

Twenty-eighth: Fort Ticonderoga, (Ind., *Che-on-de-ro-ga*, "where the waters meet"; or *Ti-on-ta-ro-ken*, "a point between two lakes"), 24 m. N. of Whitehall, the scene of a celebrated revolutionary conflict familiar to every American and around which cluster recollections of many ancient and modern heroes, is a delightful point of entrance to Lake George (R. R. to *Baldwin* near foot of the lake, 6 m., fare, 75c.; see p. 180), as well as to the great Wilderness. Mt. Defiance is a prominent object in the surrounding

landscape. The Pavilion Hotel, situated on the shore of the lake, is a charming resort.

From Fort Ticonderoga to Long Pond (2 x $\frac{3}{4}$) (Ind., *Quin-e-baug*, "long pond"), an excellent fishing locality, it is 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; thence to Paradox Lake 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Schroom Lake, 9 m. Total, 22 m. From Paradox Lake to Schroom River ("Root's"), 10 m. Thence the route has already been given. (See p. 271).

Twenty-ninth: From Fort Edward, D. & H. Branch R. R. to Glens Falls, 5 m., fare, 20 c.; Caldwell (head of Lake George), 10 m., fare, 95 c.; stage thence to Chestertown, 18 m., fare, \$2.25; Riverside (on Adirondack R. R.) 5 m., fare, \$3.00. Total distance, 28 m. (See *Route Thirtieth.*)

Fort Edward, stationed on the D. & H. C. C. R. R., is a prosperous village, finely situated on Hudson River. It has great historical celebrity. Near this place, occurred one of the saddest events named in American annals, viz, the murder of Jane McCrea by the Indians. (This is disputed.) Baker's Falls, on the Hudson, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the village will richly repay a visit.

Glens Falls, (Rockwell's Hotel) a very important town, possesses great beauty of situation and immense manufacturing interests. Here the Hudson pours its impetuous tide over a steep ledge of black rock 63 feet high, forming a scene which approaches the sublime. When the island below the falls was peopled with Cooper's imaginative characters, the spot must have been wild and romantic in the extreme. But from the stern exactions of commerce, has resulted a radical change. Mill-owners have usurped the enormous water-privilege the stream affords; and now general utility, and not romance prevails. Quarries of black marble and limestone are extensively worked in the neighborhood.

Leaving Glens Falls, the scenery increases in interest as we pass along, making considerable pretension to wildness and beauty. Hills of moderate height rise around us and in the distance are seen, in exquisite coloring, the lofty Green Mts. of Vt. Wooded ravines and sparkling cascades, occasionally lend additional charms to the journey. We are now traveling over historic ground. We pass Col. *William's* monument on the left, and Bloody Pond on the

right, the scene of the terrible engagement in 1755, between the English and French with their Indian allies which resulted in the death of the gifted Williams and the noble "King Hendrick." Suddenly, like a beautiful vision, is revealed to the enraptured eye the gleaming silver of the queen of American waters, LAKE GEORGE; with its rocky and verdure-draped islands, its bold and delightful shores, its forest-clad and majestic mountains—one sweep of enchanting beauty, "where all that's grand, with all that's sweet, entwine."

"Loch Katrine, at the Trosachs, is a miniature likeness of Lake George. It is the only lake in Europe that has the same style or degree of beauty. The small green islands with their abrupt shores—the emerald depths of the water, overshadowed and tinted by the tenderest moss and foliage—the lofty mountains in the background—and the tranquil character of the lake, over which the wind is arrested and rendered powerless by the peaks of the hills, and the lofty island summits, are all points of singular resemblance. Loch Katrine can scarce be called picturesque however, except at the Trosachs; while Lake George throughout all the mazes of its three hundred and sixty-five islands (there are said to be just that number—one for each day in the year), preserves the same wild and racy character of beauty. Varying in size from a mile in length, to the circumference of a tea-table, these little islets present the most multiplied changes of surface and aspect—upon some only moss and flowers, upon others a miniature forest, with its outer trees leaning over to the pellucid bosom of the lake, as if drawn downwards by the reflection of their own luxuriant beauty.

"Nor is it alone the ever varying splendor of the lake, made classic by the struggles of our colonial wars, and by the pen of our great romancer, that claim the admiring eye of the wondering stranger. Hidden in the shadows of the forest are the lodges of a lingering remnant of the once mighty tribe of Mohicans, who here, where echoed the triumphant war-whoop of their fore-fathers, now win a precarious life by practicing the simple arts of 'the gentle savage.' Yet, though the tears of many years of sorrow have washed all traces of the war-paint from their cheeks, *and the tomahawk that struck their Minço foes has long*

since been buried in the dust, the birch canoes of the children of the *Lenni Lenape* still dance at evening o'er the bosom of the 'Horicon,' and the skill of Uncas gleams in the flight of their unerring Indian arrow." (N. P. Willis).

Lake George has received as many as seven different names, some of which were more appropriate than the one finally adopted. The Aborigines who first peopled its shores, styled it *An-dia-ta-roc-ti*, and *Ka-nor-do-ro*, "the place where the lake narrows or contracts;" also, *Cani-deri-oit*, "the tail of the lake," doubtless regarding it as an appendage to Lake Champlain. In 1646, the devout Father Jogues, first missionary of the Iroquois, reaching it with his companions on the eve of the festival of Corpus Christi, when, "like a fair Naiad of the Wilderness, it slumbered between the guardian mountains that breathe from crag and forest the stern poetry of war," (*Parkman*), named it *Lac du St. Sacrement*, "the Lake of the Blessed Sacrament;" and it is still known to the Catholics by that appellation. Its waters, on account of their remarkable purity and transparency, were carried by them great distances for consecrated purposes. Its secluded situation once far aside from the great thoroughfares of travel, long assisted to preserve its sacredness of character. In 1745, the French General, Devillers, called it "*Lake St. Laurent*." Sir Wm. Johnson, in 1755, gave it the name by which it has since been recognized, in honor of the reigning sovereign, George II. Although the Indian title of *Horicon*, signifying "Silvery Water," bestowed upon it by Cooper, and redolent of fitness and euphony, should certainly be restored.

Its length is 33 m., its width 1 to 4 m., and it enters Lake Champlain through its outlet ("*Sounding Water*") near the ruins of Fort Ticonderoga.

The scenery and the real and traditional history of this section are alike attractive. Perhaps no other locality in this country, so richly abounds in natural loveliness and historical interest combined. "Each mountain, precipice, and cape has its own tales and reminiscences of the olden time. Some of the fiercest conflicts of the last long wars between the French and English colonists took place upon its shores, and the pure and peaceful waters of this lovely lake were often ensanguined with the blood of fierce com-

batants. Again during the Revolution, war held high carnival here, but since that period its visitors have been principally the lovers of the wild and beautiful in nature." The recounting of those thrilling events come within the province of the historian, not ours.

Caldwell, a quiet tree-embowered village, nestles at the foot of Mt. Ferguson (Prospect) which rises from the head of the lake.

Two elegant steamers, the *Horicon* and the *Ticonderoga*, owned by the CHAMPLAIN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, make two round trips daily, touching at all the landings. Fare, \$2.00. At Baldwin, near the outlet, cars are taken for Fort Ticonderoga (6 m.; fare, 75 c.) which closely connect with trains on the D. & H. R. R., or STEAMER VERMONT on Lake Champlain.

Leaving Caldwell in the trip down the lake, the lovely little islet, known as Tea Island first solicits our attention. The next is Diamond Island, deriving its name from the profusion of crystals formerly found upon it. The next important point is Long Island, the largest of all. Near the centre of the lake beyond, is Dome Island, which will be recognized in the distance by its dome-like arch. West of this is Recluse Island, a little spot occupied by the cottage of Mr. Wattles of New York. The next landing is Bolton. Beyond this is Fourteen mile island; in this vicinity is reported to be the best fishing grounds in the lake. Shelving Rock, a high cliff on the eastern shore, and Tongue mountain, a bold and beautiful promontory on the opposite side, form the entrance to the Narrows. This portion of the lake is celebrated for its strikingly picturesque beauties. It is often referred to as the "Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence," in miniature. The Narrows are a contracted passage of the lake, where the opposite shores nearly approach each other, and beyond and in view, the numerous islands so cluster together and crowd the lake, that only a sinuous track remains to be threaded by the steamer. Immediately north of Shelving Rock, on the east side of the lake, will be noticed Black Mountain, the loftiest peak in the region. Guides may always be obtained to ascend the mountain, and from its summit will be enjoyed an extensive and delightful view. Nearly opposite Black Mountain is Half Way Island, indicating

half the distance between Caldwell and Baldwin. We pass several little islands, designated by various fanciful names. On the east shore lies, at the foot of a pleasant bay, the small settlement of Dresden. Nearly opposite, on the west shore, is Buck's Mountain; its name originated from a sensational story of a buck in leaping from a precipice being impaled on the sharp limbs of a dead tree. The next object that will be noticed is Sabbath Day Point; a narrow spit of land projecting into the lake. On the other side is Bluff Point and the Odell Island, and on the west the Scotch Bonnet. Farther north, nestling in the midst of charming scenery and near choice fishing grounds, two



ROGERS' SLIDE, LAKE GEORGE.

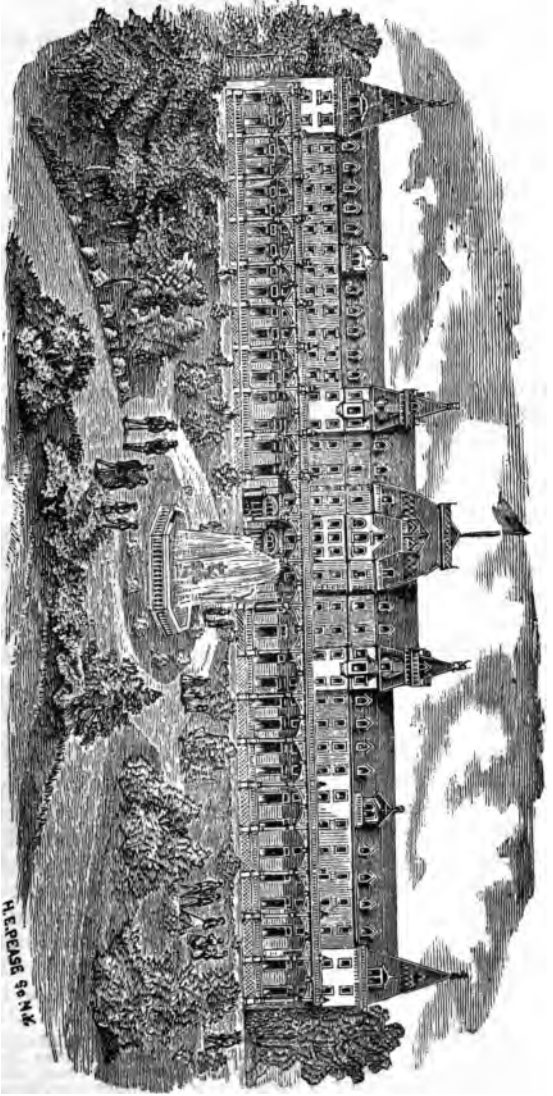
prominent cliffs will be noticed; Anthony's Nose on the east, and Rogers' Slide, four hundred feet high, on the west.

The latter received its name from an incident traditionally related of the escape of Maj. Robert Rogers at this place in the winter of 1758. It is generally stated that upon being surprised on the summit of this rock by an approaching party of Indians, he reversed his snow shoes, and treading in his tracks, withdrew from the spot and reached the base by a circuitous route, whence he sped up the lake on the ice towards Fort George. But it is authoritatively claimed by Spafford that he actually *did* retreat *down the frightful declivity*, by means of seams or cavities occurring on its face. The savages, according to Sabattis, have a singular superstition, that the witches or evil spirits haunt Rogers' Rock (Ind., *At-al-a-posa*, "sliding place"), and seizing upon the spirits of the bad ones of their race, on their way to the happy hunting

grounds, slide down the precipitous cliff with them into the lake, where they are drowned (Dr. Holden). So when this band of dusky warriors reached the verge of the precipice and saw the daring ranger fleeing from them like the wind, they concluded that the *Great Spirit* had taken especial charge of him and it was useless for them to pursue him farther.

Two miles beyond, after passing Prisoner's Island, the steamer reaches her landing at Baldwin. A delightful ride, on the cars along the picturesque course of the river, abounding in the most exciting associations of history and tradition, conveys the traveler to the Pavilion, a fine hotel near the ruins of "Fort Carillon."—[Watson]. The delights experienced in this romantic journey will cling to the memory of a lifetime. The route through Lake George forms an important link in the line of pleasure travel from New York, Catskill Mountains, Saratoga and other popular resorts going North, or from Niagara Falls, Montreal, Quebec, White and Green Mountains, the Adirondacks and other interesting localities to the South. The shores of Lake George are studded with superior hotels (not to name private cottages) among which may be named the following:—Lake House, Ferguson, Fort George, Crosbyside, Kattskill, Lake View, Fourteen Mile Island, 100 Island, Mohican, Bolton, Sagamore, Pearl Point, French Point, Horicon and Rogers' Rock.

The celebrated FORT WILLIAM HENRY (at Caldwell, P. O., Lake George) occupying the site of the fort from which it derived its name, is a palatial establishment—perhaps the grandest and most finely located structure of the kind in the wide world. The traveler will here find princely accommodations for a vast number, and everything that constitutes a first-class hotel in all its branches. The scene before us, as we look from the dome or the broad verandas presents one of the loveliest views of this most lovely lake. This hostelry is conducted with the characteristic success of the accomplished hotel managers, the Roessels; who are also proprietors of the famous DELAVAN, at Albany, and the ARLINGTON, at Washington.



FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, LAKE GEORGE.

H. B. B. & CO. N.Y.

LAKE GEORGE DISTANCE TABLE.

	MILES.	
Trout Pavilion.....		7
Bolton.....	5	12
14 Mile Island.....	2	14
100 Islands.....	1	15
French Point.....	1	16
Hulett's Landing.....	5	21
Sabbath Day Point.....	2	23
Hague.....	6	29
Rogers' Rock (Hotel).....	6	35
Baldwin.....	1	36

Among the charming drives from Caldwell in various directions, the most notable is the one to Lake Luzerne, 10 m. "Tally-ho" coaches serve this route.

The following is the *old* route to the heart of the Wilderness:

From Caldwell to Warrensburg (3 m. from the Adirondack R. R.) it is 6 m.; thence to Chestertown, 12 m.; Pottersville, 6 m.; (the route diverging here from the great "Northern Highway" and uniting with the Crown Point and Carthage road $1\frac{1}{2}$ W. of Tahawus or the Lower Iron Works;) Olmsteadville, 6 m.; Minerva, 2 m.; Boreas River or "Aiden Lair,"* 8 m.; Newcomb, 12 m.; Long Lake Village, 13 m. Total 65 m. This road is being continually improved. It is already nearly perfect from Newcomb to Long Lake. The scenery along the route is generally very attractive. Through winding dales clothed with luxuriant foliage, mountains gleam—now obscured, now revealed. Thus the Adirondack towers are in occasional view throughout the entire journey and replace one another in delightful variation as the road winds along till we reach Newcomb, where the crowning spectacle awaits us, and we are introduced to one of the richest feasts of loveliness and sublimity found in the whole magnificent group. To the N. E. Tahawus again appears in majesty before us, the

*In this vicinity and near Van DeWhacker Mt., are 15 or 20 lakelets, including Bewitt's, Bloody Moose, Nate's, Loon, Mink, Thumb, Huntley, Hot-water, Fish, Little Fish, Long, Cheney, Stony and the three Beaver Ponds, offering fine scenery and sporting, which will receive proper attention in subsequent editions of this work.

grand central figure in a proud assemblage of Herculean forms.

The forest-encircled hamlet of Newcomb is located not far from the shores of Lake Harris and near the base of Mt. Goodenow. Travelers will find very pleasant quarters at the Halfway House, ("Aunt Polly's"); also at the Newcomb, the Central and Washington Chase's Boarding House, at the most reasonable rates; and may spend many days to good advantage here. Sporting facilities are excellent.

Some 10 m. S. W. of Newcomb are the Chain Lakes, a group of seven connected links—the largest of which is 2 m. long. They discharge into Rock River, the outlet of Rock Lake, and a branch of the Hudson. The route leads as follows:—Road (3 m.) and path (1 m.) to Goodenow P.; down Goodenow R. to the noted "fishing rock," 4 m. (or path direct from Halfway House, 6 m.); path to Otter P. ($\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ —fine trouting), $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; thence path to Chain Lakes, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. Mt. Joseph—supposed to be an extinct volcano, whose summit or crater, is occupied by a deep pond—rises 1 m. W. of the "fishing rock."

To visit Lake Delia or Newcomb by water (3 m. by path N. E. of Newcomb), take boat 20 r. from the Halfway House, pass down the stream $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Bissell's Mill; carry 2 or 3 r.; pass down Lake Harris (E.) 3 m.; thence up the "Iron Works Stream." $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; thence carry $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; thence pass up Newcomb River a short distance. This lake ($2\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$) abounds in trout. It receives the waters of Lake Andrews (3 m. N. W.) from which it is about 4 m. N. E. to Lake Harkness or Hunter's P. near the U. Iron Works. Both these lakes lie near the base of Santanoni Mt.

The following is the water route from the Halfway to Long Lake, passing through excellent hunting and fishing grounds;—Belden Pond (near the house) $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; portage, 14 r.; Rich L., 3 m. (W. of Lake Harris and which is skirted by the Long Lake Road); up Fishing Brook W. 1 m.; up Catlin Lake Stream, N. W. 1 m. (interrupted by three portages whose aggregate does not exceed 40 r.); Lily Pad P., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. W.; portage, 4 r.; Long P., 1 m.; portage, 2 r.; Catlin L., 3 m. (wild, beautiful and secluded); portage, N. 1 m.; Round Pond (1 x $\frac{3}{4}$), $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; portage, N. W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

to Long Lake, passing "Hendrick Spring." Thence to the Island House it is $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

N. E. of Catlin L., $\frac{1}{2}$ m., is Deer P.; and 1 m. S. E. of that is Wolf P.; $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. of Catlin L. (lower end) is another Belden P. From Round P. to Cold River it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.; and 3 or 4 m. E. to Moose P.

Pickwacket P. lies 1 m. N. of the road, 6 m. E. of Long Lake Village. These lakes and ponds are all fountain heads of the Hudson. A canal has been proposed from Long Lake to Round Pond, which would connect its waters with that river.

Stages arrive at Newcomb from "Root's" on Tuesday and Saturday; from Minerva (*which is reached by stage daily from North Creek*, ADIRONDACK R. R., 8 m. fare, \$1.00.) Wednesday and Saturday; from Long Lake, Tuesday and Friday. Stages leave for "Root's," Monday and Friday (*connecting there with daily stage to Port Henry*, fare, \$1.50); for Minerva, Tuesday and Friday; for Long Lake, Wednesday and Saturday. Fare to each place, \$1.50.

Thirtieth: SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The word Saratoga is of Indian origin and has several variations and significations: *Sar-agh-to-ga*, "place of salt springs"; *Sa-ra-ta-ke*, "a place where the track of the heel may be seen"; and *O-sah-rah-ka*, "the side-hills."

The most celebrated mineral waters on the American continent are those of Saratoga. The most famous of these, and from which the entire series of 25 to 30 springs have received their high reputation, is

THE CONGRESS.

This "Fountain of Health" was discovered in 1792 by John Taylor Gilman, an ex-member of *Congress*, who with a party of gentlemen was hunting in this section. In honor of the discoverer, it was immediately christened "CONGRESS SPRING."

In 1823 Dr. John Clarke, of New York, a gentleman of very considerable scientific knowledge, having seen and examined the water and being convinced of its great medicinal virtues, purchased the spring and commenced bottling it for exportation and sale. In July, 1865, the property—including the Columbian Spring—passed into the hands



HENDRICK SPRING.



CATLIN LAKE.

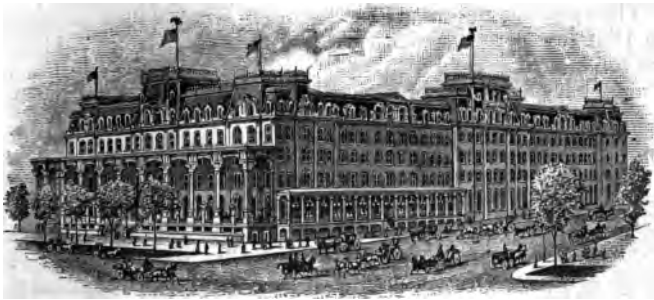
tady.* Although it is laid out with slight pretension to plan or regularity, it is a handsome village, with many pleasant streets, adorned with elegant buildings, and frequently shaded by the far-spreading branches of the graceful elm. Broadway, its principal avenue, is broad, long and beautiful; and in the height of the season is gay with busy pedestrians and sumptuous equipages. As a fashionable watering-place and summer resort, Saratoga has no peer in this country, no superior on the face of the globe.

There is probably no place in the world where the business of taking care of the multitude is so reduced to a science as at Saratoga Springs. From small beginnings, the village has risen to the dimensions of a city. Its growth has been coeval with that of the country; and no oil-well can flow, or gold or silver mine be opened, or prosperous gales waft commerce to our shores, but that its benefits are felt at this great watering-place. With the superlative attractions of this world-famous resort nearly every one in civilized communities is conversant. The wealth and the fashion of the nation concentrate here, and to meet its demands have been evolved a class of magnificent hotels, upon the superior character of which, tourists from all quarters of the habitable globe have already passed their favorable verdicts.

In the front rank of these stands the UNITED STATES HOTEL. It occupies the location which was covered by the *old* United States, for a long time a favorite resort for the fashionable world. In June, 1865, this hotel was accidentally destroyed by fire. For seven years the site remained unoccupied, until, in November, 1872, ground was broken for a new hotel, which, it was determined, should outrival in accommodation, elegance and splendor all the hotels that had been, or then were, existing in the world.

The structure was two years in building, and the expense was over a million of dollars. All that the skill of architects and the experience of a century could furnish or suggest were concentrated here; and the result is shown

* Ind., *Con-nugh-ha-rie*, "a great multitude collected together." It was for many years the headquarters of the powerful Mohawk tribe, long before the "Confederacy of the Six Nations" was formed. And there is good evidence that between the Mohawks and the Onondagas, there was for ages a contest for supremacy, as long and as bloody as that between the rival houses of York and Lancaster in the "War of the Roses." (Spafford.)



UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

in an edifice of royal extent and princely magnificence. No place but Saratoga could produce a hotel so fitting and appropriate in its design and appointments.

It covers and encloses about seven acres of ground. The court is embellished with lawn, trees, walks, and fountain. On the south side is the cottage wing, four stories in height, and about five hundred feet in length, which is devoted to suits, or flats, each having a parlor, piazza, and from one to seven bedrooms attached, with private table when desired. Freedom and seclusion are enjoyed here, as well as the gay life of the hotel.

On Broadway is the main front, in which are the public parlors, furnished in the highest style of elegance and luxury.

The spacious offices are in the north wing, which extends on Division Street, from Broadway to the railroad. Here are located the reading-room, business-offices, reception-rooms, banquet-hall, private dining-rooms, and, finally, the grand ball-room, one hundred and twelve feet long by fifty-three feet wide, with ceiling twenty-six feet high.

There are nine hundred and sixteen sleeping apartments, to which access is obtained by ten stairways and two elevators. To prevent serious losses by fire, the structure is divided into five sections by brick walls, the openings of which are protected by heavy iron doors. Fire hydrants are in each section, with hose attached. The piazzas exceed half a mile in length, and encircle the inner court, which, when illuminated at night by gas, lanterns, and calcium-lights, and enlivened with the superb music of the band, form a scene of enchantment that almost realizes the tales of the "Thousand and One Nights."

The management of this vast establishment is in the hands of Messrs. Tompkins, Gage & Co. [Col. B. C. Butler, in SUMMER RESORTS OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO'S RAILROADS].

The Grand Union and Congress Hall were constructed and equipped with lavish cost and great completeness. The Clarendon and the Windsor belong to the highest class and offer superior attractions. The Adelphi, American, Arlington, Continental, Columbian, Temple Grove, Pitney, Drs. Strong's Re-
tute, Waverley, Ver-

mont, Pavilion, Everett, Washington, Wilbur, Empire, Commercial, Broadway, Mt. Pleasant and the Holden, generally answer every requirement and are largely patronized.

WALKS, DRIVES AND PLACES OF INTEREST.

The most charming walk is that through Congress Spring Park, which has been wonderfully improved within a few years. This ramble may be continued, with pleasure, to the Indian encampment.

Willow Walk, extending from the Pavilion through the valley of the springs to the Empire; and the delightful path through Excelsior Park to Excelsior Spring offer tempting opportunities to the pedestrian.

Of the drives, that to Glen Mitchell is one of the most agreeable; the one to the Lake the most fashionable. This magnificent Boulevard is 4 miles in extent, 100 feet wide, divided in the centre and margined with rows of shade trees, forming two leaf-embowered avenues. Carriages go down on one side and return on the other. By diverging a little from this route Lake Lovely or Lonely may be visited.

Saratoga Lake (5 x 1¼) is a beautiful sheet of water, lending its charms to the many attractions of the region bordering on the Adirondacks. A small steam yacht plies its waters, and boating and sailing are here enjoyed in the fullest.

Situated on a gentle elevation on the W. shore is Moon's Lake House, noted for those *fried potatoes* and extraordinary dinners.

"There is," says Willis, "an Indian superstition attached to this lake, which probably had its source in its remarkable loneliness and tranquility. The Mohawks believed that its stillness was sacred to the Great Spirit, and that if a human voice uttered a sound upon its waters the canoe of the offender would instantly sink. A story is told of an English-woman, in the early days of the first settlers, who had occasion to cross this lake with a party of Indians, who, before embarking, warned her most impressively of the spell." What then occurred the author, (Wm. L. Stone), some years since, related to the poet, John G. Saxe, and suggested that he should work it up as he alone could.

The result was the following little gem, which is here reproduced :

A lady stands beside the silver lake ;
 "What," said the Mohawk, "wouldst thou have me do?"
 "Across the water, sir, be pleased to take
 Me and my children in thy bark canoe."

"Ah!" said the Chief, "thou knowest not, I think,
 The legend of the lake : hast ever heard
 That in its wave the stoutest boat will sink
 If any passenger should speak a word?"

"Full well we know the Indian's strange belief,"
 The lady answered, with a civil smile ;
 "But take us o'er the water, mighty Chief ;
 In rigid silence we will sit the while."

Thus they embarked ; but ere the little boat
 Was half across the lake, the woman gave
 Her tongue its wonted play ! But still they float
 And pass in safety o'er the utmost wave.

Safe on the shore, the warrior looked amazed,
 Despite the stoic calmness of his race ;
 No word he spoke, but long the Indian gazed
 In moody silence in the woman's face.

"What think you now?" the lady gayly said ;
 "Safely to land your frail canoe is brought !
 No harm, you see, has touched a single head ;
 So superstition ever comes to naught !"

Smiling, the Mohawk said, "Our safety shows
 That God is merciful to old and young ;
 Thanks unto the Great Spirit—well he knows
 The pale-faced woman cannot hold her tongue !"

Returning from the lake, the drive may be so varied as to take in Chapman's and Wagman's Hills, and other interesting points.

Bemis Heights, (15 m.) the scene of the great and important battles which resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne and virtually gave us a free and independent country, may be visited in one day.

From Saratoga Springs delightful excursions are made to Mt. McGregor, Lakes George, Champlain, Luzerne and Schroon, and to the Adir

MT. MCGREGOR, 10 m. distant, is reached via the little railway by that name, which goes zigzagging up to the summit of this mountain, offering in the ascent, a series of the most charming views imaginable. On the very crown is located a grand hotel, the Balmoral, where many summer boarders find delightful escape from the heated cities. The prospect afforded by the observatory, is one of surpassing beauty and grandeur. The far-reaching valley of the Hudson with its varied charms; the Green Mts., the White Mts., the Catskills and the Adirondacks are spread before us in magnificent display.

Two lovely lakelets, "Anna" and "Bonito," silver the green forest but a few rods away, and furnish fine fishing and boating to visitors. Pleasant walks and drives through the woods are enjoyed in every direction, as this mountain tract embraces about 1,000 acres.

This romantic spot has been immortalized, through its associations with the final sickness and death of Gen. Grant. Here the nation's hero made his first and last surrender, passed over the picket lines and was ushered into the presence of the GREAT COMMANDER.

Proceeding by D. & H. R. R. to Fort Edward (17 m.,) and thence by D. & H. Branch R. R. via Glen's Falls, (5 m.) we reach Caldwell (Fort Wm. Henry Hotel,) (10 m.), at the head of Lake George as per p. 289. The same point is also gained by the Adirondack R. R. via Thurman, at the junction of Schroon and Hudson Rivers (36 m.), thence by livery through charming scenery to Lake George, (9 m.)—the excellent road following the Schroon River for nearly 3 m., passing through a romantic gorge in the mountains and furnishing the tourist one of the most enjoyable carriage rides on the continent. This excursion may be delightfully varied by making a round trip of these *two* routes.

By D. & H. R. R., we proceed to Whitehall (41 m.,) where we take the Canada & New York R. R. (Branch of D. & H. R. R.), to Fort Ticonderoga (24 m.,) whence we continue the journey by the same *finely equipped line*, or embark there on the LAKE CHAMPLAIN STEAMERS for Plattsburg, &c., and intermediate points. Or we reach the same place (Ticonderoga) by steamer *Horicon* or *Ticonderoga* through the enchanting panorama of Lake George,

(page 292) (36 m.) and thence by R. R., to the old Fort, (6 m.)

At Hadley, on the ADIRONDACK R. R., (22 m.,) we leave the cars for Lake Luzerne, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, just across the Hudson. Here (at Hadley) the impetuous Hudson plunges through a narrow gorge bounded by high and rocky cliffs (called Rockwell's or Jessup's Little Falls) as if eager to unite with the equally boisterous waters of the Sacandaga, (Ind., *Tio-sa-ron-da*, "meeting of the waters.") which it receives just below. The bridge spanning the chasm at the falls, is 50 ft. above the rushing torrent, which forms a scene very romantic and impressive.

Luzerne, like its namesake in Switzerland, is a charming



LAKE LUZERNE.

village, encircled by lofty hills and mountains, generally clothed with dark green forests. Most conspicuous among these peaks is "THE POTASH," (Ind., *Se-non-ge-wah*, "the Great Upturned Pot"), a bold and rocky acclivity of hemispheric shape, from whose summit a wonderful view is enjoyed. Lying at its base is Hall's Pond. The environs of Luzerne are beautifully wooded and the immediate scenery is very inviting. High above the village lies Lake Luzerne, a gem of picturesque beauty, adorned with a single island. Its shores are largely margined with evergreens, and the well-kept paths afford delectable rambles through these sylvan shades, while the waters and the water lilies of the lake are the delight of boating and fishing parties.

East and N. E. are five or six little ponds generally *nameless*, which merit a visit.

History has something to say about Lake Luzerne. The hunting-lodges of the warlike Iroquois anciently lined its banks, as this was their favorite gathering place. Vast numbers of savage implements, arrow heads, stone hammers, etc., found in the neighborhood sufficiently prove their occupancy of this section. Here "King Hendrick," with his band of dusky braves, encamped when passing from Johnson Hall to Lake George, where he yielded up his heroic life on the ill-fated field of Bloody Pond. Here Sir John Johnson with his tory allies paused on his way from Canada to his late father's home, to recover the treasure buried there, and by this route he returned.

Near the lake stands the noted Wayside, which with its several substantial cottages furnishes attractive accommodations. The old established "ROCKWELL'S" located nearer to the Hudson, is a *model* among American hosteleries, and the fame of its grand game dinners has spread throughout the State. "Rockwell's" is a synonym of all that is excellent in the line of entertaining the public. Such an establishment requires no extended notice; its high reputation has long been made and continues to be fully maintained. (P. O. Luzerne.) (SEE DIRECTORY.)

The outlet of Lake Luzerne goes cascading down a ledge 35 ft. high and provides several manufactories located here with ample water-power. Among the many enchanting drives in the vicinity the following are specially recommended:—Around the lake; to Lake George, (10 m); along the ever interesting Hudson, and up the valley of the Sacandaga; all of which afford a succession of the most pleasing pictures. Luzerne may well be regarded as an ideal summer resting-place, and the world contains but few pleasanter resorts.

PLEASANT DRIVES FROM LUZERNE ("ROCKWELL'S.")

	MILES.
Saratoga Springs,	20
Lake George,	10
Bloody Pond,	9
Skaneateles Lake,	5
Glens Falls,	13
Hadley Falls (<i>ninety feet fall</i>), on the Hudson River,	7



"THE WAYSIDE," LAKE LUZERNE.

	MILES.
The Potash,	5
Around the Lake,	3
Around the Square,	7
McGregor's Mountain,	12
Ferguson's Chalybeate Spring,	4
Conklingville, (up Sacandaga Valley),	6
Around Antonio's Mountain,	5
Phelps' Bay, (mouth of Sacandaga R.),	1
Jessup's or Rockwell's Little Falls,	½

At Riverside, (Folsom's Landing,) on the same railway (50 m.), superior four-horse Concord coaches are in waiting to convey us over a good road through a picturesque section (passing Loon Lake, West, East and Lillian Ponds, *en route*, Bird Pond lying N) to Pottersville, (6 m.—Lock's Hotel,*) near the foot of Schroon Lake, whence we pass, in the steamer Effingham, through the entire length of this lovely sheet to Schroon Lake Village, (9 m., p. 288).

Stages are also taken at Riverside (daily) for Chestertown (5 m.)—a quiet but delightful summer resort, with surroundings of a charming character, and good fishing in the neighboring lakes and streams. (Chester Hotel.)

From here, Loon Lake (2 x 1½), 2½ m. N. W.; Brant Lake, 4 m. N. E; Lake Fathomless, 1 m. S. and Friends Lake (1¾ x ½), 3½ m. S. W. are reached by good roads.

East of Chestertown, 2 m. and S. of Schroon Lake, 5 m. on Schroon River is "Sunnyside," a new and attractive hotel, promising to become a popular resort; boating, fishing and scenery, fine; P. O. Chestertown.

THE ADIRONDACK RAILROAD whose southern terminus is SARATOGA SPRINGS, and whose ultimate destination is some point on the St. Lawrence, is completed as far as NORTH CREEK [58 m.] It passes through the romantic and picturesque valley of the UPPER HUDSON, and from this route many and varied are the scenes of interest and grandeur presented. This is far the shortest, easiest and

* LOCK'S HOTEL, at Pottersville, is famed for the excellence of its table. Parties *en route* to or from Schroon Lake usually dine at this pleasant resting-place. There is a natural bridge within two miles of this point, which is really worth the visiting.

most desirable avenue to the *most important* of the Adirondack lakes. Express trains leave Saratoga Springs on arrival of morning and midday trains from the south. By a new arrangement tourists can leave New York via N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. at 6:30 P. M. in sleeping car, reaching North Creek, without change, early next morning, *arriving at Blue Mountain Lake in season for dinner, and at Raquette Lake, in the very heart of the Wilderness, for early tea.* Leaving Saratoga on morning mail train, passengers arrive at Blue Mountain Lake same evening. Fare to North Creek, \$2.25.

From NORTH CREEK, stages run daily to Minerva (8 m.; fare, \$1.00), and from there every Wednesday and Saturday morning to Newcomb (20 m.) and Long Lake (33 m.) Private conveyances can be procured in Minerva at any time for the above named points and other Wilderness resorts. (See p. 296).

Elegant 4 and 6 horse Concord coaches, belonging to the "BLUE MT. LAKE STAGE AND TRANSPORTATION CO.," leave NORTH CREEK daily on arrival of morning and noon trains, for Blue Mt. Lake reaching that point at midday and the same evening. This highway is generally as admirable as could be desired, being firm, smooth and frequently overarched with shade; and along its course, many and superb are the mountain pictures enjoyed.*

The following is the route from NORTH CREEK to Thirteenth Pond, Indian Lake, Chain Lakes, Cedar River Falls, BLUE MT. LAKE, Eagle Lake and RAQUETTE LAKE.

To North River ("14th Station"—Eldridge's Hotel) 4½ m.; Indian River, (Indian River Hotel) 11½ m.; Cedar River, (Cedar River House) 3 m.; BLUE MT. LAKE, (Holland's Hotel), 10½ m.; BLUE MT. LAKE, (PROSPECT HOUSE), ½ m.; total, 30 miles.

*The view is especially fine from Wilber's place. (Indian River, P. O.)

†Here the stage passengers dine, and are always regaled with one of those "Adirondack dinners," the superlative excellence of which has rendered "Dan" justly famous. The hotel is large and inviting, with double piazzas, long and broad. Many visitors attracted by its merits and the picturesqueness of the surroundings, pass their summer vacations here. The noble Hudson, at this point a shallow but turbulent stream, sweeps by within a few rods of the house.

From North River (Eldridge's) to Thirteenth Pond, it is 4 m. S. W. by good road. At the N. end of this sheet and near the outlet is located Bennett's "Sportsman's Retreat," (P. O., North River). From Thirteenth Pond, a carry leads to Hour P. 2 m. W.; one to Bothereation P. 2 m. S. E.; and one to Puffer P. 4 m. S. W., whence it is 3 m. S. W. to Round P., from which Johnny Mack, Crotchet P. and Indian Lake, W. and N. are visited.

South of Thirteenth Pond (reached by sled road) are the two Siamele Ponds, and S. E. of Thirteenth are Second and Eleventh Ponds; all several miles distant. The Thirteenth Pond district is regarded as good sporting ground.

From Indian River Hotel to Indian Lake it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; the road branching from the main route, l. at Indian Lake *Post Office* (Wilber's Hotel and store), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. It is reached also with boats up the river from Indian Lake House; distance, 3 m.

Indian Lake (4×1 , but with its overflow 10 or 12 m. long) was a beautiful sheet before its marginal scenery was impaired through the workings of the dam at the outlet, which is Indian River (Ind., *O-tsi-kwa-ke*, "where the ash tree grows with large knobs for making clubs,") a tributary of the Hudson. The lake is said by Hoffman to have been thus named from its having been a sacred place of resort to the Iroquois; but it doubtless originated in the fact, that the eccentric old Indian, Sabele, had near its shores, for many years, his rude and lonely home.

The Locke House, H. G. Locke, prop., (P. O. Indian Lake), is located in the midst of good sporting grounds, on the W. side and near the foot of the lake. It is a new resort, and everything connected with it is fresh and attractive, and it offers very desirable accommodations. The stage fare from North Creek to Indian Lake *Post Office* is \$1.50, where private conveyance is taken for Locke's.

The following are the routes and approximate distances from the Locke House to the various waters adjacent:—

To Squaw Brook, a noted trout stream, it is $\frac{1}{4}$ m.

To Crochet P. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$), boating 2 m.; good trail 3 m. S.

To Long P. ($1 \times \frac{1}{3}$), boating 3 m.; trail 3 m. S. Good for deer and large speckled trout.

One m. W. of Long P. is Rock P. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$)—offering fine

deering and trouting. It is also reached from Indian Lake by rowing up its outlet, Jessup River, 1 m., and carrying thence over a lumber-road 1 m.

One m. N. of Rock P. is Johnny Mack P. (3 m. boating and 2 m. trail from Locke House.)

South of Rock P. 2 m. by trail is Round P. (1 x 1). Also reached by trail from head of Indian L. (5 m.). It furnishes large speckled trout.

East of Johnny Mack P. 1 m. is another Round P., from which it is 3 m. N. E. to Puffer P., which is 4 m. S. W. of 13th Pond.

Ox Bow P. ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$) lies near the head of Indian L., and affords good deering and fair trouting.

These lakelets, though not noted for fine scenery, offer excellent sport; as being difficult of access they are not overworked like many nearer the main thoroughfares.

The Griffin Indian Lake House is also on the W. shore of Indian L. 2 m. S. W. of Locke's.

From here the grand peak styled Squaw's Bonnet or Snowy Mt., which rises near the shores of the lake, may be ascended, *via* road 1 m.; path 3 m. The ascent is gradual till the summit is nearly attained; when a precipice 100 ft. in height is encountered, seemingly preventing further progress. But rather than scale its precipitous face, the traveler winds his way around it, and soon reaches the top.

Lewey or Louis Lake ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$), a sheet possessing many charms, is reached from Indian L. *via* lumber road; or with boat up Jessup's River and its branch, the outlet of Lewey L. (r.); encountering only 1 portage of 40 rods at the falls $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below that lake. Distance from Locke House, 10 m. This lake has long been wonderfully prolific of large speckled trout.

It was once the hunting resort of a Canadian Indian called "Lewey;" hence its name. Two islands gem its bosom, one at the head and the other at the foot.

On the S. shore is another beautiful summer home, called the Lewey Lake House, James McCormick, prop., (P. O. Indian Lake), which forms an admirable center from which to visit the neighboring lakes, ponds and streams. The house has recently been greatly enlarged and improved and now offers tempting inducements for a long tarry. It is *reached via* Lake Pleasant, or Indian Lake.

From here it is 12 m. S. to Lake Pleasant (Newton's Corners P. O.) by passable road.

Mason Lake, 3 m. S., lies near this route, and Whittaker Lake is in the vicinity.

The two interesting Dug Mt. Ponds lying under the shadow of Dug Mt. 4 m. S. E. of Lewey Lake House, are reached by trail.

East of them, perhaps 1 m., is Round P. before named.

Lewey Lake, with its environs, is emphatically worthy of the attention of the sportsman, invalid and pleasure-seeker.

A few miles N. E. of Indian River Hotel is a group of lakelets—12 or 15 in all—not especially interesting, which includes Bad Luck and Split Rock Ponds.

From Indian River Hotel it is 9 m. N., by passable road to the 7 Chain Lakes (teams are rafted across Cedar R., 7 m. from Indian River Hotel)—a group of smiling waters delightfully interlaced,—upon which we enjoy noble mountain views in nearly every direction. At the terminus of the road, and on the shore of the most important one of these, (3d Lake) is situated H. Bonney's "Summer Retreat," where guests are nicely entertained. Charges moderate. (P. O., Indian Lake.) From the opposite side of this lake, a land and water route leads to Newcomb ("Aunt Polly's"), 10 m. N. E. We carry also from N. side of this lake to Deer P. 1½ m. N.; and from 2d Lake to Grass P., near by. Chub and Frank Ponds—the latter famous for large speckled trout—lie S. E. of the chain. Corner and Cedar Ponds lie near the route to Chain Lakes. The Chain Lakes flow into Rock R., and that feeds the Hudson, through Cedar River. This is a good sporting center. (See p. 297).

The Cedar River Hotel, (formerly Jackson's Arctic House) is situated in sight of Cedar River, which winds its way through the plain below. It offers pleasant, comfortable and home-like quarters to invalids or sportsmen, every possible attention is paid to guests, and we can conscientiously recommend this halting place as one worthy of high commendation. Table excellent. Telegraph office in the house. (P. O., Indian Lake).

The fishing field hereabouts, embraces the Indian R.,

down to the Hudson; up the latter to entrance of Cedar R. and so on to the Chain Lakes; embracing also Indian and Lewey Lakes, besides numerous points east of the hotel. May and June furnish fine sport in this section. These are the only months in which *trolling* for trout in the Wilderness is fairly rewarded. Extra conveyances are furnished by the proprietor of Cedar River Hotel, to Cedar River Falls, Blue Mt. Lake and Chain Lakes. The roads from North Creek to all these points—perhaps excepting those from Cedar River Hotel to Eagle L., and from Indian River Hotel to Chain Lakes—are now in good condition and no hardship is experienced in journeying over them.

Cedar River Hotel to Rock Lake, 4 m.—the road diverging r. from the Blue Mt. Lake route.

Cedar River Hotel to Stephen's P., $5\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Cascade P., $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Eagle Lake, 5 m.; "Eagle's Nest," on opposite side of the lake, 1 m.;—total 32 m. from North Creek. (*Rarely traveled.*)

Cedar River Hotel to Cedar River Falls, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. Good road.

The new hotel at Cedar River Falls—W. D. Wakley, proprietor, (P. O. Indian Lake), furnishes everything usually needed by the sportsman, tourist or pleasure-seeker, including tents, fishing tackle, ammunition, provisions, boats, guides and complete camp outfits. Boarders will be provided with every comfort they could desire, while those wishing to "rough it," will find no lack of requisites for camp life. The table, always excellent, is supplied with vegetables, etc., by the farm adjoining the premises.*

This portion of the Great Forest is newly opened and comparatively unknown. Scenery wild and beautiful, and sporting unsurpassed. The recent important explorations and admirable reports on the Topographical Survey of the Adirondack Wilderness, by Verplanck Colvin, have served to attract attention in this direction. It is an exceedingly

* We have just learned that this house has been destroyed by fire; but will be speedily rebuilt. Mr. W. has been peculiarly unfortunate in having lost two fine houses in this way. This season finds him with limited accommodations, but guests will receive every attention his facilities allow.

interesting district, and we will pause to examine some of its most important characteristics.

By ascending a mountain $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. of the hotel, by a good road leading to the summit, we obtain a rich and varied view of the surrounding country—many of the Adirondack pinnacles being visible; also 8 or 10 bodies of water, including the bright expanse of Raquette Lake.

One m. N. E. of the hotel, on the road to Cedar River Hotel, is Crescent P.—so named from its shape—which affords good fly fishing, and which is the almost nightly resort of deer. Indeed this animal sometimes approaches the house nearer than this. In the river, not 5 rods away, many a nice string of speckled trout is caught every season by sportsmen stopping here.

The Cedar Lakes—sources of this river which is a branch of the Hudson—are reached by rough wagon road, or by rowing up the river 5 m., (this stream is navigable 1 m. farther, but below the falls,* at Wakley's it is broken by rapids;) thence by carrying $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.; thence by boating across Moose Lake, (the head of the S. Branch of Moose River,) $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; thence by carrying 3 m. S. W. (road) to the first of these lakes. Total 10 m., or 7 m. by road. These waters are closely connected and boats pass from one to another. The first one is $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$; the second, nearly round and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diameter; and the third, $1 \times \frac{1}{2}$. The old State road, opened through the Wilderness in 1817, from Wells, Hamilton Co., to Russell, St. Lawrence Co., passes within 2 m. (E.) of these lakes. It is now overgrown with trees, N. of this point, but is kept open from Moose L. to Lake Pleasant; 15 m. S. From the former lake a lofty mountain—recently christened Colvin, in honor of the great explorer—is prominently seen at the S. This peak rises near Piseco L. and is locally known as Panther Mountain.

Entertainment is sometimes furnished by Wellington Kenwell, at his "sylvan lodge," near the foot of Moose Lake. (P. O., Indian Lake).

A short distance W. is Sly Pond.

About 4 m. S. W. of the 3d Cedar L. are the five West Canada Lakes; sources of W. Canada Creek. Wild are the surroundings of these almost unknown, unvisited sheets.

*The fall proper, a picturesque cascade, is about 1 mile below Wakley's.

They are perhaps 1 mile apart, and their waters swarm with speckled trout of superior weight and quality. In one of this group, called Big L., lake trout of very large size abound. On one of the two routes from the Cedar to the W. Canada Lakes, are two other sheets, termed respectively Pilsbury and Whitney L. The first of these is 1 m. from the 2d Cedar L., and the other 1 m farther, on the way. They were thus named from Capt. L. D. Pilsbury of Albany, and his friend, who, with their guides, were the first persons that carried boats to these waters. Both lakes are richly supplied with trout, and deer feed in the daytime around them. The other route leads from 3d Cedar L. *via* Mud Pond.

On the old State road, heretofore named, is some of the finest woodland scenery anywhere to be enjoyed—reminding one of the well kept parks of “Bonny Old England”—open hard wood timber abounding, with no undergrowth to impede our progress, with here and there sparkling streamlets meandering through. It is a most delightful route to the explorer of nature’s sequestered beauties.

A road was opened several years ago from Wakley’s to the Raquette waters, skirting the shores of Fonda (now generally called Sumner) and Shedd Lakes, and terminating at the South Inlet. Distance, 11 m. Thence it is 2 m. by this stream to Raquette L. But it is now passable for pedestrians only; and the following is the route at present traveled:—Road, 7½ m. N. W.; Lake Sumner, (boat) 1 m.; portage 2 m. N. W.; Shedd L., (boat) ½ m.; portage, 1½ m. N. W. to falls at South Inlet; thence boat to Raquette Lake, 2 m. Total, 14½ m. Boats are provided by Wakley for the accommodation of parties passing over this route.

To Blue Mt. Lake from Cedar River Falls it is 14½ m., the route being identical with the one leading to Cedar River Hotel for a distance of about 7 m., and thence with the Eagle Lake route.

Some 14 m. W. of Wakley’s is a locality of great interest, called the “Indian Clearing,” (accessible by rough road *via* Moose L., 4 m.) which is a cleared space of about 1,000 acres (3 x ½), perfectly free of stone, stump or tree. How, when, or by whom made, none living know—none live to tell. It is not supposed to have been the work of

the beaver. Near this singular, solitary clearing ($\frac{3}{4}$ m.) Moose River courses its way—here, and for miles hence, a stillwater; and it is crossed by several smaller crystal streams teeming with rarely molested trout. Here, the enthusiastic angler may test his skill until his ambition is gratified to the utmost. On every side are numerous and nameless lakes and ponds, embosomed among hills richly clad in pine, spruce and hard wood, which the hand of man has never desecrated with the invading axe. It is a charming section, full of primitive and romantic beauty. Game in fair quantities is still obtainable and deer which frequently pasture in this natural deer park, may sometimes be sighted in the daytime.

On the border of the "Clearing" and on Sumner Stream (outlet of Sumner or Fonda L.) just above its confluence with Moose River, is located the "Sportsman's Home." (P. O., Indian Lake), where comfortable quarters are found. Boats also are kept here and at the neighboring waters, for the use of guests.

North E. of this point are Bear and Lost Ponds; and S. E. is Falls P. all distant several miles.

West a mile or two, are the 3 Mitchell Ponds (headwaters of Red River, a branch of Moose River) wild and lonely enough; and near which Verplanck Colvin, and Jack Sheppard, the distinguished guide, killed a panther a few years since.

South W. of Sportsman's Home, from 2 to 3 m. are the secluded sheets, Beaver, Squaw and Indian Lakes; which afford some of the finest sporting the region offers.

In this vicinity are Balsam Lake, (W.), Muskrat P., (E.), Horn and Beetle Lakes.

Sportsmen who visit this interesting district are rarely disappointed with the result. To reach Wakley's and Sportsman's Home, special conveyance is required from Cedar River Hotel. Stage fare from North Creek to the latter, \$1.75; from which point we will resume the main route.



BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.



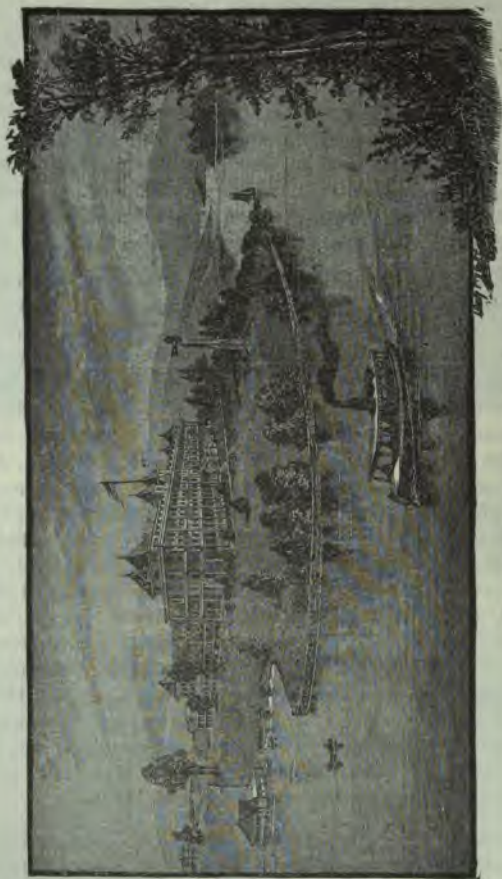
BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Blue Mountain Lake (3 x 2) is pronounced by all authorities the "Koh-i-noor," of the smaller* Wilderness gems. Numerous islets and islands of various forms and aspects; some frowning with adamantine sternness, others smiling in robes of charming green, lie in its waters of translucent purity like agates and emeralds in settings of burnished silver. To traverse the winding water-courses formed by these picturesque groups, is to penetrate a labyrinth of intricate and bewildering avenues. The loveliness of the lake is greatly enhanced by the wild and majestic scenery surrounding it. Mountain peaks on three of its sides display their sublime fronts, pre-eminent among which is the noble dome whence the lake derived its name.

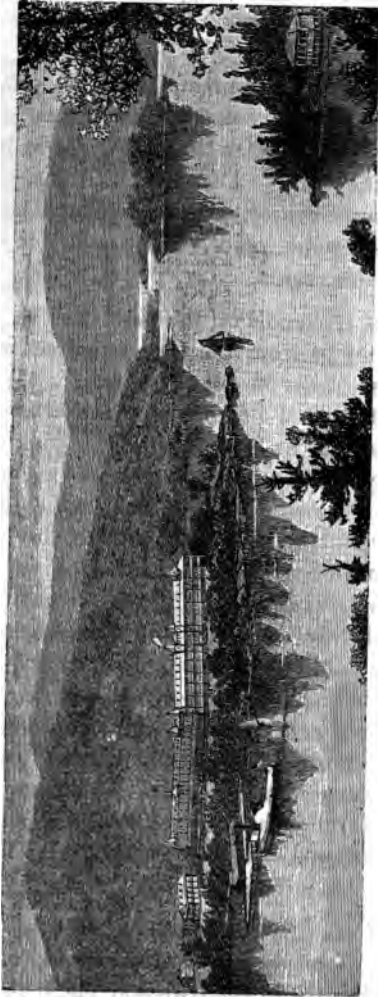
The Blue Mt. Lake Hotel—John Holland, manager—is delightfully situated on the E. side, on an elevation which looks off on the bewitching waters of the lake and gently slopes to the gilded beach. This house has been trebled in capacity within the last five years—the rapidly increasing patronage demanding this—and can now provide for a large number of guests. Many rooms, single and in suits, have been added, and 8 or 10 cottages constructed, and all are furnished for the especial comfort and pleasure of tourists and sportsmen. The grounds, which are beautified and well shaded by a thrifty grove, have been fitted up with rustic neatness and in various ways improved. Ever since its completion this hotel has been managed by Mr. Holland, and a large portion of its success is justly attributable to his ability. He is untiring in his efforts to please his patrons and render their tarry an enjoyable one. This is the first point the stages strike on reaching the lake and the last one they leave in the early morning. Taking it all in all, with its admirable location, enchanting views, invigorating air, and superior management, it is fast winning one of the first positions among summer retreats.

The great PROSPECT HOTEL—Geo. W. Tunnicliff, manager—which with imposing proportions was erected in place of the old Ordway or American House, on the point $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. of Holland's, is a marvel among the Wilderness hostelries. No structure of equal magnitude or magnifi-

*The Raquette is perhaps without a peer among the LARGER lakes. Some give the palm to Big Tupper.



PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MT. LAKE.



PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MT. LAKE.

cence has elsewhere been attempted. In every particular, it is a palatial establishment. It is four stories high, with Mansard roof, has a frontage of 225 feet, with a wing 150 feet in length, and has accommodations for 500 guests. It is heated by steam, and has open fire-places. Its electric illuminators by night, render Blue Mt. Lake as light as day. Upon the whole, with all its modern facilities,—electric annunciators, steam elevator, shooting gallery, bowling alley, bath rooms, telegraph office, daily mail, etc.—it has no superior in all this region.

One m. N. of Holland's on the new road to Long Lake Village, (9 m.) $\frac{1}{3}$ m. from the lake by direct road, is the Blue Mt. House, Tyler M. Merwin, prop'r. It is a charming spot, situated at an altitude of 2,000 ft. above tide, on a sort of plateau on the mountain side. Looking from the grounds, the eye rests upon a wondrous vision of beauty and grandeur. No easily accessible place affords so fine a view of the lovely lake, and were nothing else to be seen, the tourist would be richly repaid for a journey to the Adirondacks. The main house, and the several new cottages near by, furnish tidy, attractive and home-like accommodations; and the table, mostly supplied by the products of his own farm, is really a superior one. It might be imagined from the prodigality of honey and cream which abounds, that the "land flowing with milk and honey" was reached. Merwin's is a most desirable resort, on account of the high elevation, healthful air and magnificent prospect. Invalids especially should make a note of this. P. O. address of each, Blue Mt. Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

Blue Mt. (Ind., *To-war-loon-da*, "Hill of Storms") is now ascended from the Long Lake road (on horseback, when preferred)—the bridle path starting at the brook just below Merwin's, and nearly 1 m. from Holland's. A beautiful cascade, leaping down the mountain, is revealed

by diverging here a little to the left of the road.* The ascent (1½ m.) is very gradual for two-thirds of the way. A portion of the summit has recently been cleared by the State Survey, under Verplanck Colvin, and it now affords an uninterrupted view. The prospect enjoyed from this noted pinnacle is ample reward for the toils of the route; the majestic forest stretching interminably away, emblazon-

* THE MOUNTAIN BROOK.

BY ERNST HELD.

A mountain brook leapt from his cool lofty home,
Singing and springing and eager to roam ;
His cradle was fair : on a soft mossy bed,
Studded with diamonds and pearls he was laid.

But he scorned the fair flowerets' pleading eyes
And the birdlings' calls and their lullabies ;
Caresses and kisses from fern and from spray
He brushed from his brow and went singing away.

He leapt from the cliff and he brawled over rocks ;
In the woods he lingered in cool, shady nooks ;
Through meadows he wandered and kissed sweet flowers,
Whilst deer slaked their thirst in the still evening hours.

To the fisher he yielded with sorrow and pride
His gem-covered treasures, famed near and wide.
But restless he grew ; he was eager for strife,
His share to do in the work of life.

He was joined by gay fellows on every side,
Whose shoulders grew stronger and swifter their stride ;
Heavy logs they bore to the valley with zeal
And turned with glee the splashing wheel.

Now broader and deeper the flood sweeps on,
Bearing rich treasure from town to town,
Laving of cottage and castle the feet,
Bringing them comfort and bread and meat.

Pleasures and sorrows the river bears,
Garments of splendor and shadow he wears ;
Vainly are seeking to hide in the flood
Sorrow her anguish and crime her blood.

The river flows on to the ocean's embrace,
Ending in bliss a long blissful race ;
Yet ofttimes, arrayed in white ghostly shrouds,
The mountain brook visits his home in the clouds.

ed with the silvery sheen of the pearl at our feet; the queenly Raquette, and a score or more of other gleaming lakes; the towering forms that in the N. attend the sovereign dome, Tahawus; the lofty heights of Snowy Mountain which proudly bar the S.; and the multitude of lesser peaks that in billowy masses intervene, present a landscape in which are garnered all the elements of loveliness and sublimity.

Upon a pretty island, facing Holland's Hotel, Mr. Thatcher of Albany has a handsome "Hunting Lodge," where he spends, with a select party of friends, a portion of the heated season.

The "Crane Cottage" is located directly opposite, on a headland, embowered in trees, in a most romantic nook on the E. shore, and is the summer residence of the owner. Other choice sites on points and islands are occupied by these sylvan retreats.

Blue Mt. Lake is not famed alone for its picturesque attractions. The size, quantity and delicious flavor of its trout, may well command the angler's attention. Lakers are occasionally taken here which weigh upwards of 10 lbs. Trolling with the "gang" or "spoon" is the usual method.

We can only advert in general terms to the various waters lying in the neighborhood.

Minnow P. ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$), $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. E. of the E. end of Blue Mt. Lake, once teemed with speckled trout of extraordinary size, some of them attaining 3 and even 4 lbs., and large catches are still secured. (Also reached from Merwin's, by whom it is owned, by road. This pond is not open to the public.)

Two m. N. E. of Minnow P., is Salmon P. ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$); and it is the same distance, a little S. of E., to Tirrell P. ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$)—trapper's line. Good carry from Salmon to Tirrell P., 1 m. S.; also from near the S. end of Tirrell P. (up hill) to Wolf P. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$)—almost as round as a dollar. The waters of Tirrell and Minnow P., as well as of the lake, lave the base of the huge mass (Blue Mt.) towering above them. South P. is 3 m. N. of the lake; Rock L., ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 2$) 4 m. S. E.; Rock P., ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$) 1 m. S.; Deep P., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. W.; Stephen's P., ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.; Cascade P., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.; Chain L's, 9 m. N. E.

Boating from Blue Mt. Lake has an extended and delightful range. Passing thence to Raquette Lake, (12 m.) and making a circuit of that magnificent sheet, in an examination of its numerous bays, points and navigable inlets, one will have traveled a *hundred miles* with the interruption of but a single insignificant carry ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.). Then there is the almost endless navigation beyond. Indeed, nearly every desirable resort in the Adirondacks is accessible by water and portage from this lake.

Blue Mt. Lake,* Eagle and Utowana Lakes are comprised in the "Eckford Chain," and are the most remote sources of Raquette River. The serpentine stream which forms their outlet is locally termed East Inlet, or Marion River. It discharges into a deep bay on the E. side of Raquette Lake. (*See following "Distance Table."*)

Near the head of Eagle L. is located the famous "Eagle's Nest" of Ned Buntline. Here for several years the "blood and thunder" novelist had his abode, and here are buried two children and a wife. A cluster of balsams, in the form of a square, mark their lonely resting-place. It is told that on a fairy-like islet in Blue Mt. Lake he produced some of his most sensational stories.

Eagle and Utowana Lakes are pleasant sheets—the latter (Ind., "fairest water") surrounded by unbroken forests.

The region immediately S. of them is still quite primitive.

To visit the 3 secluded Sargent Ponds, we carry from Marion R. ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the Utowana portage) $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.—fair path. The first of these ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$)—a beautiful little gem—is almost as circular as the tracing of a compass. The second ($\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8}$) is an unimportant pool which trout scorn to inhabit. The third ($1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$)—nearly a mile N. of the first, the second lying midway between—is irregular in shape, and charmingly indented with bays and capes. The surrounding scenery is wild and picturesque. The two larger ponds are very deep, and the home of numerous

*It is to be regretted that the name of this lake and mountain originally bore of "Emmons" (so called in honor of the eminent geologist) was not retained. Blue Mt. Lake was also christened "Lake Janet"; Eagle, "Lake Lyman" and Utowana, "Lake Marion."

"Eckford Chain," was so called from the celebrated shipbuilder, Henry Eckford, for whose daughter Janet, Emmons named the upper lake of this noted group.

lake trout which here attain unusual proportions—some weighing as high as a dozen pounds.

Between Blue Mt. Lake, Big Tupper and the Saranac Lakes, there is now a continuous line of steamers, affording close connection with each other, via Raquette, Forked and Long Lakes and Raquette River.

The handsome steam yacht *Towarloonada* or *Irocossia*, leaves Blue Mt. Lake, twice daily, conveying the traveler through Eagle and Utowana Lakes, with their connecting streams, to the "Utowana carry."* Hence a pleasant forest road is followed to the head of navigation on Marion River ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) where the steamer *Killoquah* is taken for Raquette Lake, and "Forked Lake Carry," (fare, \$1.75) touching at the several camps and hotels *en route*.† (Passengers for HATHORN'S FOREST COTTAGES, and S. part of the Raquette, will land at Bennett's dock, "UNDER THE HEMLOCKS."). This journey forms one of the most delightful and enjoyable excursions that the continent affords.

Blue Mt. Lake, with the improved roads and facilities for travel in this direction, and its superior hotels, and unsurpassed scenery, has become one of the most popular resorts in all the Wilderness, as well as a favorite entrance to the interior of the Great Forest.

The new road to Long Lake Village (9 m.) is now in good condition, and daily stages will serve that route this season.

*Supplies, entertainment and transportation (60 cts.) furnished here at the rustic "Carry Inn."

†Excursion Tickets from Saratoga Springs to Raquette Lake and return, good for ten days, are issued by the ADIRONDACK RAILWAY Co., and sold at all Ticket Offices in Saratoga. Price only \$10.25.

ROUND TRIP—*Blue Mt. Lake (Holland's)*.

	MILES.	AGG.
To foot of Lake.....	2	
Outlet.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Eagle Lake.....	1	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Outlet.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	4
Utowana Lake.....	2	6
Outlet.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Portage, r.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Marion River to Raquette Lake.....	$5\frac{1}{4}$	12
Raquette Lake.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$
Portage.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	20
Big and Little Forked Lakes.....	6	26
Ponds and portages to L. Tupper.....	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$37\frac{3}{4}$
Little Tupper Lake.....	6	$43\frac{3}{4}$
Outlet.....	1	$44\frac{3}{4}$
Round Pond.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$47\frac{1}{4}$
Stream and portages to B. Tupper.....	$4\frac{3}{4}$	52
Big Tupper Lake.....	7	59
Raquette R. to "Mother Johnson's".....	27	86
Portage.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$87\frac{1}{4}$
Raquette River.....	6	$93\frac{1}{4}$
Long Lake to Kellogg's.....	10	$103\frac{1}{4}$
" " " near head.....	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$106\frac{1}{2}$
Portage.....	1	$107\frac{1}{2}$
South Pond.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	109
Portage to Blue Mt. Lake*.....	3	112
Lake.....	2	114

* DIRECT WATER ROUTE TO LONG LAKE.—Carry from Blue Mt. Lake (starting 50 rods beyond the old portage, and following a little stream), 1 m.; cross Minnow P., $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; carry $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; cross Mud P., $\frac{1}{4}$ m. (1 x $\frac{1}{4}$); carry $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; cross South P., $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; carry 1 m. to Long Lake.

DIVISION V.

INTO THE GAROGA, PLEASANT AND PISECO LAKES REGIONS.

Amsterdam, Fonda, Little Falls and Herkimer, locations on the N. Y. C. R. R., furnish the usual modes of access.

Thirty-first: From Amsterdam, a pleasant and thriving village on the banks of the Mohawk, Lake Pleasant and the adjacent waters are accessible by a good stage route, viz:—Northville, 24 m; Hope Center, 6 m.; Benson, 2 m.; Benson Center, 3 m.; Wellstown, 3 m.; Sageville, 15 m. Total, 53 m. Stages daily to Northville; thence to Lake Pleasant, every Wednesday and Saturday.

This section is most commonly visited from Fonda. A railroad now extends from that place to Northville via Gloversville (26 m.) thus saving the traveler a tedious stage ride from Amsterdam or Gloversville to Northville. This renders it a comparatively easy matter to reach the Lake Pleasant and Piseco Lake region. R. R. fare, \$1.15. (SEE ROUTE 32d.)

Thirty-second: From Fonda* (Fonda Hotel), another flourishing village pleasantly situated upon the Mohawk, the Lake Pleasant waters are accessible by railroad to Northville, (26 m.) a charming village on Sacandaga R.,

**Ind., Caugh-na-ica-ga, "a coffin": from a large black stone, in the river opposite the village, which resembles a coffin.*

via Johnstown* and Gloversville (8 m.), (noted for their immense glove manufacturing interest); thence by stage to Sageville. Total distance, 55 m.; fare, \$3.15.

Sageville, the shire town of Hamilton Co., is delightfully located midway between the southern extremities of Pleasant and Round Lakes, lying only $\frac{1}{2}$ m. apart and connected by boatable stream. Upon an elevation commanding an exquisite view of these and a dozen other glittering lakes, with the surrounding country—cultivated meadows and interminable forests giving richness and variety to the landscape—is situated Lake Pleasant Hotel, a 3 story structure surrounded by two verandas, and facing a pleasant little park, whose thrifty maples lend delicious shade. The proprietor, "Steve" D. Andrews, an accomplished hotel manager, has made a fine record and is very popular with the habitues of that locality.

Four miles down the lake (N. E.) and within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the outlet is the Sturgis House, also most agreeably located. (P. O. Newton's Corners). At either hotel, visitors will find a few days or weeks of summer tarry rendered exceedingly enjoyable. Stage from Sageville to Newton's Corners twice a week; fare, 25 c.

Lake Pleasant is about 4 m. in length by 1 m. in width, and its outlet feeds the E. branch of Sacandaga River, a tributary of the Hudson, which it enters near Lake Luzerne.† It is embellished with a single island and handsome sand beaches, while the graceful slopes of the encompassing hills are richly variegated with green fields and darker patches of forest. Near at hand rises the interesting mountain, Speclater, casting its shadows upon the *pleasant* waters of this lake. Distance to base from Sageville, 2 m.; to summit, 4 m. The view afforded here is something wonderful. Not to name the almost countless

* Named in honor of the celebrated Sir Wm. Johnson, by whom it was founded in 1760. After a long and brilliant career, some of the best authorities claim, that this remarkable man ended his own life by hanging himself in his garden. His lonely grave in the village church-yard—marked by no monumental stone—is unnoticed; his home is in the hands of strangers; and the memory of him who was once "prince among his people," has nearly faded away. "Johnson Hall," the elegant mansion erected by him in 1763, and so long the rendezvous of his dusky brothers of the Six Nations, those "Romans of America," shows no serious marks of time. It is in possession of Hon. J. E. Wells, who keeps it in excellent repair.

† *Sa-can-da-ga*, or *Sa-cho-n-da-ge*, (local pronunciation, *Sock-na-daw-gax*) is an Indian word, signifying "much water," or "drowned lands."

peaks which loom up grandly in the blue distance, about 40 lakes and ponds are visible to the naked eye.

Burnt Mt. and Rift Hill, which lift their summits 2 m. below the lake, and Holmes' Hill, rearing its height near Sturgis Hotel, give additional interest to the landscape. Although Lake Pleasant can boast of but little wildness, as clearings nearly encircle it, yet it is admirably adapted as headquarters for excursions to innumerable waters which furnish fine sport and scenery. We will conduct the sportsman and pleasure seeker to the most prominent of these, which are generally reached from either hotel by comfortable roads.

Rowing down the outlet (E. branch of Sacandaga River) 2 or 3 m. and up the N. W. branch Cungamunck R. about 4 m., we reach Elm Lake, (1 x ½; Ind. name, *Konjimuc*). The same point is accessible by good road from Newton's Corners, 3 m.

Some 70 years ago, Mr. Rhineland, a wealthy gentleman from New York, cleared 300 acres here for a stock farm, and erected a costly mansion on the shores of this lovely little lake; and for many seasons it was the resort of gay company from the south and east. But now it presents a scene of solitude and desolation. The house was destroyed by fire, and this woodland elysium was abandoned and nothing remains to remind one of the elegant structure which once occupied this enchanting site, or of the gayety that reigned within its walls, save a heap of blackened ruins.

Continuing the journey from Elm L. up the Cungamunck, 12 m. by boat or 6 m. by road, we reach Oregon Pond.

Carry from Oregon P. 1 m. N. to Little Round Lake, or Round P.; and from the latter, 2 m. N. to Rock P.

From Rock P. carry 1 m. E. to Long P., and 1 m. N. to Johnnie Mack P., whence we visit Indian Lake. (See p. 314).

Again from Oregon P. it is 6 m. S. E. to another Round P., which, though cleared all around it, is noted for deer and trout. In the vicinity are the two Pine Lakes which furnish but few fish—all reached by paths or roads.

The "Old State Road" named on p. 317, can be traveled by footmen 40 m., and by wagon 15 or 18 m. from Lake Pleasant. To the three Cedar Lakes from Newton's Corners

by this route the distance is about 14 m.; thence to the five West Canada Lakes, 4 m. (See p. 317).

The route to Lewey L., one of the finest trout waters extant, 12 m. distant, branches r. from the "State Road," 6 m. from Lake Pleasant; passing Mason L. 3 m. this side of Lewey Lake House. This charming sheet and important hotel are described on p. 314. (Reached by private conveyance from Lake Pleasant; price, \$5.00.)

By the Lewey L. route we reach Whittaker L. ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$) 6 m. from Lake Pleasant. This pretty sheet has two islands.

From Whittaker L. to the two Dug Mt. Ponds, the distance by road is 2 m. Size of each $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$. They are overshadowed by the precipitous peak from which they are named.

From the upper of these it is 1 m. E. to Oregon P., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by carry to Mason Lake.

The famous trout stream, Jessup's River, (Ind., "Talking Water,") is crossed by the "State Road" 6 m. from Lake Pleasant, and it receives the waters of the Dug Mt. P's but a short distance away.

From Whittaker Lake it is 4 m. S. E. to Elm Lake.

Hamilton L. ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$) lies 3 m. S. E. of Sageville, near the stage road. Woods all around it except at the head, where there is a clearing made by fire.

Round or Sacandaga Lake ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$) the fountain-head of Sacandaga R., is quite irregular in form, lacking much of being circular as its name would indicate. Its *shape* was best described by an old Indian hunter, who asserted it was "like a bear's paw spread out with an island between the ball of each toe." It has however, but one island. It is exceedingly picturesque, with wildly romantic shores, from which the nearly unbroken forest stretches away to the summits of the lofty hills bounding the horizon's circle. As heretofore noted, boats pass freely down its outlet to Lake Pleasant, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. passing Sageville midway.

Lying between these two sister sheets and N. of the connecting stream is Echo Lake, ($1 \times \frac{1}{4}$).

Mud or Beaver L. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$) is 2 m. N. by water and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. by road from Round Lake. This and Echo, outlet into the latter.

Lake Sound ($\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$) is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Round Lake, and discharges into Mud Lake outlet.

West of Round L., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Sageville, is Little Long or Tacalago L., (an affluent of the W. branch of the Sacandaga) which is thronged with brook and salmon trout, and whose shores still display considerable wildness. As the summit level between Little Long and Round Lake is but a few feet above their surface, in wet seasons water runs both ways.

From Tacalago L. we carry 2 m. S. of W. to Fly L., ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$) which is 5 m. by road from Sageville. The scenery here is wildly beautiful.

Fall L. ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$) twin sister of the former and both expansions of the wild and romantic little river which is the chief inlet of Piseco L., is 3 m. S. W. These two pretty lochs (connected by this navigable stream) generally afford fine trouting.

Ox Bow L., ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$) so named from its shape, lies $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. W. of Sageville, on the good and direct road to Piseco L., lying 2 m. beyond; to the "village" of Piseco, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther.

Piseco or Pezeeko Lake, ($6\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$) received its name from a singular and venerable Indian hermit, who once dwelt upon its shores. Some say the word was derived from *pisco* or *piscis*, a fish, and therefore signifies "fish lake." Although lying near the borders of an open country, yet it is mostly surrounded by the wilderness. Its shore on the W. is generally abrupt and romantic, which renders the scenery very bold and striking. Some of the surrounding mountains are 500 ft. above its surface. These are spurs of the Adirondack Range. The peaks of Hamilton Co. are generally less lofty than those of Essex Co.

Speckled trout fishing is good in its inlets, and the lake itself furnishes salmon trout in considerable quantities. Its outlet (W. Sacandaga) is quite broad and deep, and it affords, together with a stream entering Gerundegut Bay, also near the foot of the lake, the best trouting in the vicinity. Bullheads are found in great numbers near the head of the lake. There are feasible connections with other lakes and ponds by the inlets. In its neighborhood (S. E.) are Fiddler's and Spy Lakes; S. are Cook's and Sheriff's Lakes. *Nearly all the waters previously named in this department*

pay tribute to either the E. or W. branches of the Sacandaga.

Spruce and Balsam Lakes lying 12 m. N. W. are reached by following a sled-road. (See p. 44).

"T." Lake lies N.; "G." and Pine Lakes, W., and Morehouse L., S. W. of Piseco L. (See p. 45).

The little village of Piseco, located at the head of the lake, and once containing 250 inhabitants, is now nearly deserted, only three or four families remaining; of whom boats may be procured. Geo. Youmans especially, furnishes boats and good entertainment, at remarkably low prices.

Rude's Hotel, (P. O., Sageville,) is pleasantly situated in the midst of a clearing on the lake, $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 m. above the outlet. The table and accommodations generally are highly recommended.

The road from Lake Pleasant to Piseco L., extends hence to Prospect, via Morehouseville, Griff Evans', "Ed." Wilkinson's and Ohio; and is in good condition except that portion—about 9 m.—skirting and lying immediately below Piseco Lake. Distance from Lake Pleasant to Prospect, 47 m. (See p. 40).

A route leads from the foot of Piseco L. to Fonda as follows:—Road to "Shaker Place," 5 m.; Arietta, 9 m., (or boat up S. branch Sacandaga, 14 m.); Wheelerville, near Canada Lakes, 9 m.; Gloversville, 14 m.; thence to Fonda, by R. R., 8 m. Total, 45 m. The road is fair as far as Arietta. The latter, and also "Shaker Place," are good fishing points. Only a farm-house at Shaker Place. Arietta is a hamlet of about 20 houses. Board obtained there at a boarding-house; price 75 cts. per day. Stage tri-weekly from Gloversville to Wheelerville.

Route to Gt.oga Lake Region:

	MILES.
From Fonda, via Gloversville, to Garoga Lakes,	18
" " " " " " Pine Lake,	22
" " " " " " Stink Lakes,	26

The Garoga Lakes, two crystal sheets about 1 m. in length, are connected by a neck or short stream which lets the waters of the West Lake into those of the East Lake.

They empty into the Mohawk. A little village—Garoga—has sprung up near their shores and a good hotel has been erected here, called the Sherman House.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the Garoga Lakes is Fish or Canada Lake—also sometimes called Lake Byrn—a source of E. Canada Creek. It is irregular in shape, being in reality *two lakes* linked together and assuming the form of the letter S. The West Lake ($1 \times \frac{3}{4}$) discharges its waters into the East Lake (3×1). Its surroundings are quite romantic; the surface of the ground rising back from the shores is thickly covered with boulders of unique and fantastic shapes. Tradition informs us that in this neighborhood large sums of money were once buried by the Spaniards. The money digger however has met with no success thus far in his toilsome researches. The inlets flow from Pine, Stink, Mud, Bellows, Otter and Green Lakes, a few miles distant.

The scenery encompassing Pine Lake (4×1) is quite interesting. Agreeably to its name large numbers of the "princely pine," adorn its borders. Good boarding-house here.

The three Stink Lakes, are not distinguished for their beauty. A great quantity of fish being once washed over a beaver dam near these lakes, and decaying there, suggested the offensive appellation. We are pleased with the name Verplanck Colvin recently gave them of "Stoner's" Lakes, after their discoverer.

North W. of Stoner's Lakes are the 3 Spectacle Lakes; in whose vicinity is Dexter Lake.

Lake Good Luck, a few miles N. of the Stoner Lakes, empties into the W. branch of the Sacandaga $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Devereaux's Mills. Perhaps 2 m. below the outlet of this lake is Trout Lake, which, as its name intimates, is well stored with this favorite fish. It is about 2 m. below this sheet to Satterlee's Mills, located on the W. Sacandaga. By following the course of this rapid stream from this point, Piseco Lake, its chief fountain head may be reached.—*Trappers of New York.*

The section just described, is a rocky, picturesque and wooded district.

Thirty-third: From Little Falls (Girvan and Metropolitan Houses), a prosperous manufacturing village located on the banks of the Mohawk, in a deep and romantic gorge (21 m. E. of Utica), several routes extend to the Piseco Lake Region. Of the two usually selected one passes through Fairfield, Norway and Morehouseville, and the other through Salisbury and Devereaux. The distance from Little Falls to Fairfield is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; thence to Norway, about 4 m.; Morehouseville, 20 m.; foot of Piseco Lake, 10 m.; to the settlement (Piseco) at the head of the lake, 6 m. Total $47\frac{1}{2}$ m. The distance by the Salisbury route is about the same. The road is good to the foot of the lake; thence it is bad. (See p. 334).

From Morehouseville the headwaters of West Canada Creek are visited. (See pp. 37-47).

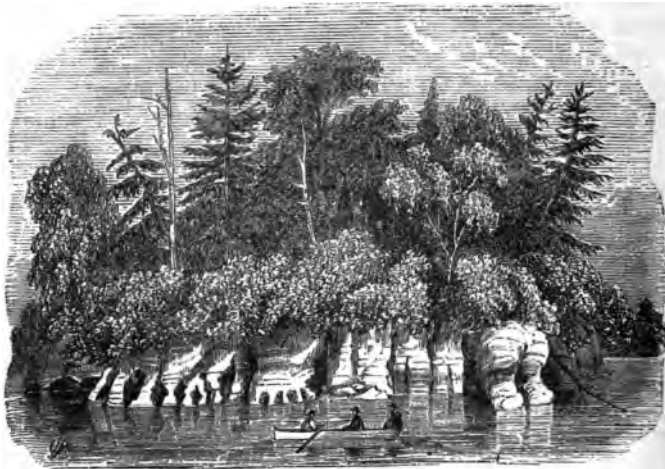
Thirty-fourth: From Herkimer, the shire town of Herkimer Co., (14 m. E. of Utica), located near the confluence of W. Canada Creek and the Mohawk, to Norway, it is 14 m. Here the route joins the one leading from Little Falls. Distance from Herkimer to head of Piseco Lake, 50 m. Waverly House is the leading hotel in Herkimer.

The new railroad from Herkimer, which threads its way along the banks of West Canada Creek and through that most delightful valley, affords a pleasant mode of reaching Jock's Lake, and the waters beyond. At the terminus of that line (Polar;d; 14 m. from Herkimer), private conveyance is taken for Ohio Village(9 m.) whence we proceed as directed on p. 38.

At Ilion $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Herkimer, is Remingtons' immense Rifle and Pistol Armory of world-wide celebrity.



THE LOON. Harris Lake and Goodenow Mt. (See p. 297)



ELEPHANT ISLAND, RICH LAKE. (See p. 297.)

DIVISION VI.

THE RAQUETTE WATERS.

Raquette River (Ind., *Ta-na-wa-deh*, "swift water," or "full of rapids"; and *Ni-ha-na-wa-te*, "racket, noisy, or sounding river.") and its tributaries form the most important water system of the Wilderness. The extent of drainage by this river is very great. Beginning a little N. of the center of Hamilton Co., (its extreme source is Blue Mt. Lake) the river runs north-easterly into Franklin Co., thence north-westerly into St. Lawrence Co. passing on through Potsdam to discharge its waters into the St. Lawrence, 140 or 150 m. from its fountain-head. "From crystal cradle to grass-green grave, its shadowy footsteps glide mostly through an unbroken wilderness." Reference to a map will show the number of the large and important lakes and the numerous ponds which have their outflow in this direction. These waters, lying in the heart of the Wilderness, have long enjoyed the highest reputation as a sporting territory, and are generally distinguished for their wild and beautiful scenery.

Raquette, (Ind., *Kill-o-quah*, or *Kill-o-quo-re*, "rayed like the Sun;" also "Lake of the Great Star") is the largest, most attractive and remarkable lake in the entire Wilderness. No engraving or description can do adequate justice to the charms of this almost matchless sheet. Its intricate network of bays, points and islands (20), with its indented shores, gold and silver beaches, and its frame-work of majestic mountains, form a picture of marvelous variety and beauty. It may truly be called the pride of the forest, *the empress of THE THOUSAND LAKES*. Its elevation is

1,766 feet. Its greatest length is 12 m.; its average width is about 3 m. And so very irregular is its shape that its coast line measures upwards of 50 m. The peculiar form of this lake undoubtedly suggested its French name, of which the word "Racket" is a corruption. *Raquette* signifies snow-shoe; also cactus or prickly pear. Perhaps some fancied resemblance between this plant and the singular arrangement of the bays of the lake will account for its designation.

Lossing and McKay affirm that the Indians and French Canadians in ancient days resorted thither on *snow-shoes* to hunt and flay the moose then found there in large numbers, which was the origin of the name.

The original settlers at Raquette Lake were Messrs. Beach and Wood, an appropriate combination of names for such a region. One located on Indian Pt., the site of an old-time aboriginal settlement; the other on what is now known as "Wood's Place." The former died in 1862, and the latter, after residing here with his family for 20 years, removed to Elizabethtown, where his death occurred about 1868.

Let us examine some of its most interesting environs.

It is supposed that Lake Eldon (1 x $\frac{1}{2}$), the forest pearl lying near "Wood's Place," (E.) and Raquette Lake into which it flows were originally one body of water, and that the belt of separation, only 3 or 4 rods in width, was the work of beavers.

The view from "Wood's Place" commands a wide expanse of this noble lake. Here, in a romantic nook on the banks, shaded by embowering trees, is a spring of deliciously cold water.

From the summit of "The Craggs," immediately back of Indian Pt., (opposite Wood's Place) we may witness a scene of singular beauty and sublimity. The fairy group of islands disclosed to view, apparently float in liquid silver, while in the near distance are displayed long reaches of the sloping shores whose headlands are clad in robes of misty emerald; and far beyond in different directions looming up grandly from the interminable forest are Blue Mt., Snowy Mt. and other attendant peaks.

Marion River (East Inlet), whose lily-paved surface



RAQUETTE LAKE AND MURRAY'S ISLAND.

furnishes immense pasturage for deer, is frequently visited for the purpose of "floating," though not with as much success as before the advent of steamers here. The reader is reminded that up this stream lies the route to Blue Mountain Lake. (See p. 321).

The broad and deep South Inlet is the "highway" to several objects of interest to the sportsman. Its crystal waters are inhabited by the silvery denizens of that element, and near the landing just below the picturesque falls, some 2 m. up the stream, a famous spring hole is pointed out (r.) where 30 pounds of brook trout have been caught at "a sitting." Amid the foam and eddies of the falls also, angling generally meets with its full reward. The scenery investing this spot is replete with beauty and primitive wildness, richly compensating the visitor for his journey there.

Shedd Lake ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$), a most romantic sheet with wild and rocky surroundings, is reached by a carry of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., leading l. from a point near the falls. Its inlet, E. end, up which boats may pass $\frac{1}{2}$ m., affords good trouting.

Fonda or Sumner Lake ($2 \times \frac{3}{4}$) is reached by carrying 2 m. S. E. Its waters encircle two or three islands and outpour into Moose R. through Sumner Stream. By following the line of the old "State Road," pedestrians may visit Moose Lake and River several miles S. E. Fonda is a famous deer resort; so is a nameless little pond lying near it.

Mohegan Pond ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$) is about 3 m. W. of Fonda L., by blazed line. It is also accessible by a portage of 2 m. from Shedd L., and one of 4 m. starting (r.) from South Inlet Falls. Though not feasibly reached with boats, yet its outlet may be *descended* with great effort by that mode. It is thronged with trout of *indifferent quality*, and is the common haunt of deer. It is a region of utter silence and seclusion, and panthers and other wild animals still prowl around its borders. A marked line leads to Eighth L. 6 m. N. W. (See p. 76).

Mohegan Pond and Shedd Lake are the headwaters of South Inlet; and Fonda Lake of the S. branch of Moose R., 8 m. S. E.

Up the West or Brown Tract Inlet lies the route from

Raquette L. to the Fulton Chain, as follows: Stream, 4 m.; portage, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Eighth Lake. (See pp. 56, 74).

Access is gained to Shallow Lake and "Nameless Creek" (and to nameless quantities of the "gamiest and brightest-tinted trout,") by the following route, starting from the head of Marryatt's Bay on W. side of the Raquette, about 7 m. above the outlet:—Pass up Sucker Brook, a short distance with boats; thence carry 1 m.; thence cross Cranberry Pond, of which this brook is the outlet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; thence ascend the inlet to Shallow Lake, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. The latter portion of the route is very tedious, as the stream is narrow, winding and shallow, and for a considerable distance boats can hardly be floated. The stream divides on the way, and there the *left* branch must be taken; the right branch terminates in a dismal swamp. Shallow Lake, is environed by mountains of moderate height, and its emerald border is broken here and there by golden beaches. East of it a short distance is Fox Lake.

Nameless Creek, the principal inlet of Shallow L., flows from two charming lakelets, each about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, discovered by "Honest John Plumbley" and by him named the Murray Ponds. As it requires great exertion to reach them, boats rarely plough their waters, which are thronged with trout.

By pushing the boat up Nameless Creek 1 m. from Shallow L., and carrying r. (N. W.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., we may visit Queer Lake, also a source of Nameless Creek by the N. branch. It is also reached by carrying $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. direct from Shallow L. Queer Lake is strictly composed of two separate bodies of water, respectively $\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, connected by a navigable channel. (Some have called these the Murray P's.) Here we gaze upon a scene of rare and curious beauty. Seldom does a lake present so many varied charms of wild and romantic scenery. It is divided into bays of singular form, flanked by jutting points, and the shores are frequently precipitous. In other places the forest claims the banks, often spreading its far-reaching branches over the crystalline waters. Amazing stories are told of the immense numbers of salmon and speckled trout which have been taken here. (See p. 72 for routes to Otter, Pigeon and Constable P's, and Big Moose Lake (3 m.) N. E., N. and N. W.)

Boulder, or Beaver Creek, entering Raquette Lake on the E. side, is another trout-swarming resort. The three Sargent Ponds, of which this stream is the outlet, are not accessible by water. They are most conveniently visited by way of the Carthage road, skirting the foot of the lake from which a pathway leads (r.) to them, starting from a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the landing. Distance from the road 1 m. S. E. The favorite route to them leads from Marion River, just below the "Utowana Carry." (See p. 327).

Upon a romantic islet styled St. Hubert's Isle, immediately S. of Murray Island (so named because for years it was the favorite camping place of Rev. W. H. H. Murray, author of two charming volumes on the Adirondacks,) was placed a few years since, a unique and beautiful episcopal chapel shaded by over-arching trees, the gift of the late Dr. Wm. Durant, to whose enterprise and liberality, the many grand improvements on this line of travel were largely due. Here services are usually held on Sundays throughout the season, as clergymen may generally be found among the "campers" who will officiate. On such occasions the steamers will carry passengers to and from this remote and sequestered place of worship at half fare.

Two beautiful little steamers, the *Killoquah* and *Irocosia*, ply daily between the various camps and hotels on the Raquette, affording excursionists an opportunity to enjoy a sail over the waters of this queenly lake. These also form a daily line from the different resorts and "Forked Lake Carry," to BLUE MT. LAKE. Fare for *entire* trip, \$1.75. (See p. 328).

Parties visiting Raquette L. usually camp on Long and Rush Pts., Ospray or Murray's Island, "Wood's Place," Indian and Birch Pts. and North Bay. Constable's Pt., long so popular as a camping place, has become too barren of trees to be any longer desirable for such a use.

A number of showy cottages are located on this lake; notably "Camp Stott," on Bluff Pt; "Echo Camp," on Long Point; "McCarthy Cottage," on Kenwell's Point, (owned by Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, of Syracuse, N. Y.); "Camp Fair View," on Ospray Island, (C. W. Durant's), and "Camp Pine Knot," on South Bay. The latter, consisting of a group of model Swiss cottages (10 buildings in

all) fronting one of the pleasantest bays indenting the shores, elicits the admiration of all who inspect them. Here their owner, (W. W. Durant) an accomplished sportsman, enjoys annually his "Summerings in the Wilderness."

Those seeking a sylvan retreat that supplies the primitive mode of enjoying a wild-wood life—devoid of the gayety, dissipation, and *expense* which characterize the more pretentious resorts; and which, with its environs, presents ideals of beauty, and opportunities for sporting seldom excelled—will find a worthy object of their search in this most favored spot. Chauncey Hathorn's "Summer Camping Ground," (P. O. Blue Mountain Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y.,) is located on the S. shore, where a beautiful beach of sand (Murray's golden strand—the silver one not far away) lends additional attraction to the place. His forest-villa situated beneath the "pillared shade" of a charming grove of pines and birches, on a slight eminence which commands a broad and bewitching prospect of the lake, consists of a series of tents, open camps, and of bark, board and log cottages, with a dining-room for general use—simply a rustic canopy supported by "pillars," and another one enclosed. He also has constructed and furnished "lodges" at several of the neighboring lakes. These his guests often visit for a day or more at a time; and the excursions thence offer such a pleasing variety of routes, sporting and scenery, as never to become monotonous even should a tarry be prolonged for many weeks. His mode of entertaining has proved a success, and his reputation as a successful caterer is fully established. A number of people of the highest class have given him their patronage here and at Blue Mt. Lake where he was first established, for more than a dozen successive seasons, and are enthusiastic over this new way of camping out. Mr. Hathorn first penetrated these magnificent solitudes in 1857, hoping to regain that health which consumptive tendencies were rapidly undermining. It required but a short season of wilderness life to effect a cure, and he became so enraptured with the region as to adopt it for a permanent home. A most intelligent, even scholarly gentleman, possessing a perfect knowledge of this section in every direction, thoroughly familiar with the special haunts of deer and trout for dozens of miles around, and very proficient in the

culinary art—really an *accomplishment* in the woods—we need not hesitate to commend to his charge visitors to the Adirondacks who select this route. *His "Forest Cottages" have already become so popular, that it is generally necessary to secure quarters there in advance of occupation.*

The steamer *Killoquah*, Capt. Henry Bradley, (or her consort) lands daily at Long Point, (*where connection is made with Hathorn's boats,*) bringing in connection with the steamer on Blue Mt. Lake, passengers, freight and the *mail*. Distance to Blue Mt. L. 15 m.

In front of Hathorn's, bass fishing is becoming excellent, and in the deeper waters of the lake, salmon trout of immense size are caught.

"Under the Hemlocks," is a picturesque and delightful retreat, located on Long Pt. near the mouth of Marion R. The entire establishment embraces three structures; a main building and two rustic cottages. This is the first landing reached by the steamer on her downward trip. It need not be said that this popular resort is largely patronized.

The Raquette Lake House, Isaac Kenwell, proprietor, is pleasantly situated on West Pt., between Boulder Bay and Lake Eldon, and nearly opposite Indian Point. It has tidy accommodations and guests receive every requisite attention. "Ike" made a fine record, years ago, as a guide, and his laurels have not withered as hotel manager. The fare he furnishes has received favorable notices, and he is worthy of the large patronage he is receiving.

"Blanchard's Wigwams," is the name given to a cluster of neat little cottages, on Green Pt., E. side of North Bay. This place of entertainment is well recommended. From here to Brandreth's Lake, by the old "Carthage Road," it is 4 m. (See pp. 115-117). A trail leads from Blanchard's to the summit of West Mt.

"Honest Joe" Whitney, the noted guide and woodsman, also entertains sportsmen in right royal style at his camp on South Bay, near Rush Pt.

Cary's Hotel, near the outlet—one of the landmarks of the Wilderness—has long been deserted, and is now a mass of ruins. The Carthage road passes near, and the distance to Long Lake Village is $13\frac{3}{4}$ m. In going from Raquette to Forked Lake, guides sometimes run the rapids occurring

in the outlet— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in extent—but the transit is usually made over the pleasant portage of $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

At "Forked Lake Landing," at the terminus of the carry, on the site of Helms' old sporting house, long since destroyed by fire, is an admirable location for a hotel; the ground, from its smoothly sloping heights commanding an extended view of this magnificent lake. Several years ago Geo. Leavitt gratified the wish of sportsmen by erecting a suitable one here. The Forked Lake House has already become famous for the excellent fare it furnishes. There is a little store connected with the premises where supplies may be obtained. (P. O., Blue Mt. Lake).

Big Forked Lake, (Ind., *Pah-me-chin-ba-guck*, "water right across us") is about 7 m. in length and is most appropriately named. Its numerous bays and indentations, points and headlands, render it most decidedly *forked*. It is fringed to the very margin with cedar and other evergreen trees, investing it with weird, strange beauty. It is a marvel that this lake is so rarely mentioned, as we consider it one of the richest water-treasures in all that wild interior. The inlet flowing from Brandreth's Lake (W.) is navigable in the spring to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. of its source.

Little Forked Lake (2 x 1) may be considered an extension of the larger lake, as the stream connecting them is deep and short, and has considerable breadth. It is the "mother lake" in miniature, and fairly sparkles with picturesque attractions. A moss-covered, rocky bluff, to the r. of the point of entrance, is frequently occupied by the hunter as a lookout for deer. By facing to the S. W., from the middle portion of the lake, a noble prospect of water and mountain scenery is obtainable.

High Pond lies a short distance W. of its lower extremity. At the head of the lake, E. side, which is about 6 m. from Forked Lake House, there is a well-sheltered camp, near which is a copious spring. We make a note of these "natural reservoirs," as sportsmen fully appreciate their value when camping out. A carry leads from this camp $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. to Moose Pond ($1\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$), another noted deer resort. And from the same point starts the route from

Little Forked Lake to Little Tupper Lake:

Portage (N. W.),	$\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
Cary Pond (near Moose Mt.),	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Inlet,	20 rods.
Portage (N. W.),	$\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
Sutton Pond, (very pretty),	1 "
Portage (N. W.),	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Bottle Pond, (<i>bottle-shaped</i>),	1 "
Portage (N. W.) (rough and swampy),	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
Rock Pond, (<i>rock-girded</i> and romantic),	2 "
Portage (N.),	$\frac{1}{3}$ "
Stream to Little Tupper L.,	3 "
	<hr/>
Total, (nearly)	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

[See route from Smith's Lake to Little Tupper, p. 115.]

Lonesome P. lies W. of Bottle P.; Mitchell P., W. of Sutton P.; and New P., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. of Cary P. Blazed line from Little Forked to Salmon Lake, N. W.

Plumbly Pond (1 x $\frac{1}{3}$), a noted deer haunt, is reached by a carry of $\frac{1}{2}$ m., leading N. W. from a point opposite the mouth of the Raquette Inlet, which enters Forked Lake 2 m. below the "Landing." It was named from its discoverer—"John"—who upon that occasion won a wager from a surveyor, who insisted that it was one of the "prongs" of Forked Lake.

From Forked Lake House to the outlet, the distance is 4 miles.

Owl's head, with its barren twin domes, and the dark masses of other Adirondack peaks, come out in grand relief as we journey in that direction. Encountering the rapids at the outlet travelers land at the r. and pass around them, unless they prefer to shoot them *a la Murray*. These rapids—above and below the beautiful cascade styled Buttermilk Falls—have been successfully navigated, but always in absolute peril. The first portage, though a long one, (1 $\frac{5}{8}$ m.) is not very difficult. Thence there is boating 1 m. to Buttermilk Falls, (22 ft. high). Thence we carry down a steep descent 50 rods and then follow the stream again for $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Landing on the r. we pass over the last portage $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Long Lake. A cold spring on this carry.

Long Lake, (Ind., *Inca-pah-cho*, "Linden mere," or "Linden Sea"; from the bass-wood abounding on its shores), really an expansion of Raquette River, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length and varies from a few rods to $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. It presents a most agreeable variety of scenery; there being a combination of picturesque wildness and rural beauty. The Carthage road passes along the margin of the lake on the E. side as far as Long Lake Village ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.) where it turns to the eastward. On this road, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the inlet, is the humble home of John E. Plumbley, popularly known as "Honest John," who was rendered famous by the Murray book; and who is a true representative of these iron-moulded, wild-wood conductors. The cultivation of his farm and the building of boats—those graceful Adirondack crafts—occupy his attention when not acting as guide. His father, Joel Plumbley, located here nearly 60 years ago, and was the first settler on the shores of Long Lake.

The pleasantly located and pine-embowered Grove House, stands near the beach, but a few rods from "John's." It is a well chosen site on a sandy point, high and cool. The proprietor, "Dave" Helm, made an excellent reputation as a guide, and is fully capable of catering to the wants of sportsmen.

Pursuing the same road 3 m. farther we reach the village.

The town of Long Lake, though embracing an area of 440 square miles, contains a population of only about 300 people living in the village and scattered along the shores of the lake for several miles. The village proper, located $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the lake, consists of a church, school-house, store, post-office, several shops, a good hotel (AUSTIN'S) and 20 or 30 private houses. There is no locking doors o' nights in this *forest-locked* hamlet—locally called "Gougeville"—as burglaries are never committed here. Indeed, we know of but one misdemeanor recorded upon the archives of Long Lake Village; that was the vindictive burning of a boat. The perpetrator of that outrage fleeing, was pursued by officer Smith, who, to use his own language, went into the woods " 30 m. *perpendicular* after him," finally effecting his capture in the Tupper Lake section, and led him home from there with a dog chain.

At the substantial residence of Mitchell Sabattis, the

celebrated guide, sportsmen who require his services, are provided with rooms and also with supplies. His farm is kept in prime condition and everything connected with the premises bespeaks thrift and enterprise. This noble red man is of pure Indian extraction, belonging to the St. Francis tribe, and was born in the year 1825, at Parishville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. His sons verify the old proverb—"like father, like son"—as they too are most excellent men and guides. Nor are these the only capable guides who live in the neighborhood. Gladly would we favor each of the many residing here, with a separate notice, if space would permit. We might speak of Clark F—, the gentleman, the panther-slayer; Reuben C—, the "faithful, the fearless"; Lysander H—, the talker, the fiddler; Amos H—, the discreet, the reticent; Capt. P—, the redoubtable hunter, explorer, musician and modern "Leatherstocking"; and so on to the end; but we must pass on; so no jealousy, gentlemen—we cannot mention you all.

The Long Lake House has a pleasant situation at the edge of the forest and on the lake shore, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village. The house is comparatively new, and offers peculiar inducements to those seeking a quiet resting place in the heart of the Adirondacks. Trout and venison are staple dishes, and the courteous host and hostess are as thoroughly conversant with the needs of their patrons as they are with all the minutiae of woodland life. The wife and son of the late C. H. Kellogg, are proprietors. A floating bridge spans the lake here.

THE SAGAMORE, the grand hotel recently completed, is delightfully situated, also on the banks of the lake, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the Lake House, commanding an enchanting view of the lovely "Incapahcho," with its romantic shores and mountain scenery. In size and equipment, as well as location, it will compare favorably with the leading hostleries of the Great Wilderness. Telegraph office in the house.

Stages leave Long Lake for Minerva (33 m.) *via* Newcomb (13 m.) on Tuesday and Friday; whence another line leaves daily for North Creek, (Adirondack R. R.) 8 m. Fare to Minerva, \$3.00; to North Creek, \$4.00. Stages return from Minerva on Wednesday and Saturday.

A stage also leaves the SAGAMORE daily for Minerva;

likewise for Blue Mt. Lake (9 m.) Thousands of dollars have been expended on the latter route, and it is now an excellent highway.

The steam yacht recently sunk in the lake, will be speedily replaced by a larger one.

South Pond ($2 \times \frac{3}{4}$), one of the finished beauties of the Wilderness, lies 1 m. E. of the head of Long Lake, and is reached by road and pathway leading from a point a short distance S. W. of Plumbley's place. The route passes over a high cleared elevation which overlooks a magnificent landscape. Thence the path (W.) descends quite abruptly through the forest to the pond. Near the landing is an ice-cold spring. This little lake is thickly studded with island gems, most picturesquely commingling, and Blue Mountain majestic and beautiful, rises near its borders. (Trail to the summit, 4 m.) In this wild and secluded place, Mr. A. F. Tait once erected and nicely furnished a sylvan lodge, (since destroyed by some vandal hand); and here were produced some of those exquisite paintings which delight so many eyes. We doubt not his genius gathered inspiration from such surroundings, for never was the studio of an artist placed in a lovelier spot. A master hand is his in throwing the fly, floating for deer, or making the canvas glow with life!

Blue Mountain Lake, 3 m. S. E. of South Pond, is reached from here by a "winter road," or by the route given on p. 329.

Tirrell Pond, N. E., is rarely visited as it is not particularly interesting.

To ascend Owl's Head Mountain, pass up the creek, entering Long Lake just below Slim Point and nearly opposite the old "Palmer" place, as far as practicable with boats; thence follow path leading l. from the stream. The ascent is gradual and easy until the summit is nearly reached. The distance from base to crown is $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 m. This mountain has two peaks, both of which are rocky and bare. The first one we have just ascended. The second and taller peak is visited by crossing the depression that intervenes between the two. There is no beaten path, but the walking is not difficult, as the woods are clean and smooth. This peak is also ascended by following a "line"

that starts from a point nearly opposite the Grove House. Few Adirondack summits command a finer view.

On the W. side of the mountain, nearly midway between base and summit and about 2 m. from Long Lake, is a real liquid gem, called Owl's Head Pond. Its water is beautifully clear, its bed is composed of the purest sand, and its depths are inhabited by numerous trout.

Route from Long Lake to Little Tupper Lake, via Clear, Slim and Stony Ponds.

Portage (W. from opposite the Lake House),	1	miles.
Clear Pond ($1\frac{3}{4}$ x 1),	1	"
Portage (N. E.),	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Mud Pond,	$\frac{3}{4}$	"
Inlet,	10	rods.
Little Slim Pond (good camp here),	1	miles.
Big "	2	"
Inlet (narrow and shallow),	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Portage,	30	rods.
Stony Pond,	$\frac{1}{2}$	miles.
Portage (W. from N. W. shore),	$\frac{3}{4}$	"
Total,	$10\frac{1}{8}$	

Pleasant camping places and good sporting on this route.

Antediluvian P. lies S. W. of Stony P., and 2 m. from Little Tupper Lake.

Three other lakelets lie W. of Stony Pond.

Robinson P. is 1 m. S. of the W. end of Big Slim P., and Sand P. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of the east end of same sheet.

The three Cat Ponds are 1 or 2 m. N. of Big Slim.

Clear Pond is a delightful sheet, nestling at the base of Owl's Head Mountain. Like Round Lake, its pellucid waters are quickly agitated into dangerous waves by even a moderate breeze. A sad misfortune once happened here. Three men shantying in the neighborhood, disappeared and were never afterwards seen. But their boat, found drifting along the shore, and a cap and satchel discovered near by, together with the great distress of their faithful *dog*—a mute witness of the accident—indicated as strongly

as words, the nature of their fate. Their bodies were not recovered, as the pond froze over soon after the occurrence, and when the ice went out in the spring it was piled 4 to 6 ft. high on the shore. The affair was then regarded as quite mysterious.

Grampus Lake is visited by ascending Big Brook (a stream entering on the W. side of Long Lake about 3 m. below Kellogg's) as far as possible, carrying thence $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to Mud Pond; and thence to the lake $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; also by following a road leading from near the mouth of Big Brook 4 m. W. Boats are kept at Grampus L. which obviates the necessity of transporting them thither.

Handsome Pond, most properly named, is reached from Grampus L.—distance 1 m. N. Fine "lakers" taken here.

Mohican Pond lies an equal distance away in a more westerly direction.

Moonshine Pond lies directly W. of Grampus Lake.

A portage of 1 m. starting from a point 1 m. below the Grampus Lake carry, connects Long Lake with Rock Pond ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$).

The Anthony Ponds are accessible by boating $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up their outlet, which empties into Long Lake (W. side) about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the foot, and carrying thence $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. These three pretty lakelets are linked by short but unnavigable channels. We carry $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the first to the second, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the second to the third.

From the third or upper of these, we carry $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. to Hedgehog pond.

Route from Long Lake Landing to the Tupper Lakes.

Long Lake, - - - - -	10	miles.
Via. Raquette River to Cold River, r., - - -	1	"
" " " " Rapids - - -	5	"
" Portage to Raquette Falls House, - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$	"
" Raquette R. to Palmer Brook, r., - - -	2	"
" " " " Stony Creek, r., - - -	4	"
" " " " "Calkin's," r., - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
" " " " "Folingsby's Brook, l., - - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$	"
" " " " "Sweeny Carry," r., - - -	4	"
" " " " "Half-Way Brook, r., - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"
" " " " "Great Oxbow, l., - - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$	"

Via. Raquette R. to "Moody's,"	-	-	2	miles.
" " " " Raquette R. Settlement,	-	-	2	"
" " " " "McBride's," (Simon's P.)	-	-	1	"
" " " " Big Tupper Lake,	-	-	1	"
Big Tupper Lake,	-	-	7	"
Portage, (Bog River Falls)	-	-	15	rods.
Bog River,	-	-	2	miles.
Little Tupper L. Stream,	-	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
Portage, l.,	-	-	$\frac{1}{3}$	"
Stream,	-	-	$\frac{2}{3}$	"
Portage, l.,	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Round Pond,	-	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Stream to Little Tupper Lake,	-	-	1	"
			<hr/>	
Total,	-	-	59	miles.

Leaving the Sagamore or Kellogg's Hotel, and paddling down this beautiful lake, we are afforded an opportunity to examine its many romantic features. First we shall admire Round Island, (Ind., "THE MAIDEN'S REST"), which robed in its rich dress of Norway pines, presents a striking similitude to Dome Island, in Lake George. With Headley, "we would like to own that island. It would be pleasant to be possessor of so much beauty." A singular illusion characterizes Round Island. When approaching it from the N. it seems ever the same distance away, until it is very nearly reached. Other handsome islands grace this lake, but none possess so many charms as this. The scenery continues to improve as we approach the outlet, some 2 m. from which we obtain a superb view of the Adirondack battlements (Seward, with castellated summits, and Santanoni, foremost of the host), which tower towards the heavens in infinite majesty.

Here we pass another pretty island (9 m. from Long Lake Village), with picturesque shores, upon which is a sportsman's hotel.

(For route hence to Newcomb,—13 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.—via Catlin L., see p. 297).

On Buck Mt. Point, on the W. shore, nearly opposite Camp Island, 2 m. from the foot, a most beautiful situation, is perched the pretty Duryea Cottage; and in the neighborhood the "Platt Camp," adorns the banks.

At the head of a charming bay, W. of the outlet on a smooth, grassy bluff, within the grateful shadow of a pine grove, is an oft-frequented camping place. Bowen's deserted clearing is immediately back of it, which was formerly the abode of a strange forester bearing that name. From this little eminence, facing southward, we again survey a rich and impressive landscape. On the right we see Buck and the Rock Pond Mountains, rising with rugged summits; to the left, Mt. Everett (Kempshall), with verdured symmetry, dips gracefully to the water's edge; in front, the lake, in transcendent beauty, spreads away until lost in the deep green of the forest. Traces of the "Old Military Road" and the log abutments of the bridges once spanning the outlet over which it passed, are still apparent. It seems hardly credible that the tramp of a marching army has ever echoed in these vast solitudes.

Leaving Long Lake, we enter the Raquette and are soon floating down this noble stream. Cold River, flowing from Preston Ponds, which discharges its waters 1 m. below, is navigable for 5 m. when swollen by the freshets of spring, but only $\frac{1}{4}$ that distance in mid-summer time. From its mouth to Mt. Seward it is 12 m. through the densest and most savage portion of the Great Wilderness. Verplanck Colvin, whose explorations in the interest of geographical and general science, have proved of such value to the botanist, geologist and other scientific men, says, in a letter to us in reference to this mountain:—"There is no trail to the summit of Mt. Seward, save some blazings which we made. The ascent is difficult, and I have the honor I believe, to be the first person who ever trod, or placed a barometer upon the true summit. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ days were consumed in climbing the mountain; and in the return we journeyed day and night. There is nothing to invite tourists to the ascent."

Latham and Trout Ponds lie N. of and discharge into Cold River.

A short distance below the mouth of Cold R. Moose Creek enters the main stream.

Reaching the rapids, 6 m. from Long Lake, we carry around them $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Raquette Falls House. The proprietor of this rustic woodland inn, transports baggage over this portage at \$1.50 per load. This location is widely

known as "Mother Johnson's" from the excellent pancakes which that good old lady was wont to treat her visitors with in the days of "*auld lang syne*."

The falls, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant, are very pretty and romantic, and are entitled to all the notice they receive.

In front of the house, close to and pleasantly overlooking the river, on a grass-green bluff, is an old favorite camping place.

A good path leads 1 m. S. E. to Dawson's Pond ($\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$), which is a vast spring hole swarming with small sized trout.

Within $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of that are three other little ponds—nameless and unknown to the general tourist. They are not noted for trout, but are frequently sought by deer.

A "blazed" line extends from Raquette Falls House to Ffolingsby's Pond, 3 m. W., to which the water distance is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Leaving "*Hotel de Johnson*," the scenery continues to improve as we pass along—growing more unique and varied. "The Raquette, with its sandy points and symmetrical headlands, its graceful curves and majestic reaches, is truly a most beautiful river. The arrangement of the trees on its wondrously wooded banks is most perfect, and constitutes one of its greatest attractions. Water maples line the shore, and with a sprinkling of other kinds sufficient to prevent monotony, form the handsome groves which ornament the vast natural meadows that abound near this river. Their appearance is like that of fruit trees; and one fancies, while gliding down the stream, that he can see the white farm houses peeping through the foliage. Two m. below where Palmer's Brook—an exquisite streamlet, winding gracefully through one of these meadows—empties its waters into the river, fish for trout and watch for deer."

Thus we wrote in 1870, when we made our first "voyage" from Long Lake to the Tupperts. But a sad change has occurred since then; and now a truly dismal and desolate scene greets the eye, where once beauty and freshness reigned supreme. The dam at Setting Pole Rapids has wrought this lamentable devastation. (See p. 140).

Six miles below Raquette Falls, Stony Creek enters the river from the N. By ascending this stream (3 m.) and crossing those lakelets (2 m.) and passing over the Indian



RAQUETTE RIVER.

Carry (1 m.) we may visit Upper Saranac Lake. (See p. 210).

To visit Folingsby's Pond ($3 \times \frac{3}{4}$), we leave the Raquette, and ascend crooked and shallow Folingsby's Brook $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. Agassiz, Ralph Waldo Emerson, James Russell Lowell, Judge Hoar, and other eminent literary gentlemen who years ago frequently camped near this charming water gem, attested to its many attractions. It is regarded as excellent sporting ground.

It was named from a strange recluse of high degree (Capt. Folingsby) who for some unknown reason, left his native land (England) in 1820, and sought the seclusion of the Adirondack Forest. Here, on the shore of this lonely sheet, amid these wild solitudes he built a rude log cabin in which he lived for many years and finally died. His name was also bestowed upon Folingsby Jr. P. of the St. Regis waters and Folingsby Clear P. near Upper Saranac L.

From "Sweeny Carry," 4 m. below Folingsby Brook, we may reach Upper Saranac L. by traversing the pleasant portage of 3 m. (See p. 211).

Half Way Brook, entering the Raquette, is a famous trout resort.

The "Great Oxbow" is an immense curve in the river. A canal, 60 ft. in length cut across here, saves a distance of 2 m.

There is a little settlement of three or four families living in quiet retirement on the river, 2 m. above the lake—(Tupper) of whom farmers' supplies may be obtained. From this sequestered hamlet to Raquette Pond, the distance by path is 1 m.; by the river it is 5 m. (See p. 216).

Continuing our course, and rounding a bend in the stream, an abrupt transition occurs; and the first fair view we have of Big Tupper, seen suddenly before us, glistening like a sea of silver surrounded by a fringe of limitless green, is one of surpassing beauty. A succession of romantic islands, some rocky and barren, others covered with the most luxuriant vegetation, adorn the waters of this lake, while beautiful bays and indentations curve gracefully around densely wooded points and promontories, and mountains of moderate elevation slope gradually to the shore, and are reflected in the liquid mirror at their feet. *It only lacks the remote mountain features so imposingly gracing the landscape viewed from Long and Raquette*

Lakes, to render this sheet the *queen* of the Adirondack waters.

Many years ago, Mr. Tupper, a surveyor, "losing his bearings," in the woods in this vicinity, in his random wanderings, discovered this lake, and gave it his name. It bore three Indian names:—*Pas-kun-ga-meh*, signifying, "going out from the river" (*Raquette*); *Tsit-kan-i-a-ta-res-ko-wa*, "the biggest lake"; and *A-rey-una*, "green rocks."

As we enter this lovely archipelago, from the outlet, we notice on the left a beaver meadow of large extent, interspersed with pleasant groves, and a conspicuous object in the scene is the Mt. Morris House; its attractive appearance inviting the traveler to pause for awhile at this winsome spot.

Martin M. Moody, who established and kept for a long time the Mt. Morris House, has erected another hotel about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther up the lake, nestling at the foot of Mt. Morris, which lifts its majestic heights from the shores. "Uncle Mart," our genial host, is an old-time guide, and is as familiar with the mazes of the forest as a school-boy is with the alphabet. Parties registering their names upon his books, may expect the most courteous attention to all their wants. The house is ample and will provide for a large number. There is a good supply store on the premises. The P. O. ("Moody, Franklin Co., N. Y.") is also located here, and mail is received daily.

Bluff Island is the most noteworthy and picturesque of all the 42 islands studding this lake. Its W. extremity is a perpendicular cliff of very peculiar shape, rising majestically 70 or 80 ft. above the water. This precipitous rock has received the name of the "Devil's Pulpit," and it presents a most unique appearance as you approach it going eastward. Indian tradition informs us that "the bad spirit was wont to ascend this rock up the great natural steps on the N. side, and from its summit preach in a furious storm to his followers congregated on the ice below; and after his sermon was ended, slide down the smooth face of the precipice on the other side." It is said that once a deer, pursued by huntsmen, jumped from the top of this "Pulpit" into the lake beneath, and escaped by swimming to the mainland, only to be killed the following year. How they knew it was the same deer is not explained.

The trout haunts in this vicinity are Bog River Falls, at the head of the lake; Cold Brook, discharging its waters $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the falls; the mouth of a brooklet entering Rock Island Bay, 2 m. below; another little stream, 1 m. below that, flowing into Deep Bay (so narrow is the opening connecting this bay with the lake, that it assumes the form of a charming lakelet); three small brooks emptying opposite the Norway Islands; Redside Brook, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Moody's;—all on the E. side of the lake; and Grindstone Brook, the inlet of Grindstone Bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 m from the foot; and Bridge Brook entering the bay of that name, $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 m. above Grindstone Bay—both on the W. side. (This was formerly the case; but we believe that the voracious pickerel has seriously interfered with trouting).

Tupper Lake has two outlets, both entering Raquette R. within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of each other. Take the l. channel to visit Raquette Pond (Lough Neak) (2 m.), and perchance the St. Lawrence, into which the Raquette discharges itself after its majestic passage of 150 m. To the beautiful Percfield Falls (Ind., "leap of the Foaming Panther") the distance is about 8 m., down the stream.

Gull Pond, lying at the base of Gull Pond Mt., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the head of the lake, is easily reached by good portage, and affords very fine fishing. It feeds the waters of the pretty little Uz Pond, which lies immediately back (W.) of Grindstone Bay. The entire length of the lake and Whiteface Mt. are visible from Grindstone Bay.

Bridge Brook Pond is accessible by a good path leading $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (W.) from Bridge Brook Bay. Carry from head of this pond $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. to reach Pleasant Lake (a crystalline sheet); and thence 5 r. S. W. to reach Long Pond, both headwaters of Dead River. N. W. of that lies Center Pond, a source of Grass River.

Access is gained to Sperry Pond by carrying from the mouth of Cold Brook $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E., or $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bog River; and to Jenkins Pond, by rowing up Rock Island Bay Brook as far as boats will float, and thence crossing the good portage, 3 m. east.

Carry from Jenkins Pond $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E. to Duck Pond; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. to Long Pond; and $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. to Little Simon's Pond, lying near the foot of Mt. Morris. Jenkins and Duck P's, command fine views of Marcy, McIntyre, Seward

and their gigantic neighbors. A trail leads from Duck P. to Folingsby's P., 4 m. N. E. Handsome P. lies E. and Mohican P., S. E. of Sperry P.

A good path leads from Moody's Hotel to Little Simon's Pond; distance, 2 m. This pond is very secluded, and Mr. Moody regards it as the best fishing locality in the North Woods; nor is there a scarcity of deer in the neighborhood. Its outlet connects with Big Simon's Pond, another deer rendezvous, which is reached by carrying $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Little Simon; also by boat from Raquette R., near which it lies.

Mt. Morris, the noblest and most prominent pinnacle of this section, is generally visited by taking a path starting from Little Green Bay, E. side of the lake; distance, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E.

The W. shore of the lake is the ground usually selected for camping, as a number of springs are found thereabout; eligible locations are also furnished by some of its numerous islands, including Long (its largest—1 m. in length), Bluff, Two Brothers, Two Norways, Jenkins and Mink.

Approaching the head of Tupper Lake, we are charmed by a constant succession of new and varied water views. In the distance, Bog River Falls are plainly distinguishable, looking like a ribbon of silver hanging gracefully over the face of a bluff.

The Tupper Lake House, (P. O., Moody) is situated on the W. shore, within a mile of the head. The house most charmingly overlooks the water, and with its repeated enlargement and improvement has become a model establishment, and ranks with the very best in the Wilderness. It is the property of the "LAKESIDE CLUB" of New York, who here enjoy their annual outing, occupying meantime, another building. Here, the sportsman-tourist, if he has no desire to taste the hardships of camp life, can stop to good advantage for a week or for a summer tarry, and enjoy most of the luxuries that civilization affords, together with all the wild-wood dainties.

The steam-yacht *Forester*, leaves Tupper Lake twice daily for Sweeny Carry, connecting with the steamer on Upper Saranac Lake for Corey's, Bartlett's and Saranac Inn. Fare, from Tupper Lake House, \$1.50; from Moody's and Mt. Morris House, \$1.25.

The route to Mud Lake—notoriously the gloomiest sheet the Wilderness contains, noted for deer and mosquitoes, and once famed as the home of the now “mythic moose”—starts from this hotel, and the distance is $17\frac{1}{2}$ m. Boats and baggage are conveyed from this point by team over the 3 m. portage to Horse Shoe Pond. Price, \$3.00 per load.

From the high ground on this road, immediately back of the hotel, a lake and mountain picture of the most magnificent description is witnessed.

From Horse Shoe Pond (whose clear waters are the frequent resort of deer), the route leads down the narrow and *shallow* outlet to Bog River—flowing from Mud Lake; thence we pass up this stream, through a series of ponds, termed the First or Lower Chain, and the Second or Upper Chain. The first of these groups is made up of three little beauties, respectively named North, Middle, and Hitching’s Ponds, all connected by narrow passages. They vary from $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 m. in length, and their waters are deep, pure and cold, and the scenery around them is pleasantly diversified. Large natural meadows of luxuriant wild grass, and high elevations crowned with timber of gigantic growth, form a pleasing variety in the landscape. On the W. bank of the E. one (North Pond), at the head of a handsome little bay, is a very pleasant camping spot. There is also a most suitable location for a camp on the N. shore of the Western or Hitching’s Pond. A little stream entering this pond on the S. side, flows from Little Trout, Big Trout, High, &c., Ponds, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. Leaving Hitching’s Pond, the stream is so shallow that boats must be “poled” considerably, and when the water is low they must be carried here from 30 to 100 rods.

The Second or Upper Chain, about 4 m. above the lower group, is also composed of three pretty little sheets, mingling their waters by short and sluggish inlets. They are from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ m. l. and their shores are bold, rocky and romantic. On the N. shore of the middle one, on a green cape that slopes gently down to the water, is a most attractive camping place, an excellent spring near, rendering the location all the more desirable. For miles above the Second Chain, the savage “Bog,” rapidly narrowing and ex-

tremely sinuous,* takes its course through a low, swampy and most unpleasant region. This part of the route is a fitting introduction to the dismal scenery about to be witnessed.

Mud Lake is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length; its waters are usually shallow, and are almost entirely covered with lily-pads. These, together with the great abundance of wild grass that skirts the shores, form the most extensive grazing fields for deer which exist anywhere within the Wilderness. The ground bordering the lake is sometimes trodden up like the cattle yards of Brighton Market. From the head of the lake, a vast boggy natural meadow stretches away beyond the range of the eye. This was once the breeding place of the moose. At the mouth of the inlet, entering here, trout may be caught in limited numbers, but not elsewhere in this lake. The only suitable camping location hereabouts, will be found near the outlet, on the N. side, in a little grove of spruce and balsam trees. A cold spring, almost as large and remarkable as the famous one yet to be described, near the head of Tupper Lake, is the most agreeable feature of the place. Around this lake, each member of the insect tribe holds high carnival throughout the summer months.†

The Silver Lake Chain, lying N. E., is reached by branching to the N. W. from the Mud Lake route at the third pond of the Upper Chain, and proceeding to Fourth Pond, but a short distance away. On the N. side of this pleasant sheet is a good camp, near a never failing spring. From Fourth Pond to the Silver Chain, the route passes N. E. through (*See following page for routes to the Silver Chain, Etc.*) Graves and Otter Ponds; Silver Lake a charming basin reposing beneath the shadow of Long Tom Mt. and other surrounding peaks; and then through Triangle and Panther Ponds; with about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. carry in all. As these waters are deeply buried in the seclusion of the wild green woods, they may be classed with the very best sporting territory of the Adirondacks.

*Harvey Moody pronounced this stream, and Follingsby's and Little Wolf Brooks, "the confoundedest crookedest consarns in the woods." VIDE STREET'S "WOODS AND WATERS"

†In our description of this route, we have drawn somewhat from *Headley, Street and Hammond*.

Route from Big Tupper Lake to Mud Lake.

Portage (W. from Tupper Lake House),	3	miles.
Horse Shoe Pond,	1	"
" " " outlet, (S. W.),	1½	"
Bog River to Hitching's Pond (W.),	1¼	"
Hitching's P. (Length of North and Middle P. ¾ m.)	¾	"
Portage (W. around a dam),	30	rods.
Bog River,	4	miles.
" " (through 3 Chain Ponds, Upper Group)	1½	"
" "	4½	"
Total,	17½	"

Route to Long Pond:—From Bog River, about 1¼ m. above Hitching's Pond, carry S. up a steep hill ¼ m. Carry also from Hitching's P. 2 m. S. W. to Long P.

Route to Three Pound and Hornet Ponds.

	MILES.
Portage (N. from Bog R., about midway between 1st and 2d Chain Ponds, Upper Group),	⅓
Three Pound P. (name suggests size of its trout),	⅓
Portage (N. E., along the outlet),	⅓
First Hornet Pond,	½
Outlet (S. E.),	⅓
Second Hornet Pond,	½
Total,	2⅓

The outlet of Second Hornet P. (not navigable), enters Bog R. at the spawning-bed, just below First Chain P., Upper Group. Length of this outlet ½ or ¾ m. The Three Pound, Hitching's and Hornet Ponds are all famous for fish.*

*Brook trout have been taken from the famous Hitching's Pond weighing *five pounds*. It is said to furnish the best August fishing of any water in the woods. Several years ago a speckled trout was killed at one of the Hornet Ponds, by W. W. Hill, Esq., of Albany, which turned the scales at 4¼ lbs. The *landing* of such a magnificent treasure with a six ounce rod must have been the very acme of sporting enjoyment.

Routes to the Silver Lake Chain.

	MILES.
(1.) Stream (N. W. from Third Chain P., U. G.)	⅜
Fourth Pond,	½
Portage (N. E.—ground low and swampy),	¾
Graves Pond (Near Graves Mt.),	¾
Portage (N. E.),	1
Otter Pond, (wedge-shaped),	½
Portage (N. E.),	¼
Silver Lake (Wolf Pond),	1 ¼
Portage N. E.—W. side of stream),	¼
Triangle Pond,	½
Portage (N. E.—E. side of stream,)	¼
Panther Pond,	½
Portage (N. to Centre Pond),	3
Total,	9 ⅝

The Silver Lake Chain of Ponds flow S. W. into Bog River via Fourth P. and the portages on the route just given, as far as Panther P., follow the unnavigable stream connecting these waters.

(2.) Carry from W. end of Second, or E. end of Third Chain Pond, Upper Group, $\frac{1}{3}$ m. N.; cross Spring Pond (a vast spring-hole, with no outlet) $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; carry $\frac{1}{3}$ m. N. to Graves P.; and thence proceed as per "Route No. 1." The route *via* Spring P. is far preferable to that *via* Fourth P. Boats have been taken clear through to Silver Lake. The route is not considered very difficult.

(3.) Carry (cut out) from Middle P. (which joins Hitching's P.) 4 m. N. to Silver Lake. The "line" curves around and passes over a spur of Silver Lake Mt.

It is generally known that the Legislature of the State has made several appropriations for the purpose of carrying out the measure of surveying the Adirondack Wilderness partially with a view to the permanent reservation of this region as a "Grand Public Park." This commission was entrusted to Verplanck Colvin, and right worthily has this indefatigable explorer, with his efficient assistants, performed

the onerous office. The survey has been in progress with slight intermissions since 1872, and in this laborious and dangerous enterprise, hardships have been experienced and results attained of remarkable character. Mountain after mountain has been ascended, measured and occasionally named—often at the risk of limb and even life—hitherto untrodden except by prowling beasts. More than 200 lakes and ponds—heretofore nameless and also unknown save to the daring trapper or guide—have been visited, christened and mapped. Perhaps the larger portion of these waters form the fountain-heads of Grass, Oswegatchie and Beaver Rivers. Many of them lie partially between Mud Lake and the Red Horse Chain. We cannot speak definitely respecting the location or dimensions of these newly developed lakes, but without aiming at strict accuracy will make brief and general allusion to them, and withhold careful details till later editions of this work are issued.

S. of 2d Lake (Upper Group) a short distance is Dawson P.—thus named for the veteran angler, the late George Dawson, of the *Albany Evening Journal*. N. E. of Graves P., perhaps 2 m., is L. Colvin, and N. E. of that about the same distance is Beaver Meadow P. W. of L. Colvin—say 1½ m.—and N. of Graves P., is L. Ely; and S. W. of that, perhaps 1½ or 2 m., are Darn-Needle, Little Gull and other ponds. (See pp. 131, 132).

Near Bog R., about midway between 4th P. and Mud L., is Spruce Grouse P.; and between Mud L. and Grass P.—equi-distant from each—is Silver-Leaf P. N. of Grass P. (lying 1 m. N. W. of Mud L., p. 363) 1 or 2 m. is Fish-Pole P. N. W. of Mud L., in the vicinity of Cranberry L., are Olmstead, Simons and Addison Ponds; and less remote in the same direction are Glasby, Cat Mt., Cow-Horn, Slender, Barsout, &c., Ponds. Two and 3 m. N. W. of Mud L. are Tamarack and Crystal Ponds. Directly W. of Mud L. 2 m. is Lost L.; and W. of that about the same distance is Nick's P. W. of the latter several m. are the "Five Ponds;" and S. W. 2 or 3 m. are Gal, West and Cracker Ponds; and still farther in the same direction and more easterly are Toad and Long Ponds, Oven L. and Grassy P. N. E. of Oven L.—Grassy P. lying midway between—is Gull L., which lies nearly due S. of Nick's P.

E. of Gull L., not far away, are Duck, Nick's, Little Deer, and Cold Spring Ponds; S. E. of Gull L. 2 m. is Partlow L. Oven, Gull and Partlow Lakes, &c., lie in the neighborhood of Crooked Lake. (See pp. 106, 128).

Mr. Colvin* tells us in his very able Reports that many of these lakes and lakelets are very important as well as beautiful; that nearly all of them swarm with speckled trout of wonderful size and weight, some of them reaching 3 or 4 pounds—true *salmo fontinalis*—and that the marshy portion of their shores are stamped by the feet of numberless deer, mingled with the foot-prints of rarer and more savage animals.

* * * * *

Resuming the route from Big Tupper Lake and turning a point near "Lakeside Retreat," we do not fail to call and take a delicious draught from the most remarkable spring in the entire Wilderness. It is of unusual dimensions, being fully six feet in diameter, and the water boils up from its bed of snow-white sand, and is as sweet, clear and cold as ever mortal drank. Like Headley, "we long to take this spring with us." From this pearly fountain there flows a tiny brooklet, which, with its rippling music, laughs its way to the lake near by. Right here, on two different points, in close proximity to each other and to this spring, we may note two of the best camping spots we have ever seen. Half a mile farther onward, and we reach the falls, where Bog River discharges its waters in three cascades over a shelving ledge, foaming and boiling in its angry course, until it makes a final leap into the lake directly below, as if happy in finding a resting place in its peaceful bosom. The views from here and from the camping-grounds just mentioned, are among the most enchanting we have ever witnessed from any spot. Nearly the entire surface of the exquisite Tupper is spread out before us, its islands, bays and mountains, lending their peculiar charms to the superb picture. Near this place, the ancient military road that we crossed at the foot of Long Lake, and which

* We desire to express our acknowledgments to Mr. Colvin for valuable favors received from him.

extends to the St. Lawrence, is still perceptible, though overgrown with young trees and brambles.

Around the falls and up the steep bank, the boat is carried 15 rods and placed in Bog River. Two miles above this portage the stream divides. Up the right branch led the former route to Mud Lake. It included 10 or 12 carries; no wonder it was abandoned. Continuing our journey we take the left or Little Tupper Lake Stream, and within $\frac{1}{4}$ m. make a portage (l.) of $\frac{1}{3}$ m. Along the second (the *old*) carrying place, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.), $\frac{2}{3}$ m. above the first one, which terminates at Round Pond, the scenery is strikingly bold and beautiful, full of wild and romantic interest, and strongly resembles that of Trenton Falls; but unlike that, perfect solitude here reigns supreme. After leaving Round Pond the stream flows on awhile with gentle current, all unconscious of its future mad career. Now it reaches a glen and fretfully hides itself in its rocky bed, soon emerging therefrom a mere brooklet, so small that one can easily leap across it, but anon expands into the proportions of a river. Then it dashes down the face of a rugged ledge in wrathful surges, and after flowing in stateliness for a little distance, madly sweeps over a pavement of pointed rocks. Huge boulders line the way, around which the maddened river turns and twists in its furious journey through the ravine. The dense forest crowds itself to the very edge of the precipitous gorge. It is strange that travelers so rarely mention this romantic passage. It would be considered a gem in the vicinity of the White Mountains, or in any region renowned for natural beauty. In making the last portage it is customary to follow a road which strikes the stream below the old carry; distance by this route to Round Pond, 2 m. There is usually a party living here who attends to the transportation of boats and baggage. Price, \$2.00 per load.

From the head of this sheet a carry leads to Clear or Loon P. ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$) 2 m. N. W.; near which and (N. W.), are Bear and High Ponds, and other lakelets, all affording good troutling.

A carry also leads to another pond, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W.

Cleaving through the bright waters of Round Pond ($2\frac{1}{4}$ m.), a sheet of rare beauty, bedecked with several islands, and almost as circular as if traced with a compass, we enter its

broad and sluggish inlet, mantled with lily-pads, affording an immense feeding-ground for deer. The stately yellow pond-lily raises its golden head above the water, and the more exquisite white one, loveliest of forest flowers, with its glistening leaves of crimson and green, lifts itself just high enough to silver the surface while the day lasts, and then closes its pearly scollops for the night. This stream courses its way through a gloomy swamp. But though the many beautiful things placed here fail to render it a "Garden of Eden," yet they array it in rarest colors which go far to soften and relieve its dreariness. The scarlet Indian plume; the wild rose, ever a favorite; the red berried Solomon's seal; the crimson Mohawk tassel; the moosehead, in its royal purple, charm the eye of the traveler when passing through these usually narrow, sinuous and alder-fringed inlets, which would otherwise be the most dismal thoroughfares imaginable. The pretty tamarack here predominates, lining the entire passage of a mile, at the end of which Little Tupper lies before us, presenting with its surroundings a landscape of great attractiveness. We continue our course up the lake, pausing midway to feast our eyes upon the most impressive view of all its scenery here unfolded to us. Looking to the N. E. we behold the giant forms of the Adirondack Range, dim shadows in the distance, rearing their heads to the clouds and frowning in silent grandeur upon all objects lying beneath and around them. Few of the forest waters present a greater variety of picturesque scenery, or have better preserved their pristine loveliness. The bold rocky shores of the lake, resemble ancient fortifications or the battlements of ruined castles, and islands and bays of different shapes, give completeness to the scene. Little Tupper Lake, or Lake Clute, (Ind, *Wandah*, "Lake of Light"), has a length of about 6 m. As it is more secluded and less frequented than Big Tupper, it is better adapted to hunting purposes. Its most noted trout resort is at the mouth of Bog Stream, which flows from Sperry and Handsome Ponds, entering the lake near the outlet. Its most desirable camping-location is at Sand Point, N. W. side, about a mile from the outlet.

Near by is located the Pine Grove House, where wholesome fare and pleasant quarters are obtainable. The pro-

prietor is the popular veteran guide, "Pinnie" A. Robbins, (P. O. Moody, N. Y.), which is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of this remote hotel. There is a road hence to Round Pond, 1 m. Bear P. (just named) is also reached by carrying 3 m. N. W. from the large bay above the Grove House.

The two Betner Ponds, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. apart, are accessible by a carry of $\frac{3}{4}$ m. leading from the bay immediately below Constable Pt., W. side of the lake. These pretty sheets are a favorite resort of deer.

Bum P. lying W. of the head of the lake, is reached by rowing up the inlet as far as practicable and carrying thence 1 m. N. W.

Carries extend to other trout-inhabited and deer-frequented ponds, not far away, which, though frequently nameless, only help to swell the number of the thousand forest-embosomed lakes and lakelets, rare jewels set by Nature's hands, which grace this wonderful region. The faithful, hardy guides will conduct sportsmen to all these popular haunts.

For route from Little Tupper Lake to Charley Pond and SMITH'S LAKE, see p. 113; to SALMON LAKE, p. 114; to FORKED LAKE, p. 348; to LONG LAKE, p. 352. These routes lead through and near many waters adjacent to L. Tupper, as named.

The Tupper Lakes, with their environment, rank with the most interesting portions of the Great Wilderness.

With Little Tupper Lake terminates our tour of the Adirondack Region. Those who are not already advocates of the proposed measure for converting this LAND OF A THOUSAND LAKES into a grand, permanent State Park, we opine will become such after enjoying a few weeks of camp-life within the charmed circle of its sublime, ennobling and refreshing influences.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

We can only briefly sketch this highly interesting locality (volumes might be written upon its varied charms), which presents one of the most attractive lines of pleasure travel offered by any country in the entire world. Whatever may be remarked of the various large rivers of the globe, all tourists admit that for beauty and grandeur, none can rival the majestic St. Lawrence. The first fifty miles of this river has been styled "The Lake of the Thousand Isles," from the continuous string of islands and islets (the exact number is nearer 1,800 than 1,000,) which interrupt the channel at all angles and distances, from Cape Vincent—terminus of a branch of the **ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG R. R.**,—to Morristown and Brockville, twelve miles above Ogdensburg. The islands are of every imaginable shape, size and appearance, some of them being barely visible, others covering many acres; some presenting little or nothing but bare masses of rock, while others are so thickly wooded that in summer nothing is to be seen but the most gorgeous green foliage, changing in autumn to different hues of unsurpassed beauty. At times our vessel passes so close to them that a pebble might be cast on their shores—cluster after cluster of circular little islands (many of the most important of these are embellished with cottages of unique designs, gaily decked with the Stars and Stripes,) whose trees, perpetually moistened by the water, have a most luxuriant leaf, their branches overhanging the current, forming here and there natural bowers; yet the waters of these bays and narrow winding passages are so deep that steamers might pass under their shade. Then opens up a beautiful sheet of water, many miles wide, with a large island apparently dividing it into two great rivers; but as you approach it, you discover that it is but a group

of small islands, the river being divided into many parts, looking like silver threads. Again, the river seems to come to an abrupt termination four or five hundred yards in advance of you; but as you approach the threatening rocks, a channel suddenly opens out on the right. You are whirled into it, and a magnificent amphitheatre of lake opens out before you. This, again, to all appearance, is bounded by a dense green bank; but at your approach, the mass is moved, as if in a kaleidoscope, and a hundred beautiful little isles appear in its place. Such, for upward of fifty miles, is the scenery through which you glide.

The fishing among the islands for pike, pickerel, masq'al-longe,* (often weighing 40 or 50 lbs.) black bass, doree, &c., is the best in the whole length of the river. Numerous wild fowl, too, are easily caught, on account of the ambush afforded upon the little woody islets.

Clayton, the first landing after leaving the Cape, about seventeen miles down the St. Lawrence, is a popular stopping-place for Isaak Walton's disciples. It has three hotels—"The Walton" and "Hubbard" and "West End"—which bear good reputations. A branch of the R. W. & O. R. R. extends to this point. On the Canadian shore opposite is the pretty village of Gananoque. (International Hotel). [*Sweetzer's Summer Resorts*].

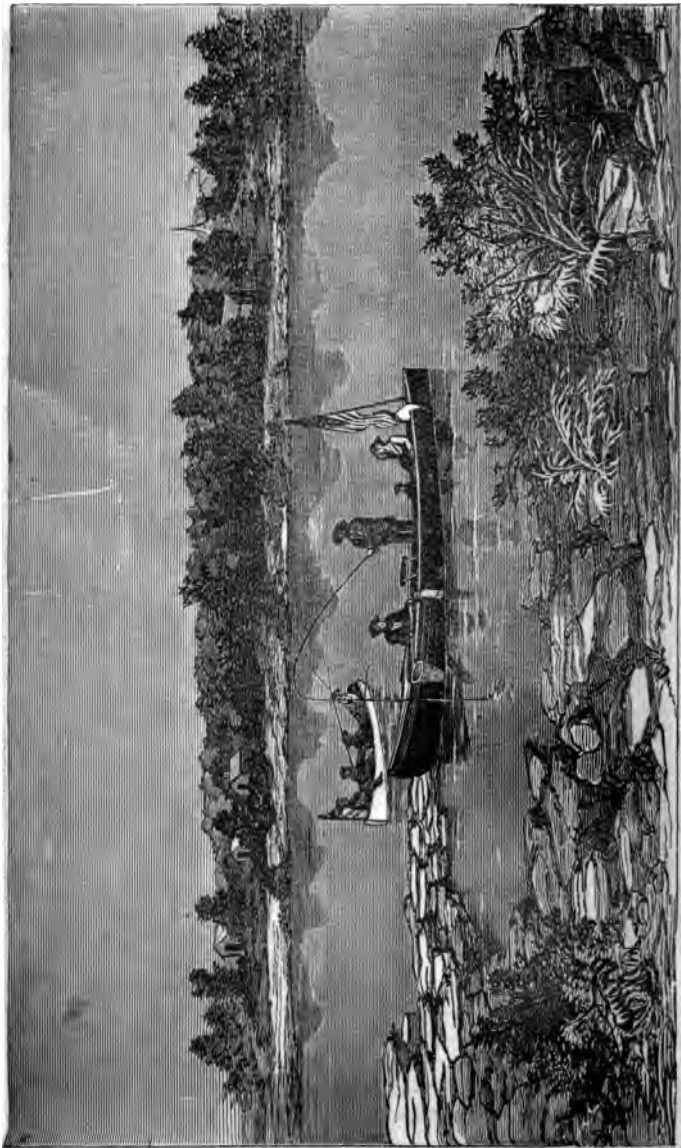
Round Island $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Clayton is the next landing-place; and here we reach what seems like the veritable "Fairy Land." ROUND ISLAND PARK, occupying the entire oval-shaped island whose name it takes, is about 1 m. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. wide, (embracing over 150 acres), and is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the main land. With its magnificent hotel, its many elegant cottages, delightful grounds and fine drives, it presents an array of attractions seldom surpassed. P. O., Clayton, N. Y.

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK next commands the voyager's attention. Wells or Wellesley Island, is 9 m. in length, with an average breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and extends from a point 5 or 6 m. below Clayton, to a little below Alexandria Bay. At the E. end is situated the Westminster Park, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Alexandria Bay, comprising some 500 acres.

*The celebrated *Masque allonge* (*Fox's Estor* of Cuvier, and a French word, signifying, "long face") belongs to the pike family, and is one of the most voracious of fresh-water fishes. Its flesh is highly esteemed.



THE LADY'S CAPTURE.



WESTERN ISLAND

(Ferry-boat hourly from that village to the Park.) At the W. end of Wells I. is situated the Thousand Island (Camp-meeting) Park, (6 m. from Alexandria Bay, and 5 m. from Clayton, by steamer) which embraces 1000 acres. Both Park Associations are rapidly improving and beautifying the grounds, and doing all that man can do to render their superb situations an "Earthly Paradise." Sites for cottages are in great demand at these favored localities. Both have large and well appointed boarding-houses; indeed one of the largest and most conspicuous hotels on the St. Lawrence has recently been erected on the Thousand Island Park. It is five stories high, and over 1,000 feet around its base, with a piazza 20 feet wide in front, and 14 feet wide on its sides. There are 400 sleeping apartments, large and commodious reception rooms, and it is one of the very best houses on this line of travel.

Both also have tasteful and appropriate chapels delightfully located, and steamers touch daily at their well constructed landings. Want of space forbids a more extended notice of this enchanted land. We must barely mention however the "Lake of the Isle," a jewel adorning the N. side of Well's I., and conveniently reached from Westminster Park. It is a favorite resort of sportsmen and all admirers of lovely scenery.

The next place of importance on the American side, is Alexandria Bay, some twelve miles below Clayton, situated in a highly romantic neighborhood, opposite the E. extremity of Wells Island. This town was the first of the river settlements to be occupied as a watering-place, and a capital one it is, with its unrivaled location, and superior hotel accommodations.

The celebrated THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE looms up grandly from a massive pile of rocks within 3 or 4 rods of the steamboat landing, and is one of the most imposing and beautifully situated caravansaries the world contains. It is a very conspicuous object in the peerless landscape, for many miles around; and as we approach it in the evening (perchance by the steamer *St. Lawrence*,) we are charmed beyond measure by the dazzling display of colored lights that line its entire frontage, and by the orchestral music that sweetly harmonizes with the scene. The main building of this palatial structure is 274 feet long and 50 feet

wide, and 5 stories high. From the center a tower rises 160 feet from the foundation, and from its lofty summit a magnificent view of the river is obtained in both directions, embracing at least 500 of the islands—including the most noted of the entire group. Opposite the main entrance and tower, a fountain is in constant play, and flowers, trees and vines lend their beauty and fragrance to the spot. Double verandas stretching nearly around the building, afford refreshing shade and delightful promenades, the whole scene constantly enlivened by steamers, steam-yachts and fairy-like row-boats, on the island-bedecked waters. This hotel is richly and thoroughly equipped and provides for the wants of 700 guests, 500 of whom the elegant dining hall will seat. The table is supplied with every luxury, and is under the supervision of one of the most noted caterers in the State. The building is lighted with electricity, and in the evening its grand drawing-room presents a brilliant spectacle of gay people—guests of the house, and visitors from the neighboring islands—whirling in the mazy dance to the inspiring strains of the orchestra.

Superior bathing facilities, a barber shop, billiard room and bowling alley, shooting gallery, croquet lawn, and a telegraph office are all found on the premises. Each season finds this grand establishment newly improved and more attractive than ever. *No more delightful resort can be found in the entire range of pleasure travel.*

About $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile back of the hotel is a valuable mineral spring belonging to the house, (reached by road or stream) whose waters are said to be very efficacious in many diseases, and which is devoted to the exclusive use of the guests. To sum up, *everything* that can minister to the comfort and pleasure of the patrons of this luxurious summer retreat is furnished by the enterprising proprietors with a liberal hand.

The CROSSMON HOUSE also located conveniently near the river, though smaller than the other, is a hotel of high repute, and is well patronized throughout the season. Indeed they are both crowded with guests through the summer months, and the number of sojourners at this enchanting resort is yearly increasing. In fact the entire line of this romantic thoroughfare, with its manifold attractions, is *becoming popularly known as a very EDEN* 'T.

Among the numerous cottages that adorn the river, none attracts more attention than that of the late Dr. J. G. Holland. It is built in admirable taste, on a romantic bluff, at the mouth of the little bay (on which stands the Crossmon House), and has received the euphonious name of "Bonnie Castle." The building and entire grounds but reflect the culture and excellent taste of the lamented owner.*

Among the various excursions from Alexandria Bay to



DEVIL'S OVEN, OVEN ISLAND.

different points, the favorite one is around Wells Island. The handsome steamer *Island Wanderer*, Capt. W. L. Visger, leaves the Bay daily at 8.00 A. M., and 2.15 P. M., on this trip (fare 50 cts.), furnishing upwards of 40 m. of sail, amid scenes of the most varied and picturesque beauty

* Ex-Speaker Alvord has a cottage on Governor's Island, not far from Clayton. Here the passing steamer is ever greeted by a salute of welcome, and here this able legislator, and genial enthusiastic sportsman passes his summer vacations. Though an "Old Salt," he is not the kind that has lost its savor.

while threading the numerous islands *en route*, touching at Westminster Park, Thousand Island Park and the Wellesley House,* Round Island Park, (connecting there with the steamer *Farrington*, from Clayton), and returning with its passengers in time for dinner and tea.

One of the most popular excursions is to Rockport, just across the river on the Canadian side, only $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Alexandria Bay and 1 m. from Westminster Park, which is accessible by ferry and its connections, *via* the Park.

The tourist should not fail to pause here at the ISLAND VIEW HOUSE, one of the most pleasant resorts on the St. Lawrence. From the tower of this fine hotel an entrancing view is afforded of the surrounding scenery, all the most famous islands of the river being clearly visible. Visitors will be treated here with the most courteous attention, and many will be induced to tarry for days or weeks.

Steam-yachts (capacity 12 to 20) are obtained for \$10 per day. Row-boats of superior character, with cushioned seats and carpeted floors, with an experienced oarsman, cost \$3.00 per day. Twenty-five steamers and 100 oarsmen will be at the service of pleasure seekers, at Alexandria Bay and among the Thousand Islands this season. Thus the sports of fishing and sailing can be enjoyed to the utmost.

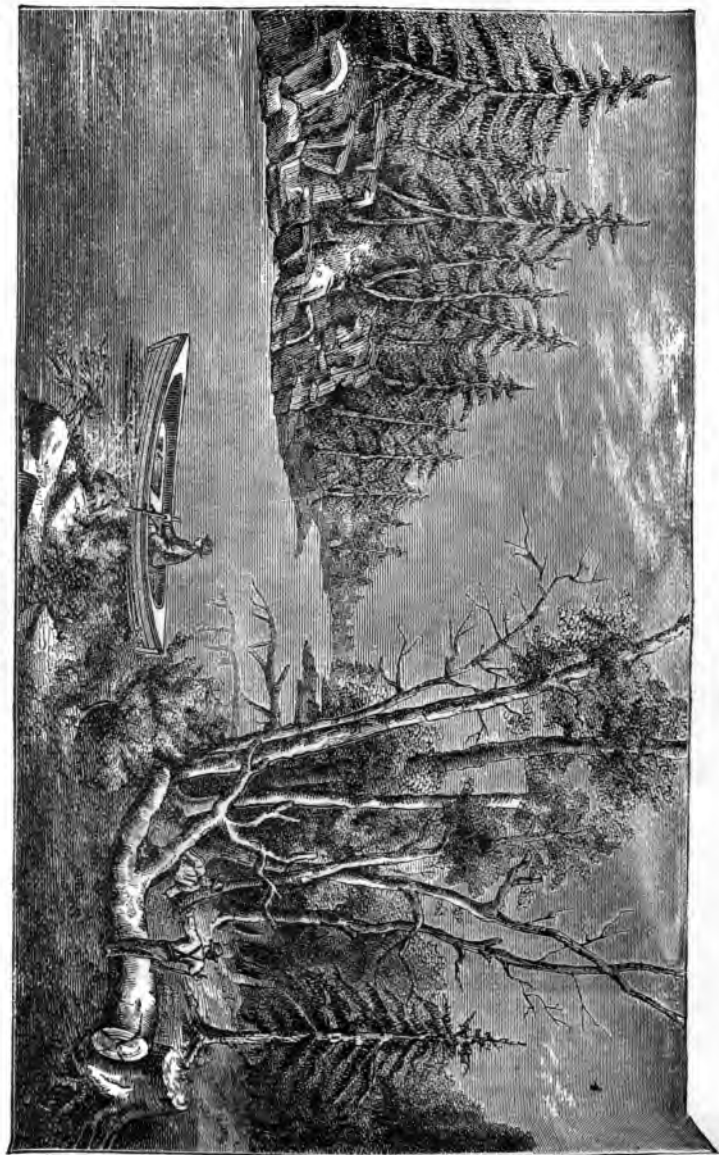
Through steamers land daily and tri-weekly, enabling tourists to "do" the famous Rapids, Montreal, Quebec, and the far-famed Saguenay. The distance to Cape Vincent, is 29 m. (by steamer *St. Lawrence*, twice daily); to Clayton, 12 m. (steamer *Maynard*, twice daily—fare 50 cts.); to Thousand Island Park, 6 m. (steamer *St. Lawrence*); to Brockville, 24 m.; to Ogdensburgh, 36 m., (by steamer *Stranger*, daily—fare, \$1 00); to Montreal, 166 m.; to Quebec, 346 m.

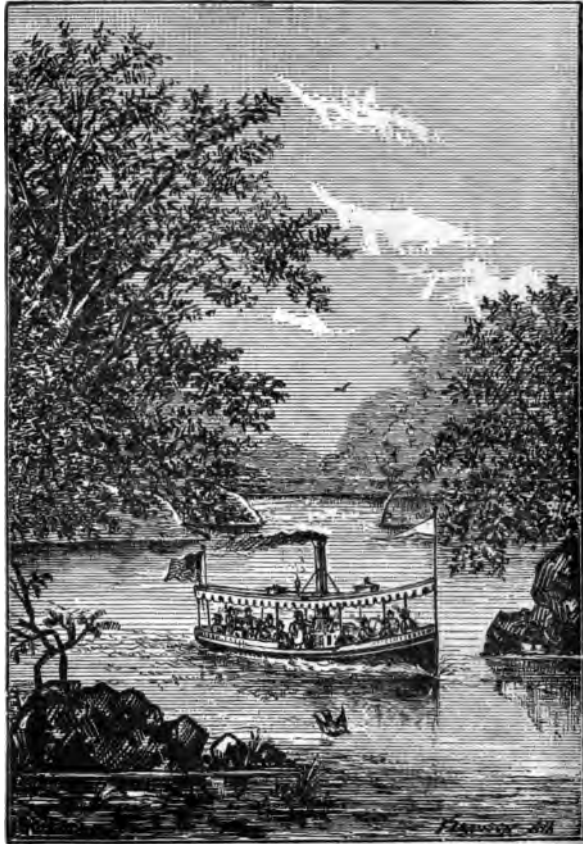
* The WELLESLEY HOUSE, a first-class hotel, is located on Wells Island, just below the Thousand Island Park.

GREENELL'S ISLAND HOUSE, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Thousand Island Park, with a good farm at command, furnishes home-like quarters to visitors.

The Central House, at Fisher's Landing, on the American shore, 1 m. from Thousand Island Park, (opposite) affords good accommodations.

TAKE OF THE ISLES





STEAMING AMONG THE ISLANDS.

THE WATERWAY

THE ONLY GREAT HIGHWAY A...
 with Elegant Sleeping Car...
 transfer, with powerful steam...
 crossing all the Thousand...

...s and Portland Express...
 making connections at N...
 the Mountains via Fab...
 bunkport and all sea co...
 Night Trains and Dray...
 where connection is ma...

Bay to Montreal 140 Miles



20	...
18	...
16	...
14	...
12	...
10	...
8	...
6	...
4	...
2	...

...DISTRICT

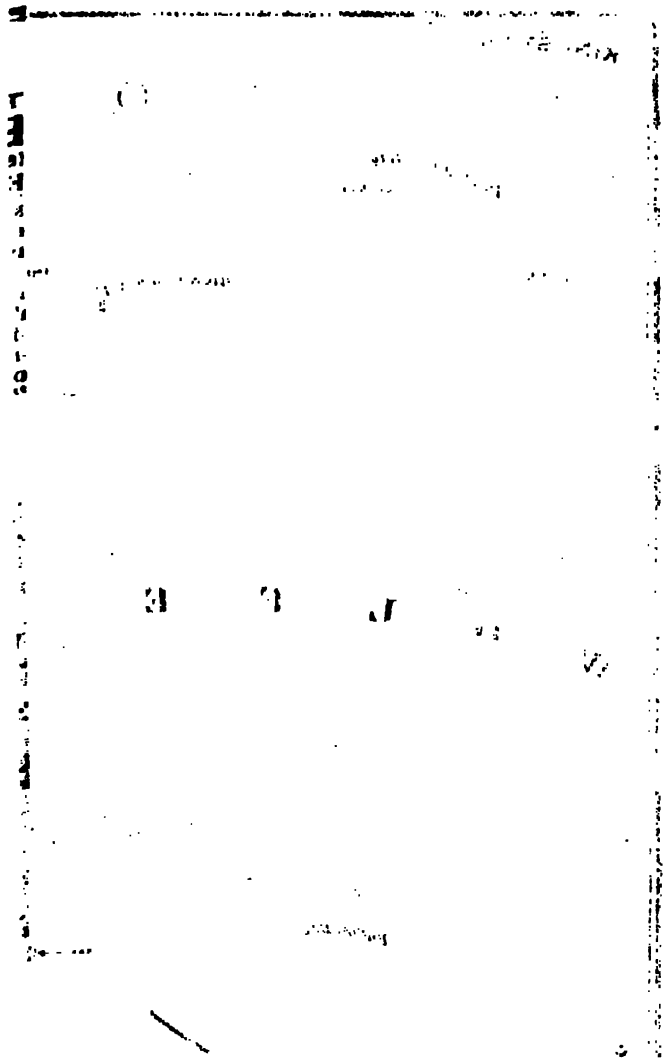
...CITY

THE GREAT WATERWAY
 THE ONLY GREAT HIGHWAY
 ...



...DISTRICT

...CITY



HOW TO REACH THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

From New York, Boston, and other eastern cities, come to Albany, and thence by N. Y. Central R. R. to Utica or Rome. At Utica take the ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG R. R. to Clayton, connecting with the steamer *Maynard* for Alexandria Bay; or at Rome, take the main line of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. (an *admirable route*) to Cape Vincent; thence the *fast-sailing and beautiful* steamer *St. Lawrence* to Clayton, Round I. Park, Thousand I. Park, Alexandria Bay, and Westminster Park.

From the West, visitors leave the N. Y. Central at Syracuse, by Syracuse Northern R. R., (Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R.) for Cape Vincent; or they take the Royal Mail Steamer, through Lake Ontario from Oswego and down the St. Lawrence.

From Ogdensburg, Alexandria Bay is reached by steamer *Stranger*, which connects with trains on Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R., and St. Lawrence & Ottawa R. R.

Stages arrive daily at Alexandria Bay, from Redwood, (7 m.) a station on the R. W. & O. R. R., thus affording another mode of access.

☞ The ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG R. R. usually issues Excursion Tickets, during the Season, to the Thousand Islands, at *reduced rates*.*

IT WILL BE SEEN THAT THIS IS THE ONLY RAILWAY WHICH EXTENDS TO THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

* Excursion Tickets for the current season, are now on sale at P. B. Bray's General Ticket Agency, Congress Hall Block, Syracuse, for Clayton, Round I. Park, Thousand I. Park, Alexandria Bay, or Westminster Park, and return.

DIVISION VII.

APPENDIX.

CAMPING OUT.

The plan of a tour to the woods should always be carefully prepared, in all its details before starting on the journey; as much needless expense may be saved thereby.

GENERAL OUTFIT.

Upon this subject but few suggestions need be made, as taste, means and other circumstances, will naturally be consulted in the matter. Care should be taken to have the outfit light and simple. *Don't take too much, and be sure to leave the fancy articles at home.* A large quantity of baggage is a great drawback to the pleasure of an excursion. The comfort of the tourist, and especially that of the guide, will be most readily promoted by adhering strictly to this rule. We will name what we consider the essentials:—

Pair of heavy dark blue or grey flannel shirts, with collars. (*Remember that warm clothing here is an absolute necessity*).

Stout woolen pantaloons, coat and vest ("cast-offs"). The Knickerbocker costume, comprising box-plaited jacket, knee-trowsers and long stockings, is popular with many.

The HOLABIRD "SHOOTING AND FISHING SUITS," (water-proof) are highly commended by sportsmen.

A cardigan jacket (dark color).

Pair of overalls, for night use.

One change of under-clothing.

Soft felt hat, light color.

Two pairs of woolen stockings.

Pair of heavy calf skin or French kip skin boots with thick soles and broad heels, about one size larger than you usually wear. Lace or button shoes, high cut, are *still better*, as they support the ankles and serve to prevent their being sprained.* The army brogan is admirable. *Boots are gotten on and off with difficulty when wet.*

Pair of stout camp (carpet) slippers, or base-ball shoes.

Rubber coat, (light weight)—indispensable. Sailors' yellow oil-cloth suits are sometimes used. They are water-proof but not very agreeable or becoming.

Rubber blanket or *poncho*.

Heavy woolen shawl or a pair of Indian blankets. A bag is a useful substitute for blankets. It should be made of Canton-flannel, or what is preferable, woolen cloth; as it will be less likely to ignite when exposed to fire. It should be about 6 ft. long and 2½ or 3 ft. wide. We have seen ordinary grain bags used for that purpose; but they afford too contracted a space. Such a bag can be converted into a knapsack.

A shawl strap.

A pair of light buckskin gauntlets, sufficiently long to button around the elbows. A pair of mitts made of long cotton stocking legs will answer as a substitute.

Colored cotton or silk handkerchief.

Head-net—a protector from insects. This should be manufactured out of lawn or Swiss muslin and fine steel hoops, such as are put in hoop skirts. It should be provided with an elastic band with which to gather it around the neck. This article will be found very useful, especially when sleeping. Have it suspended from the "roof" of the tent, or shanty, with a string and fish hook or bent pin, at a proper height to enable you to insert your head.

A piece of Swiss mull, 3 or 4 yards square, will be found of great service, using it as a sort of "coverlid" or placing it snugly over the doorway, having previously expelled the insects from the lodge by a thorough smudge (a smoking chip-fire).

*In mountain climbing, the pedestrian should always proceed with great moderation; else there is no enjoyment and but little safety. None should attempt it but those of good health and sound lungs; and then the dress should be perfectly adapted to the service.

Ax, and ax-pattern hatchet (in covers). (If a guide is employed, *he* furnishes the ax).

Hunting knife (in sheath), and broad belt, with strap *suspended* for attaching a drinking-cup.

Broad leather straps for carrying.

An auger (1½ inch). A compass.

Towels, pins, needles, thread, writing paper, envelopes, pens, ink, postal cards, postage stamps, pencils, etc., in limited quantities.

Soap, candles, candlestick, and matches; the latter in a large-mouthed bottle.

Comb, tooth-brush, and razor (perhaps).

A guide-book and pocket map of the Adirondacks.

Hospital stores, including bandages, lint, ointment, liniment, glycerine, collodion, court plaster, peppermint, camphor, aqua-ammonia, soda, cholera drops, rhubarb, Jamaica ginger, insect preparations, &c., to use in case of emergency.

Cooking-utensils which should comprise:—Tin plates, cheap knives and forks, tinned iron table and tea spoons, two light iron frying-pans with handles, tin basins, tin pail (5 or 6 quart), tin pail (8 or 10 quart), tin cups, coffee pot, pancake-turner,* dish-towels, &c.

The "Patent Sportsmans' Kit" and "Dunklee's Camping Stove" are very useful to the camper. In either of these, the cooking-ware is packed in nests, and the aggregate weight is only from 15 to 25 lbs.

The following may be classed as the useful *non-essentials*:

Dutch oven or baker.

A few medium sized nails. A saw. One or two haversacks.

A little mixed white paint and a few copper nails, with which to repair boats in case of accident.

Stout twine or cord, and small rope.

A knit sleeping-cap.

Oil cloth cover for hat. Waterproof boot grease.

Rubber leggins or high boot-tops with straps.

A rubber navy-bag.

* Pancakes are the great luxury of the woods.

A rubber pillow case, which may be inflated; or one made of canvas, which may be filled with leaves of balsam, spruce, pine, &c., making a most healthful head-rest.

All the articles enumerated, with the exception of the pillow case, baker, ax hatchet, saw, auger, cooking-utensils and blankets (which may be strapped outside), can be packed in a common enameled double satchel. A knapsack is more desirable and should be used when it can be procured.

SPORTING OUTFIT.

One rifle or shot-gun, (in a leather case), breech-loader if convenient. For general use, a shot-gun is preferable. One gun ought to suffice for a party of two or three. LYMAN'S PATENT GUN SIGHTS are invaluable to hunters.

Supply of necessary ammunition.

One fly-rod, single-handed, three-jointed. We recommend a light one—say seven to ten ounce.

DODGE'S FERRULE CEMENT will be found very useful in repairing a broken rod.

One metallic or rubber reel.

For flies, make a selection from the following standard list:—

"Reuben Wood,"*	Green Drake,	Lord Baltimore,
Scarlet Ibis,	Professor,	Brown Coffin,
Abbey,	Montreal or Canada,	White Hackle,
Grizzly King,	White Miller,	Red "
Coachman,	March Brown,	Grey "
Yellow May,	Black Gnat,	Brown "
Sailor,	Imbrie,	Black "

* Named from its originator, Reuben Wood, who was master of every department of "the gentle art," and who held annual revels with the rod and reel for half a century. His favorites among flies, were the scarlet ibis, black gnat, brown coffin and "R. W."

A TRIBUTE TO REUBEN WOOD.

A writer signing himself "T. W. P." in *Land and Water*, an English publication, pays this tribute to the late Reuben Wood of Syracuse: "I wonder, by the by, whether 'The Tarpon Slayer' is any relation to that dear old American angler and *prince of fly casters*, Reuben Wood, who was with us through the time of our fisheries exhibition. It seems only yesterday since he slept under the very roof which now shelters my own head from a splendid and most May-like shower of hailstones. And now, alas! he sleeps under the green, mossy turf, whose every blade of grass he loved with the sweet simplicity of a guileless heart. It is no exaggeration to say that every Englishman who had the pleasure and honor to know 'Uncle Rube' loved him alike for his simplicity of nature, envied him good-naturedly for his wonderful skill with the fly rod, and honored and respected him for his sterling qualities as a sportsman."

The "Mullaly" fly, in which the bend and barb of the hook are concealed beneath the wings, forming a most effective lure, is in high repute.

One-fourth doz. each of 7 or 8 kinds will be sufficient.

The accomplished angler and pure-minded gentleman, Judge A. J. Northrup, author of that delicious volume, "CAMPS AND TRAMPS IN THE ADIRONDACKS," after his great experience in fly-fishing, asserts that if he could have but two flies, his choice would be the "*Reuben Wood*" and *brown hackle*.

A very superior device for entrapping the wary trout and other fish is Mann's Trolling Spoon, which we illustrate herewith.

If not found on sale at the fishing-tackle stores they may



be obtained by addressing the manufacturer, "John H. Mann, Syracuse, N. Y." Price one dollar each, sent post paid.*

One doz. fish hooks, running from No. 1 to 3, Limerick size. (The Kirby and Aberdeen hooks have superseded the Limerick).

For bait fishing at the buoys, take with you about two dozen good-sized, short-shanked hooks, with cream colored snells firmly attached to them.

Five or six braided silk water-proof lines, assorted sizes. One trolling line. Two extra trout-leaders. Landing net.

LADIES' OUTFIT.

Short walking dress; material, dark blue flannel, loosely belted at the waist, allowing perfect freedom of motion. This may be trimmed with white braid and pearl buttons;

*This extensive Tea House also deals in every variety of guns, ammunition and fishing tackle selected by a genuine sportsman, experienced in every branch of the trade. Gunpowder and tea naturally go together, of course, (?) as tea is frequently gunpowder—i. e. gunpowder tea. It may be truthfully said that "here is the Mann who can fit you out to a T."

GEORGE B. WOOD, a son of the late lamented Reuben Wood, will also supply his brother anglers with all the minutiae of lines, flies, rods and other tackle, at the old place: No. 74 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y. His assortment is always complete in all its details.

also with galloons of various shades. Then, with a red petticoat, light blue or drab stockings, white neck-tie, and hat trimmed to correspond, the wearer will present a picturesque perfectly suited to the region.

Flannel under-clothing.

Light soft fur, or broad-brimmed straw hat.

Leather button boots, roomy and broad.

Rubbers and thick camp slippers.

Gossamer rubber cloak and cap, or a waterproof.

Head net, same as gentleman's. Its simplest form is that of a Swiss muslin bag, which may be placed over the head and then gathered around the neck with an elastic band.

Common cotton or kid gloves.

Buckskin gauntlets, of which the armlets—made of firm cotton cloth, or sheep or chamois skin—should be long enough to button at the elbow.

INSECT PREPARATIONS.

The following mixtures will generally afford ample protection from mosquitoes, black flies, midges, etc. Nos. 1 and 2 we have found perfectly effective, as well as agreeable and healing. They are white, pure and wholesome and will not stain the skin. They are infallible even where tar and other mixtures fail. Formula No. 4 is extensively used by travelers in South America, where insects are most numerous and poisonous :

No. 1—One-half oz. of oil of pennyroyal poured into 3 oz. of melted mutton tallow. Lard is sometimes used, but it is too soft and is not as healing.

No. 2—Six oz. mutton tallow, 2 oz. camphor, 2 oz. pennyroyal, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. creosote (or carbolic acid solution).

No. 3—Four oz. olive oil, 2 oz. oil of tar, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. oil of peppermint.

No. 4—One oz. carbolic acid solution, 3 oz. melted mutton tallow ; or put 10 drops of the solution in a spoonful of water and apply.

No. 5—Common petroleum is said to be perfectly efficacious. We have never tested it, but we fear the "remedy would be worse than the disease," as the odor is as offensive to man as to insects. It is applied by dropping it on

a piece of cotton, which is squeezed out as dry as possible and then rubbed over the face and hands.

No. 6—Four oz. glycerine, $2\frac{1}{2}$ drs. oil of peppermint, 4 drs. spirits of turpentine.

No. 7—Two oz. oil of tar, 1 oz. spirits of camphor, 4 oz. castor oil.

No. 8—Two oz. oil of sweet almonds, 1 oz. oil of pennyroyal.

No. 9—Two oz. oil of cedar. 2 oz. olive oil.

No. 10—Two oz. common tar, (*not oil*), 2 oz. olive oil. Thin with glycerine.

No. 11—One oz. carbolic acid, 3 oz. glycerine. Also excellent for burns, cuts, bruises and ivy poison.

No. 12—One dessert-spoonful oil of tar, 1 teaspoonful oil of pennyroyal. Put this in a half-pint bottle, and cut it with a little alcohol. Then fill the bottle with kerosene oil. This is called the "*Sportsman's Infallible*." It ought to be a dead shot.

No. 13—Three parts olive oil, 2 parts oil of pennyroyal, 1 part glycerine, 1 part ammonia.

No. 14—Three oz. melted mutton tallow (or olive oil), 1 oz. camphor, 1 oz. oil of pennyroyal, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. origanum, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. glycerine, 5 drops carbolic acid.

No. 15—Glycerine and olive oil, each $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., oil of amber, 3 dr., oil of pennyroyal, 2 dr., tincture of iodine and carbolic acid crystals, each $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

No. 16—Four oz. vaseline, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. carbolic acid. Melt and mix thoroughly. Vaseline will not get rancid, and is healing. This is an old western hunter's "*infallible*."

No. 17—Quassia water (made by pouring boiling water on quassia chips) is quite effective. Bathe the face and hands often in the solution.

With any of these mixtures, carefully anoint *every exposed part*, and renew the same as soon as the odor begins to decrease.

Burning camphor gum will sometimes expel mosquitoes, &c.

Aqua-ammonia (hartshorn) is an excellent article for reducing the blotches and allaying the irritation caused by insect stings.

Ammoniated opodeldoc; also chloroform liniment are *highly recommended* for this purpose.

Frequent applications of a weak solution of bi-carbonate of soda will also allay the itching and smarting sensation usually experienced.

Applications from a mixture of 10 drops of carbolic acid, (refined) and 1 oz. of rose-water, will have an excellent effect.

THE CAMP.

To construct a "Lodge in the Wilderness:"—First, select a pleasant spot on a lake or stream, and near a good spring, if possible. The site should be on a knoll, high and dry, so as to afford good drainage. Do not locate the camp on low sloping ground which might be inundated in a heavy rain-storm, or near dead or decaying trees which might fall and endanger life. Islands, when suitable, should be selected for camping grounds, as they are much less frequented by insects than the main land. The lodge should be erected on a point so that the wind may sweep away these pests. When the location is secured, drive two crotched sticks into the ground from 6 to 12 ft. apart, according to the size required. Between these, place a stout cross-piece, fastening the ends with rope or withes securely to the uprights. On this, place the tops of from 6 to 10 poles of sufficient length to make the inclosure 8 ft. deep; the other ends resting on the ground, or what is preferable, a large log. Spread upon this frame-work large sheets of bark peeled from spruce trees,* taking care to lap the edges so that water will not be admitted. Place bark also (or bushes) at the ends of the shanty, leaving the front

* RULES FOR SUMMER CAMPERs, issued by The Forestry Commission. These rules must be observed or arrest will follow:—

All hunters, fishermen, loggers, guides, tourists and others, lighting fires in or near the forest, for cooking, warmth, insect smudges or other purposes, must clear away all combustible material from within six feet of the place where fire is to be kindled, and must thoroughly stamp out, drench, or otherwise extinguish any such fire upon leaving it, either temporarily or permanently; and hunters using firearms with inflammable wadding are hereby cautioned against allowing fires to start from such causes.

Smokers are cautioned in regard to fires arising from any carelessness of theirs, and their attention is called to the penalty for negligence in causing fires. Parents and teachers are respectfully requested to instruct children to avoid lighting fires in the forests or exposed places.

Peeling standing trees of their bark for covering camps or shanties is hereby prohibited. For such purposes the tree must be felled and all the available bark removed therefrom before another tree is cut down. The trees thus felled must be utilized for firewood, and such fallen timber as lies in the vicinity of the camp must also be used for firewood before any green standing timber is cut for that purpose.

open like a shed. A dining-room and a kitchen, simply bark canopies supported by posts and not inclosed, may be easily erected.

Tables are usually made by driving 4 forked sticks into the ground for legs, and covering the cross-bars with large pieces of smooth bark.

With the ax and auger, comfortable rustic seats may be made for general use. A piece of burlap will be found very useful in making chairs.

The camp and furniture completed, we next turn our attention to a bed which is thus prepared:—Beginning at the rear of the cabin we push the butt-ends of balsam branches, 1 or 2 ft. in length, closely into the ground at an angle of 45 degrees, leaning toward the head. These we “feather” with smaller branches of balsam or hemlock. We do not use spruce, as we would be uncomfortably pricked. Upon this we spread a rubber blanket (black side down) and a woolen blanket on that. We now have a sweet, elastic and healthful couch, medicated with the agreeable aroma of the evergreens, and fit for the lodging-place even of those of luxurious habits.

A good camp bedstead is built by placing the ends of small poles closely together upon two parallel logs, driving a stake at each corner. Spread over this a layer of hemlock, balsam, or cedar browse for a bed. Over this bedstead a mosquito canopy may be placed to good advantage.

We have tested, with satisfaction, a camp bed recommended by the *Trappers' Guide*, which is made by sewing firmly together two strips of canvas sacking, about 6½ feet long and 2¾ or 3 feet wide, forming a bag with both ends open. Cut two poles, each 7 feet long and about 2 inches in diameter, and run them through the bag, resting the ends in notches on two parallel logs. Then fill the bag with leaves, browse, etc.

Tents* are preferable to shanties as far as insects are concerned, for they can be completely closed, thus shutting out these noxious intruders. By placing a tent upon a log pen, about two feet high, you are enabled to stand erect within it. Sparks from the camp-fire may ignite the tent

* We would advise every party to include in their outfit an “A” tent (water proofed, if convenient) not weighing over 10 lbs. A large party would require a wall-tent.

unless closely watched. A simple shelter-tent may be easily made by driving 3 or 4 small poles in the ground at a suitable angle, lashing another pole to upper ends transversely and then spreading a blanket over the whole.

About 6 feet from the front of the tent or shanty we have a huge camp-fire in constant operation; and with firewood never scarce, and plenty of provisions, we are perfectly independent, and enjoy in the fullest the charms of forest life.

WHEN TO CAMP OUT.

The months of May and June, while they afford the best trolling and bait fishing, are objectionable on the score of wet and cold weather and the great prevalence of insects. In leafy June especially—the pearl of the seasons—the black-fly abounds in amazing numbers, but the last days of the month, or the first ones of the next, witness their partial disappearance. Mosquitoes and “punkies,” too, rapidly depart at the same time; hence July and August, are the favorite months for camping out. Through the period comprised in these months the woods are usually dry, and the climate delicious. Fly-fishing at spring-holes, and jack or shore hunting for deer, are also most excellent at this season of the year.

To the writer, the last days of September and the first ones of October are especially replete with unqualified delight. Then the insects have disappeared, the air is pure, cool and bracing, encouraging exercise; while the forest is rich in autumnal beauty, and the mountains are transformed into magnificent bouquets—presenting one blaze of gold, scarlet and vermilion.

We trust the reader will not infer from anything preceding this, that in the Wilderness, deer and fish may be had at the asking and without effort. Care and skill are requisite in obtaining them; yet when provided with experienced guides, no party need experience a scarcity of trout or venison while sojourning in the North Woods. Be careful, however, to observe the GAME LAW.* (*See next page.*)

PROVISIONS.

Supplies of all kinds, as heretofore frequently noted may generally be obtained at the different hotels. For the in-

formation of those who prefer to carry their own provisions we will here give a list of articles, such as we should select for our own commissariat:

Flour, (white and Graham), Indian meal, oat meal, Boston crackers, baking powder, pork, beans, maple sugar, coffee-sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, salt, dried fruit, canned fruit (possibly), butter, and Borden's condensed milk.

Selover's "Self-Raising Flour" (Prof. Horsford's process) we have found an admirable article, being both convenient and healthful. It is ever ready for use, and soda, cream of tartar and baking powders, are not needed when that is used. It is manufactured in various forms, including white, Graham, and buckwheat flour, and Indian meal. It may be procured of your grocer, or of John Y. Selover, Auburn, N. Y.

Most of the above named articles should be put in canvas cloth bags, carefully labeled. Coffee and tea are best kept in tin cans. And all these small bags should be carried in grain bags. Indian baskets provided with oil cloth covers, are most useful in carrying supplies over the portages.

The lists of provisions herewith appended contain ample variety for the camper's larder. Of course these may be varied according to inclination or circumstances. The

"THE GAME LAWS.

WHEN AND HOW DEER MAY BE KILLED.

"Deer may be killed in any county in the State, except Queens and Suffolk, from Aug. 15th, to Nov. 1st, of each year.

Deer may be hunted in any county in this State, excepting Queens, Suffolk, Delaware and St. Lawrence, from Sept. 1st to Oct. 5th, of each year.

No person has a right to kill or transport more than three deer during the season.

Any person can transport his venison as above specified between Aug. 15th, and Nov. 15th; but only one carcass at a time.

WHEN TROUT MAY BE CAUGHT AND TRANSPORTED.

Speckled trout, brook trout, salmon trout, land-locked salmon or California trout, may be caught or killed from the 1st day of May to the 1st day of September of each year.

The act of April 18th, 1886, provides that speckled trout, brook trout, and California trout, may be transported from the Adirondack Forest Preserve, between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September, and land-locked salmon from the 1st day of May to the 1st day of October, provided the same is accompanied by the owner, and not otherwise.

Bass and masq'allonge may be taken from May 20th to Jan. 1st.

The open season for ruffed grouse runs from Sept. 1st to Jan. 1st; pinnated grouse during the same time; and woodcock from Aug. 1st to Jan. 1st, except in Herkimer and Oneida Counties, where the season begins on Sept. 1st and lasts until Jan. 1st. Quail may be killed from Nov. 1st to Jan. 1st; wild fowl (ducks, &c.), from Sept. 1st to May 1st; gray and black squirrels from Aug. 1st to Feb. 1st; and hares and rabbits from Nov. 1st to Feb. 1st.

average quantity of food a man requires daily *in the woods*, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. as given in "*Table No. 3*," (people have remarkable appetites there;) is founded on the writer's experience of twenty years. By multiplying the several figures by the number in the party, and this result by the number of days to be spent in camp, you will learn how much is required for a given period. In preparing a list of supplies, you should always estimate regardless of any *prospective* trout, deer or other game to be secured; then your camp-stores will never be found wanting. You can easily sell any surplus to guides or hotel-keepers, at fair prices.

SUBSISTENCE.

RATION FOR ONE PERSON PER DAY.

1.*

Fresh and salt beef 20 oz., or pork,	12	oz.
Soft bread or flour 18 ozs., or hard bread,	12	"
Beans $3\frac{1}{3}$ oz., or rice,	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"
Sugar,	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"
Coffee (ground),	1	"
Salt,	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Candles, (adamantine),	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
Soap,	$\frac{3}{8}$	"
Vinegar,	$\frac{1}{3}$	gill.

2.†

Pork, bacon or ham,	5	oz.
Flour, oat meal or corn meal,	4	"
Potatoes,	16	"
Coffee,	1	"
Tea,	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Sugar,	3	"
Butter,	2	"
Beans,	1	"
Crackers,	1	"
Onions,	1	"
Dried fruit, (apples, peaches or prunes),	1	"
Baking powder,	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
Salt,	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
Condensed milk,	$\frac{1}{2}$	can.

* Field allowance in the United States army.

† By Gen. R. U. Sherman (Sec. of the Commission of Fisheries), a veteran of twenty-five or thirty seasons experience in forest-life.

3.*

White flour,	5	oz.
Graham flour,	3	"
Indian meal,	2	"
Oat meal (steam-cooked), or cracked wheat,	1	"
Boston crackers, or hard tack, or sea biscuits,	2	"
Rice,	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Potatoes (in absence of potatoes increase flour 4 or 6 oz.)	8	"
Pork, (or lard $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and pork $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz.),	3	"
Bacon or ham, (boneless),	1	"
Dried or canned beef,	1	"
Beans,	$1\frac{1}{4}$	"
Butter, (if use no butter, increase pork 2 oz.),	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"
Onions, (Bermuda preferable),	$\frac{3}{4}$	"
Dried peaches,	1	"
Coffee sugar,	3	"
Maple sugar,	$1\frac{3}{4}$	"
Coffee (ground),	$1\frac{1}{4}$	"
Tea,	$\frac{1}{8}$	"
Condensed milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ can, or	$1\frac{1}{8}$	"
Baking powder, (none needed if flour is <i>self-raising</i>)	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
Soda,	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
Salt,	$\frac{1}{4}$	"
Pepper,	$1\frac{1}{4}$	"
Tomatoes,	1	"
Pickles,		optional.

Pork, flour, potatoes, tea and coffee are the *staples* in these lists. Canned delicacies may be added; but bear in mind every additional pound increases your burden—an important item when carries are considered. (See "Table No. 1" for soap and candles needed).

When cooking, the pails, coffee-pot, etc., are hung over the fire on hooks suspended from a cross-piece, placed on two crotched sticks, driven firmly into the ground, at each end of the fire-place. For the primitive mode, see accompanying illustration: "A LODGE IN THE WILDERNESS."

* By E. R. Wallace.



EXPENSES.

GUIDES.

Guides charge for services from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day. They furnish a boat, an ax, perhaps hatchet and auger, and sometimes cooking-utensils; and carry all the luggage over the portages—though gentlemen will naturally assist them somewhat in this laborious operation. Guides also do the cooking, and attend to all the domestic duties incident to camp life. It is customary for two individuals to employ one guide between them—thus reducing the cost one-half.

And here let us record our respectful protest against the practice of penetrating these wilds unaccompanied by a guide. Such a proceeding is fraught with perplexity, hardship and absolute discomfort; and what is more,—and this is in opposition to general belief,—it is attended by but little economy. Those who are so unwise as to adopt such a policy, invariably do so to their great regret. Many are the vexatious hours thus utterly wasted—though fully equipped with map, guide-book and compass—in seeking for inlets and portages, which the experienced guide would readily find. The physical and even mental nature of those unaccustomed to such a process, are taxed to the utmost, by bearing boats or baggage over the tedious carries, a task which the guide “to the manner born,” would accomplish with comparative ease. No; these useful men, generally noblemen at heart if not in pretension, are really indispensable to those who visit the Adirondacks. We have presented the different routes, not that the services of guides may be dispensed with, but that our readers may be enabled to make a selection from the various avenues which enter the Great Wilderness.

Whichever path they may select, they

“Cannot err

In this delicious region.”

Boats may be hired independent of guides at 50 cents per day. The expense of living, while in the woods, need not exceed \$2 for each person, per week; and even this figure may be considerably reduced. The proximate cost of a journey to the Adirondacks, and a sojourn for any *period* therein, may be easily estimated from the above *data*; though it should be noted that the expense of such a

tour will depend largely upon the taste and resources of the sportsman. If economical in his habits and willing to "rough it," he can make the trip a cheap one; if extravagant and luxurious he may make it an expensive affair.

To those desiring to purchase a boat suitable for the Adirondack Region, we submit the following :—

What kind of boat is the best? The first and main point to be considered is *weight*, for it must be light enough to be carried for miles, if necessary, by a single person.

Steadiness is an important point, too, for how many have "missed that deer because the boat was so tottlish," to say nothing of the sufferings from tired cramped limbs and aching back occasioned by sitting for hours in a cranky boat.

Capacity for luggage; dryness, both for comfort and the safety of provisions; strength, to enable it to stand the severe hardships it is subject to among the snags, rocks and rapids; and last but not least, very fine lines to enable one to make rapid and especially silent progress through the water in search of "venison for breakfast."

The question is, where *is* the boat that completely "fills the bill?" We must answer emphatically that those built by Mr. J. H. Rushton of Canton, St. Lawrence Co. do. Mr. R. has from boyhood tramped and camped through the North Woods, and knows just what is needed. The production of his boats is the result of study and experiment in trying to devise something to meet his own wants. In this he has succeeded far beyond his own expectations and far beyond any other builder, as the cruise of the "Sairy Gamp," attests. The Sairy Gamp was nine feet long, twenty-four inches wide and weighed but *ten and one-half pounds*. Yet she carried the veteran "Nessmuk" safely on a cruise of over two hundred and fifty miles. The best size for the sportsman, however, is one 12 ft. long, 2 ft. 8 inches wide, and weighing about *forty pounds, which is*

shown in the cut below, fitted with "Lyman's bow-facing rowing gear, for a single person.

Another size is 13 ft. long, 2 ft. 10 inches wide, and weighs about 55 pounds. It has ample capacity for three persons and baggage. Any of these boats can be carried long distances on a neck-yoke, (see illustration on page 39) quite as easily as a pack of the same weight. Material and construction, are as follows:—Keel and stems, oak; ribs, red elm; siding, *white cedar*, the lightest and best wood for the purpose in the world. They are built lapstreak, eight



streaks on a side, and the very fine lines they possess are obtained by a method peculiarly the builder's own, in shaping the streaks, which not only adds beauty but strength, as it greatly lessens the strain put upon the siding. They are further strengthened by the use of neat half-round ribs, which are put in but $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, making the boat much stronger than heavy ribs placed farther apart.

Mr. Rushton's business has greatly increased in the past few years. His factory now covers 15,000 square feet of floor—besides large storing capacity for finished work in other buildings—and he constantly employs a large force of skilled workmen on a great variety of very fine work. *Fine sailing canoes* are now a specialty with him.

A CHAPTER ON WOODCRAFT.

THE EXPERIENCE OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN LOST IN
THE WOODS.

It is the pride of the woodsman to be "at home" in the woods, and he is seldom willing to admit that he has been bewildered or lost.* But this occasionally happens. A more discouraging position can hardly be imagined than that of a man passing days and nights in the woods without food, knowing that his course, taken at random, is probably in the wrong direction. A woodsman with a good compass, ought not to be wholly lost, if he has some acquaintance with the country and meets with no serious accident, and especially if he keeps his matches dry, so that, even if without food, he can protect himself from the cold at night. In default of a compass, and with a cloudy sky, he may learn the direction from the tops of tall pines, if he encounters them, which in the main will point towards the east, from the influence of prevailing westerly winds. The anxieties of a lost man, who has spent several days in the woods wholly deprived of food, can hardly be realized, except by one who has had a similar experience. Among the multitude of such misadventures that must have happened in the Adirondack Wilderness, we are unable to learn that any good woodsman has ever perished. Yet instances of great peril have doubtless occurred. Among verified cases may be cited the following:—

In 1868, Wednesday, Sept. 23d, Miles McCollum was hunting with a party at Big Wolf Pond. After putting out his dog to start a deer, he lost his way. His companions searched for him unsuccessfully. He was in the woods three days and nights, and found himself at Raquette Pond (three m. from Big Wolf) on Saturday. His food consisted of a single partridge (ruffed grouse), which he shot—as he

*When you discover yourself lost, immediately retrace your steps as nearly as possible. Do not lose control of your mental faculties. Always have matches with you when in the woods, and keep them in a bottle, or *water-proof match safe*.

fortunately had a gun and two charges of ammunition with him—and several minnows caught with a pin hōok.

Later in the same year Charley Roberts, of Lake Placid, was hunting from Long Pond, Bog River. His dog returned and he went to start him again, leaving his gun and coat in his boat. He failed to find his way back, and after being lost for three nights and four days was found by a party from Cranberry Lake, on the outlet of Bog Lake. His fellow hunters—Jim Wilson and others—had sought for him diligently, and informed this party of the circumstance, who were more fortunate in finding him. He had a few matches which supplied him with fire, or he would have perished, as the weather was cold, rainy and snowy.

In the fall of 1844, Charles Fenton (the well-known proprietor of the popular hostelry at Number Four), and his brother George, while engaged in setting a line of marten traps, extending from "Rock Shanty" to Beach's (Brandreth's) Lake, became bewildered, though they were not perhaps, really lost. They had occupied their time one day in making traps near the shores of a lonely little lake they had discovered, and which they had christened "Moose Pond," on account of the ground in the vicinity being completely trodden up by an "army" of moose. The weather being fair, they made no provision for shelter, but at ten o'clock at night were surprised by a fierce rain storm, which soon drenched them to the skin. Rising in the morning from their sleepless bed of wet boughs, they resumed their occupation and continued it throughout the day, notwithstanding the continued violence of the storm. On the evening of the second day while preparing for a brush shanty, they found to their dismay that their matches were wet and that it was impossible to light a fire. After holding a brief consultation, they decided to start for the "Carthage Road," which the State was then cutting through the Wilderness from Crown Point to Carthage. They knew that men were working upon this road at Stillwater, and that there they would find shelter and fire. They traveled in that direction about two miles, when it became so dark they could no longer see the needle of their compass. They had reached the summit of a mountain, and there they were compelled to await the morning. The pitiless *storm still* continued, and they almost perished with the

cold. Repeatedly they disrobed themselves and wrung the water from their clothing. They had to exercise violently, yea, almost constantly, to keep from perishing. "After about a *month*," said Mr. Fenton, "daylight gladdened our eyes. Talk about a polar night; it can be nothing in comparison with the length and terrors of that hapless night!" As soon as they could see their compass they resumed their journey, and in a few minutes discovered a lake, which they immediately named "*Lake Terror*." They arrived at Twitchell Creek and in sight of fire at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There they waded 20 rods in water 3 feet deep, to reach the bank of the creek, where they had to wait, exposed to the cutting wind, until some men on the other side, workmen on the road, could build a raft to take them across the stream.

In February, 1876, Edward C. Pierce left Hathorn's Camp at the outlet of Utowana Lake for Dunning's Winter Camp on Shedd Lake. Crossing Raquette Lake, he followed Brown Tract Inlet instead of South Inlet, went to 8th Lake, supposing it to be Shedd Lake, thence to 7th Lake, mistaking it for Fonda Lake, thence in his aimless wanderings, to Lime Kiln Lake, and from there to Moose River, two miles from Moose River Tannery. There he was found by some lumbermen, lying in the deep snow in a pitiable condition. He had passed four days in the woods without food, and his sufferings from exposure and hunger were fearful. While sleeping by a fire he had built one night, his moccasins were literally burned off his feet, and on the following day, soon after stepping into a springhole, he found his feet were terribly frozen. Two days before he was found, he had passed near a lumber camp without being aware of the fact. When we saw him five months afterwards, his feet, though healing, were entirely toeless, and he was hobbling about in comfortable health.

We are told in Street's delightful volume—"The Indian Pass"—that the father of Mr. Scott, of North Elba (lately deceased), in hunting many years ago, became lost. In a large ledge adjoining his evening camp, a vein of the richest silver glittered on his rapt eye. He secured a specimen of the treasure, which was subsequently reduced and formed in to a heart; but he was never able after leaving the spot, in the confusion of intellect to which all persons

are subject who are lost in the woods, to identify it; and, to this day, guarded only by the grim "Genius loci," sleeps unknown this Potosi of the Adirondacks.

There is a popular notion that when men are lost they wander in a circle; and many stories of this kind are current. Hon. Mr. Ferdon, of Piermont, N. Y., gives an account of persons getting lost in a small swamp and making the tour of the same without emerging from it, as evidenced by their tracks in the snow.

It is said that Charley Roberts (before named) found his own tracks and supposed they were marks of some other man running.

Mitchell Sabattis—the distinguished Adirondack Indian guide—says that he can always remember his crooks and turns when engaged in still-hunting, and thus invariably judge how to retrace his steps. Others have not admitted this to be true in their own cases, but claim to have relied on their own knowledge of the general features of the territory—the ridges, water-courses, &c., &c.; and when unable to decide upon their proper route from the appearance of near objects, they have ascended trees to learn the position of hills, &c., with whose characteristics and relations they were acquainted.

The wonder is not that men get lost in the forests but that so many are able to traverse them and reach their destination. Still-hunters and woodsmen generally acquire a degree of skill and confidence in this respect which to inexperienced people must seem remarkable. But it is held by naturalists that this skill or instinct is possessed in a still higher degree by many animals, and they have resorted to numerous ingenious explanations to account for it.

Dr. O. W. Holmes in the *Atlantic Monthly*, June 1863, p. 571, says: "One side of a man always tends to out-walk the other, so that no person can walk far in a straight line if he is blindfolded." If we accept this as undeniable, then a man in the woods who has nothing in particular to determine his course might actually walk faster on one side and thus perform the circular movement.

The rational explanation in the case of man seems to us to be, that his skill in traveling through the pathless woods, *is the result of an educated judgment.* The person may

appear to act intuitively or instinctively, and yet a general knowledge of the forests, and confidence in himself, enable him to choose his course and travel safely. The possession of this power is acquired by training, but he may be unable to sufficiently explain it.

ACCIDENTS.

Bleeding from a wound on man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left on for hours, or even days, if necessary.

If your boat is capsized and you cannot swim, *cling to it until rescued or it drifts ashore*. Remember that the human body weighs only about one pound in the water, and the head may be kept above its surface by placing one finger upon a piece of board, a chair or small box. With the other hand and your feet, you can paddle to the land. *Keep cool*, and there is but little danger.

TO RESUSCITATE THE DROWNING.

"It is important to avoid delay, and the very moment the body is taken from the water it should be stripped to the waist and the face of the patient placed downward. The clothing having been made into a roll to raise the pit of the stomach above the level of the mouth, all fluids should be forced out by pressure with the hands, one on the back just below the shoulder blades and the other opposite. Artificial breathing is produced by placing the roll of clothing under the body turned upon its back and then grasping the chest on either side of the pit of the stomach and gradually pressing forward and upward until the whole strength is used, and then suddenly letting go, the operation to be repeated with the regularity of natural breathing. The whole process, outlined rather than adequately described in this place, is so simple that a child may perform it if sufficiently strong, and no person should permit himself to be ignorant of it. Do not be impatient of results. Any time within two hours you may be on the very threshold of success without there being any sign of it. There are instances on record where breathing has been restored after having ceased for an hour or more."

General View of Routes, Modes of Access, Expenses, &c.

ABBREVIATIONS.

M.—Meals.	h.—hour, or hours. <i>f. c.</i> amount
L.—Lodging.	of time required for a journey.
D.—Day's board.	c.—cent.
W.—Week's board.	C. or c.—Conveyances.
F. or f.—Fare.	— to; example, \$2—\$3.

First.—TRENTON FALLS STATION TO TRENTON FALLS, 1 m., stage f. 25 c. (formerly 50 c.) (Moore's Hotel, M. 75 c.—\$1, D. 3½—\$4, W. \$14—\$21; Kuyahora House, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$9—\$12). To Prospect, 2½ m. Thence this route is identical with Route No. 2. (See pp. 25, 37).

Second.—PROSPECT STATION TO METCALF CREEK, HEADWATERS OF WEST CANADA CREEK, JOCK'S LAKE, ETC. (p. 37). To Prospect Village, 1½ m., stage f. 15 c. (Dodge House, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50, W. \$7—\$10); Ed. Wilkinson's Hotel (P. O. Wilmut), 16 m. (M. 40 c., D. \$1.50, W. \$6); Griff Evans' Hotel (P. O. Nobleborough), 3 m. (M. 50 c., D. \$1.50, W. \$6); Remonda's Sportsman's Home (P. O. Morehouseville), 6½ m. (M. 25 c., D. \$1, W. \$5—\$6); Mountain Home, 1 m. (M. 75 c., D. \$2—\$2.50, W. \$10—\$17½); Metcalf Creek, 5 m. Total, 33 m. (*For route to Headwaters of West Canada Creek, see p. 46*).

Evans' House to Jock's Lake, 11½ m. Total, from Prospect Stat., 32 m. Boats by A. E. Jones

C. by A. E. Jones or A. G. Bagg of Prospect Village to Sportsman's Home and Mountain Home, \$8—\$10; 7—9 h.

Also to Jock's L., \$14—\$18; 9—11 h. Stop over at Evans' House. (See pp. 37—47). (Evans' House has recently changed proprietors).

Third.—REMSEN TO NORTH, SOUTH AND JOCK'S LAKES (p. 47) Hotel Bristol, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50, W. \$7). To Bellingertown, 10 m.; "Dawson's Old Place." (Reed's) 7 m. (M. 40 c.); North L., 5 m. (Dam House, M. 25 c., D. \$1, W. \$5); South L., 3 m.; Jock's L., 3½ m. Total 27½ m. Boats by Atwell Martin, guide. C. by Friend Bristol of Remsen to South L., \$10—\$14; 6—8 h. Thence boat 2 m., and portage 1½ m. to Jock's L. (pp. 38, 39, 50).

Fourth.—ALDER CREEK STATION TO WOODHULL BISBY, CANACHAGALA, NORTH, SOUTH AND JOCK'S LAKES (p. 47). To Alder Creek Corners, ¾ m. (Thurston's Hotel, M. 40 c., D. \$1.25); Forestport, 2 m. (Sherman House, M. 40 c.); White Lake Corners, 6 m. (Studor's Hotel, M. 50 c.; D. \$1.50, W. \$10); Woodhull L., 11 m. Thence steamer to head of lake, 3½ m., f. 25—40 c. (Herrig House—¾ m. from head—M. 50 c., D. \$1.50, W. \$8; P. O. White Lake Corners); road to Upper Bisby L., 1½ m.; trail to Canachagala L., 1 m. Total, 25½ m. (*The Bisby Park, covering 7000 acres, and embracing the Bisby Chain, and a portion of Sand and Woodhull Lakes, is a private preserve, and must not be trespassed upon by sportsmen*).

Stage daily to White Lake Corners, f. 75 c.; 1½—2 h. C. thence to Woodhull L. by Philip Studor, \$4—\$6; 3—5 h. He will also meet parties at Alder

* *White Lake Corners to White Lake, 1½ m.* (Hulser's Hotel).

Creek Sta. or Boonville with good conveyances (p. 56) and convey them to White, or Woodhull Lake, \$6—\$8; 4¼—6½ h. Also to Round and Long Lakes (2¾ m. from White Lake Corners), \$4.

Forestport to Bellingtowntown, 6 m.; North L., 12 m., South L. 2 m.; Jock's L., 3¼ m. Total 26½ m. from Alder Cr. Sta. C. by John Helmer, \$9—\$12; 6—8 h. (*Route identical with Route No. 3, from Bellingtowntown.*) (pp. 34, 47—55).

Fifth.—BOONVILLE TO FULTON CHAIN, RAQUETTE LAKE, ETC. (p. 55) (Hurlburt House, M. 50 c., D. \$2). To Moose River, 12¼ m. (Moose River House, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50, W. \$4—6); "Arnold's," 11¼ m.; Old Forge, 2¼ m. (Forest House, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$8—10). Total, 26 m. Stage daily, f. \$3; 6—9 h. Extra saddle horses from Moose R. to Old Forge, when preferred, \$5 each. Special C. by Chas. Phelps or F. A. Barrett (P. O. Boonville or Old Forge), \$8—12 for parties of 2 to 6. Invalids should stop over at Moose River House. (pp. 55-76).

Old Forge to head of Fourth Lake (through 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Lakes) 12¼ m.; steamer f. \$1; portage ½ m. (can push boat up inlet); 5th Lake, ¼ m.; portage ¼ m.; 6th Lake, ¼ m.; inlet, ¼ m.; 7th Lake, 2 m.; inlet 1¼ m., portage, 1¼ m.; 8th Lake, 1¼ m.; portage, 1¼ m.; Brown Tract Inlet to Raquette Lake, 4 m. Total, from Old Forge, 26 m. (pp. 65-76, 339).

Sixth.—PORT LEYDEN TO FULTON CHAIN (p. 76). To Moose R. 11 m. (merging into the Boonville route about 6 m. from that place); Old Forge, 13¼ m. Total, 24¼ m. C. by prop. of Douglass House (M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$8—10); 6—8 h

Seventh.—LYONS FALLS TO FULTON CHAIN, BRANTINGHAM LAKE, ETC. (p. 77) (Walton House, M. 50 c., D. \$2). The route to the Fulton Chain unites with the one leading from Port Leyden (*via Deacon Abby's*) at Lyonsdale (3 m.); distance to Old Forge, 24 m. (*Rarely traveled. Road nearly impassable.*)

TO BRANTINGHAM LAKE, 8 m.; C. \$3; 1½—2 h. (p. 78).

Eighth.—GLENDALE TO BRANTINGHAM LAKE, PINE AND OTTER LAKES, ETC. (p. 85) (Higby House, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50, W. \$5—7). To Greig, 8¼ m.; Brantingham Lake, 4 m. (Lake House, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$7); Botchford's Tannery, 7 m.; Dolgeville, ½ m.; Big Otter L., 4 m. Total, 19¼ m. via Brantingham L., or 17¼ m. direct.

Botchford's to Big Pine L., 3 m.; whence several interesting lakes and ponds are reached. (See pp. 82—89). C. by Higby of Glendale, or Casler & Sons of Lake House (P. O. Greig), \$2.00 to Brantingham L.; 1¼ h.; \$3 to Big Pine, or Otter L.; 5—7 h. (pp. 78—89).

Ninth.—MARTINSBURG STATION TO NUMBER FOUR, STILLWATER, LITTLE RAPIDS, ALBANY, SMITH'S, TUPPER'S, BRANDRETH'S, RAQUETTE LAKES, ETC., (p. 89). To Watson, 3 m. Thence identical with Route 10th, which see.

Tenth.—LOWVILLE TO NUMBER FOUR, STILLWATER, LITTLE RAPIDS, ALBANY, SMITH'S, TUPPER'S, BRANDRETH'S, RAQUETTE LAKES, ETC. (p. 89). (Kellogg House, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$10—12). To Watson, 3 m.; Crystal Lake, 10½ m.; No. 4, 4¼ m. (Fenton House, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$9—10½); Stillwater, 11 m. (Stillwater House, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$7—10; P. O. No. 4); Loon Lake, 4¼ m.; South Branch, 3 m.; Little Rapids 2½ m. (Muncy House, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50, W. \$7—10; P. O. No. 4); Albany Lake *Landing*, 2 m. (or Beaver R. 1¼ m.; portage, ¾ m.; Beaver R., ½ m.; Albany Lake, 4 m.; Beaver R., ½ m.; portage, ¾ m.; Beaver R., 1¼ m. to Smith's Lake. Total, 48 m. (Smith's L. House, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$9; P. O. No. 4). Stage (Tues., Thur., and Sat.) to No. 4, f. \$2; 4—5 h. Special C. by Wilcox's Livery or Chas. Fenton (No. 4), \$6—10. Special C. from No. 4 to Albany L. Landing, by Chas. Fenton or A. J. Muncy, \$8—12; 6—8 h. (pp. 89, 91, 100, 107, 119, 110). (*For Routes to Tutchell, Big Moose, Red Horse Chain, Tupper's, Brandreth's and Raquette Lakes, see pp. 102, 103, 113, 115, 116.*)

Lowville to Croghan, 10 m.; stage daily, f. 50 c. Thence to Oswegatchie Ponds (Long Pond), 12 m. Total, 22 m. (*See Route No. 11, p. 117.*)

Eleventh.—CASTORLAND TO OSWEGATCHIE PONDS, WEST AND MIDDLE BRANCHES OF OSWEGATCHIE RIVER, SAND AND ROCK LAKES, ETC. (p. 117) (Judd House, M. 40 c., D. \$1.50). To Croghan, 7 m. (Miller House, M. 50 c., D. \$2; Gardner House, M. 40 c., D. \$1.50); Belfort, 4 m.; Long Pond (chief of Oswegatchie Ponds), 8 m. Total, 19 m. (Bald Mt. House, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50—2, W. \$7). Stage daily to Croghan, f. 50 c. C. from Castorland, or Croghan, to Long Pond, by Gardner of Croghan, or Zeb. Bigness of Bald Mt. House (P. O. Belfort) \$4—8; 5—8 h.

From Long Pond pack to Middle Branch Oswegatchie R., Sand and Rock Lakes by following route: Road to Ulrich's Mill, ¼ m.; trail to Jock's L. ("Uncle Bill Lawrence's Place") 3¼ m.; Tide L., 2¼ m.; Hog's Back L., ¼ m.;

Buck L., $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; **Middle Branch**, $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; **Rock and Sand Lakes**, 3 m. **Total**, 11 m.; 4-6 h. (See pp. 117-120). (Between Jake's P. and Buck L. the trail follows the line of the old "Emilyville" or Oswegatchie road for a large portion of the route).

Jake's P. to **Grigg's L.**, 3 m.; the trail diverging r. from the route to **Middle Branch**, etc., at the "Junction" about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond **Jake's P.** From **Grigg's L.** to **Green L.** it is $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to **Moshier P's**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. (p. 99); and to **Loon Hollow L.** 1 m. (To take these trips, secure the services of **Henry Kuhl**, a most efficient guide, at **Bald Mt. House**).

Twelfth.—**CARTHAGE TO THE OSWEGATCHIE WATERS**, (p. 121) (**Hotel Elmerest**, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50-2). To **Belfort**, 15 m.; **Long Pond**, 8 m. **Total**, 23 m. (p. 117). C. by **Ingraham's Livery**, \$6-10; 6-8 h.

Carthage to Natural Bridge, 10 m. (**Carthage and Adirondack R. R.**), f. 80 c.; **Bonaparte Lake**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m., f. 54 c. (**Amos Ashcraft's**, M. 25 c., D. \$1. W. \$4); **Harrisville**, 3 m., f. 63 c. (**Adirondack House**, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$3-14); **Jayville**, (terminus of t. R.), $8\frac{1}{2}$ m., f. 90 c. **Total** from **Carthage**, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (**Harrisville to Hume's**, 5 m. **Total** from **Carthage**, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (**Riverside House**, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50, W. \$7; **P. O. Harrisville**). **Special C.** from **Harrisville** to **Hume's**, \$1-2, 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. from **Carthage** (pp. 121-127). **Harrisville to Fine**, 12 m.; thence to "Landing," 11 m.; thence boats up E. Branch of **Oswegatchie R.** (interrupted by 3 portages of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 m.) to **Cranberry Lake**, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Total**, 35 m. (See **Route 13th**).

Thirteenth.—**GOVERNEUR TO CRANBERRY LAKE AND OSWEGATCHIE WATERS**, (p. 127) (**Van Buren House**, M. 50-75 c., D. \$2). To **Fowler**, 6 m.; **Edwards**, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; **Fine**, 9 m.; "Landing," 11 m.; boat up E. Branch of **Oswegatchie R.** (3 portages, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 m.) to **Cranberry L.**, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Total**, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (*This route is seldom taken*). Or, **Fine** to **Walker's**, 12 m.; **Albany Bridge** 4 m. (**Sternberg's Hotel**, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$7-10; **P. O. Fine**); portage along **Oswegatchie R.** (**Big Inlet**) to **Cranberry L.**, 3 m. **Total**, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. From **Albany Bridge**, **Gull Lake** and numerous other waters are visited. (See pp. 123, 129).

Stage daily from **Gouverneur** to **Fine**, f. \$1.63. C. thence to **Landing**, by **John H. Ward** of **Fine**, or by **John Walker** of "Walker's" (**P. O. Fine**) \$5; to **Albany Bridge**, \$5. The journey from **Gouverneur** to **Cranberry L.** requires about 2 days. Stop over at **Fine** (**Bush House**, M. 50 c. D. \$2).

Daily Stage also from **Gouverneur** to **Harrisville**, 20 m., f. \$1.50. (See p. 123).

Fourteenth.—**DE KALB JUNCTION TO CRANBERRY LAKE**, (p. 129) (**Goulding House**, M. 50 c., D. \$2). To **Hermon**, 5 m.; **Russell**, 6 m.; **Clarksboro**, 11 m.; **Cranberry Lake**, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (**Cranberry L. House**, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50, W. \$10 $\frac{1}{2}$; **P. O. Clarksboro**). **Total**, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Stage daily to **Russell**, f. 75 c.—\$1. Thence, **Tuesday** and **Saturday** to **Clarksboro**, f. 75 c.—\$1. Thence **special C.** by prop. of stage, \$3-5; 9-11 h. Tourists generally stop over at **Clarksboro**. (**Clifton Hotel**, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50), (pp. 129-133).

Fifteenth.—**CANTON TO CRANBERRY LAKE AND RAQUETTE RIVER**, (p. 133) (**Hodskin House**, M. 50 c., D. \$2). To **Clarksboro**, 23 m.; **Cranberry Lake**, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Total**, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Canton to **Colton**, 14 m. Stage daily, f. \$1-1.25. Thence see route from **Potsdam** (p. 134).

Sixteenth.—**POTSDAM TO STARK'S FALLS, CATAMOUNT POND, MASSAWEPIE LAKE, BIG TUPPER LAKE, ETC., VIA RAQUETTE RIVER**, (p. 134), (**Matteson and Albion Hotels**, M. 50 c., D. \$2). To **Colton**, 9 m. (**Empire Exchange**, M. 50 c.); **South Colton** 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (**Lindsay House**, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50); **Stark's Falls**, 8 m. (**Forest House**, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50, W. \$6-8); **Jordan House**, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (M. 50 c., D. \$1-1.50, W. \$6-8; **P. O. Stark**); **Ferry's**, 4 m. (M. 40 c., D. \$1, W. \$4-5; **P. O. Childwold**); **Seavey's Windfall House**, 4 m. (M. 40 c., D. \$1, W. \$5-50; **P. O. Childwold**); **Childwold**, 3 m.; **Catamount Pond** and **Massawepie Lake**, 3 m. (**Gale's Pond View House**, M. 40 c., D. \$1-1.50, W. \$5-7; **P. O. Childwold**); **Downey's** (**Gale's**) **Landing**, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; boat up **Raquette River** to **Big Tupper Lake**, 15 m. **Total** about 55 m. (**Mt. Morris House**, **Moody's Redside Camps**, and **Lakeside House**; see **Hotel Directory**; **P. O. Moody**; p. 358).

Stage daily from **Potsdam** to **South Colton**, f. \$1. Thence **Mon. Wed. and Fri.** to **Stark**, f. \$1.75; to **Childwold**, f. \$3; to **Gale's**, f. \$3.25; returning on alternate days. (For river route and full details, see pp. 135-141).

Seventeenth.—**Ogdensburg** (p. 141). (See previous and subsequent routes).

Eighteenth.—**MASSENA SPRINGS** (p. 143). (**Hatfield House**, M. 75c., D. \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —\$3. \$12—17 $\frac{1}{2}$; **White's Hotel**, M. 50 c., D. \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, W. \$7-10) to **Notwood** (**Pots-**

dam Junction), 15 m. (R. R.), f. 45-60 c. $\frac{3}{4}$ h. (See previous and subsequent routes).

Nineteenth.—MOIRA TO ST. REGIS RIVER, PAUL SMITH'S & C. (p. 145) (Hackett's Hotel, M. 50 c., D. \$2). To Dickinson Centre, 8 m.: (Northern Adirondack R.R.) f. 40 c., St. Regis Falls, 4 m. f. 50 c. Spring Cove, 11 m., f. \$1 15; Brighton, 11 m., f. \$1.50. Stage thence to Paul Smith's, 8 m., t. 75 c. Total, 43 m., 3 h. (see p. 195).

Spring Cove to Blue Mountain House (whence the noted NINE and SIXTEEN MILE LEVELS on St. Regis River, and various lakes and ponds are visited) 3 m. (some estimate it 4 m.). Stage daily, f. \$1.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 h. (Hotel f. M. 50 c., D. \$1.50, W. \$6-8; P. O. Santa Clara) (For river route to Paul Smith's, see p. 145).

Twentieth.—MALONE TO STATE DAM, RAGGED LAKE, MEACHAM LAKE, PAUL SMITH'S, LOON LAKE & C., (p. 150) (Howard House, M. 50-75 c., D. \$2., W. \$10-14). To State Dam, 13 m. (p. 156) (State Dam House, M. 50 c., D. \$2., W. \$10; P. O. Malone) C. by L. J. Folsom & Co., \$3-5; $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4 h.

Malone to Ragged Lake, 16 m. (Ragged L. Club House; open to members only)

Malone to Duane, 15 m. (Duane House, M. 50-75 c., D. \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2., W. \$7-10); Meacham Lake, 10 m. (Meacham Lake House, M. 50-75 c., D. \$2., W. \$10-14; P. O. Duane); Paul Smith's, 12 m. (M. 75 c.-\$1., D. \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$, W. \$17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30) total, 37. M. 5-6 h. to Meacham L.; thence to Paul Smith's about 3 h. Stage daily to Duane, f. \$1; where special C. is taken. C. by L. J. Folsom & Co. from Malone to Meacham L., f. (for 4 or more) \$2.50; thence to Paul Smith's, \$1.75.

Malone to Loon Lake via Duane (15 m.) 29 m.; stage tri-weekly, f. \$3.50; 6 to 7 h. (See pp. 150, 152, 156, 191 and 195).

Twenty-first.—CHATEAUGAY TO CHATEAUGAY CHASM, AND CHATEAUGAY LAKES (p. 161) (Ladd's and Union Hotels, M. 50 c., D. \$2). To Chateaugay Chasm, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. (Chasm House, M. 75 c., D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, W. \$10-14), Chasm House coach meets every train.

To Lower Chateaugay L., 8 m.; stage daily, f. 50 c.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ h. (Bellow's Lake House, and McGauley's Hotel, M. 50-75 c., D. \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$, W. \$8-14); thence steamer through Lower Chateaugay L., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; the Narrows, 4 m.; Upper Chateaugay L., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. and 1 m. respectively to Merrill House (M. 75 c., D. \$2, W. \$10-15) and Ralph's (M. 75 c., D. \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$, W. \$10-14), f. 50 c. Total, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (SEE PP. 168-174, AND ROUTE FROM PLATTSBURG TO CHATEAUGAY L. via Chateaugay R. R. p. 188).

Twenty-second.—ROUSE'S POINT TO MOOER'S JUNCTION, ETC., (p. 174) (Windsor Hotel). (See previous and subsequent routes).

Twenty-third.—PLATTSBURG TO CHAZY, CHATEAUGAY, LOON, RAINBOW, ST. REGIS (PAUL SMITH'S), SARANAC AND TUPPER LAKES, ETC., (p. 175) (Fouquet House, M. 75 c., D. \$2-3, W. \$14-21. To Dannemora, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (Chateaugay R. R.), f. 75 c.; Chazy Lake, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., f. \$1.30; (Chazy Lake House, M. 75 c., D. \$2, W. \$10-14); Lyon Mt. Village, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., f. \$1.50; thence stage to Ralph's or Merrill's, Upper Chateaugay Lake, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 m., f. 50 c. Total, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -38 m.; 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. (pp. 168-173).

Lyon Mt. Village to Loon Lake (terminus of Chateaugay R. R.), 20 m. Total from Plattsburg, 54 m., f. \$2.50; 2 h. (Loon Lake House, M. \$1, D. \$3, W. \$14-21; P. O. Loon Lake). (See pp. 188, 191).

Plattsburg to Ausable Chasm, 12 m.; H. B. Ransom's Livery, \$5-10; 2-3 h. (See p. 227).

Plattsburg to Point of Rocks, 20 m. (Ausable R. R.), f. \$1; Ausable Forks, 3 m.; Black Brook, 4 m.; French's Hotel, 11 m. (M. 50-75 c., D. \$2., W. \$8-12); Franklin Falls, 3 m. (Franklin House, M. 75 c.); Bloomingdale, 8 m. (Crystal Spring House, M. 50-75 c., D. \$2, W. \$8-12); L. Saranac Lake, 8 m. Total, 57 m. Stage daily, f. \$3.50; 8-10 h. (Saranac Lake House, M. 75 c., D. \$3, W. \$17 $\frac{1}{2}$; Martin's Hotel, M. 50-75 c., D. \$2, W. \$10-14; P. O. Saranac Lake. See pp. 195, 203).

Point of Rocks to L. Saranac Lake, 34 m., via Ausable Forks (3 m.), *Wilmington & Whiteface Mt.* (12 m.), (Bliss Hotel, M. 75 c., D. 2, W. \$8-12), *Wilmington Notch* (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.), *North Elba*, (24 m.), *Ray Brook House* (30 m.). Total, 54 m. from Plattsburg. Stage daily, f. 10 Wilmington, \$1; to Lake Placid, \$2.50; to L. Saranac Lake, \$3.50; 8-10 h. (See pp. 203, 216, 219).

* Chazy Lake House is reached by steamer from Chazy Lake Station, f. 50 c. round-trip f. from Plattsburg, \$1.75 to \$2.

Point of Rocks to L. Saranac Lake, 40 m., *via Ausable Forks* (8 m.), *Lower Jay* (9 m.), *Keene Centre* (17 m.), *Edmund Ponds* (23 m.), *Mountain View House* (27 m.), *North Elba* (30 m.). Total, 60 m. from Plattsburg. Stage daily from Point of Rocks to Keene Centre, f. \$1.75, where passengers stop over (Keene Centre House, M. 75 c., D. \$2.50, W. \$10-15). Thence stage daily to Edmund Ponds (Cascade House), f. 50 c.; Mountain View House, f. \$1; North Elba, f. \$1.25; Lake Placid, f. \$1.50; and L. Saranac Lake, f. \$2.50; 10-12 h. (See pp. 203, 219, 225, 251, 265).

Keene Centre to KEENE VALLEY (P. O.) 5 m. Stage daily, f. 50 c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 h. (Beebe House, M. 75 c., \$1, D. \$3.50, W. \$12-21; pp. 253-261).

Saranac Lake House to "Bartlett's," 12 m., *via* L. Saranac Lake (6 m.), Saranac R. (3 m.), Round Lake (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.), and Saranac R. ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.), Round Lake (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) and Saranac R. ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.), ("Bartlett's" Hotel, M. 75 c., D. \$2.50, W. \$10-14; p. 207. "Bartlett's" to U. Saranac Lake, $\frac{1}{2}$ m., Corey's Rustic Lodge, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (M. 75c., D. \$2.50, W. \$8-15) (P. O. of both, Saranac Lake; pp. 203-216).

Bloomingtondale to U. Saranac Lake, 13 m. Stage f. from Pt. of Rocks, \$4.50; (Saranac Inn, formerly Prospect House—M. \$1, D. \$3, W. \$15-\$25, P. O. Bloomingtondale). Total, 62 m. from Plattsburg. 9-11 h. (see pp. 201, 210-213).

Saranac Inn to Sweeny Carry, 7 m., steamer f. 75 c. (Forest Home, M. 75 c.); portage to Raquette River, 3 m., f. 75 c. (boat and luggage, \$1.50); Big Tupper Lake, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., steamer f. \$1.25 (Mt. Morris House, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$10-19), Moody's Camp, Kedside, M. 50 c., D. \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2, W. 10; steamer to Tupper Lake House, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., f. (from Sweeny Carry) \$1.50. Total, 90 m. from Plattsburg (Lakeside House, M. 75 c., D. \$3, W. \$14-\$17 $\frac{1}{2}$) (P. O. of these 3 hotels, Moody; pp. 213, 265-370).

Tupper Lake House to head of lake, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; portage, around Bog River Falls, 15 rods; Bog River, 2 m.; Little Tupper Lake Stream, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; portage (L.) $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; streams $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; portage (L.) 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Round Pond, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; stream to Little Tupper Lake, 1 m. Total, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Plattsburgh (Pine Grove House, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$10-\$12; P. O. Moody; p. 370).

Bloomingtondale to L. St. Regis Lake, 10 m., stage f. from Pt. of Rocks, \$3.50. (Paul Smith's Hotel, M. 75 c., \$1, D. \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$, W. \$17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$30; P. O. Paul Smith's). Total, 69 m. from Plattsburg. 8-10 h. (p. 195).

Bloomingtondale to Rainbow Lake, 7 m., stage f. from Pt. of Rocks, \$3.50. (Wardner's Rainbow House, M. 75 c., D. \$2, W. \$8-\$12; P. O. Rainbow) Total, 66 m. from Plattsburg. 8-10 h. (p. 188).

On the 3 last named routes—*identical from Plattsburg to Bloomingtondale*—*dine* at French's Hotel or Franklin House.

Twenty-fourth.—PORT KENT TO AUSABLE CHASM, RAINBOW, ST. REGIS, SARANAC AND TUPPER LAKES, &C. (p. 227). TO AUSABLE CHASM, 3 m. (Lake View House, M. \$1, D. \$3, W. \$11-\$18; admission to Chasm, 25 c.); Keeseville, 2 m. (Delmont House, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14); Locust Hill, 2 m. (M. 50 c., D. \$1.50, W. \$7-\$9, C. from Port Kent by J. F. Hatch, prop'r, 75 c.; P. O. Keeseville; p. 245); Point of Rocks, 7 m. Total, 14 m. *Thence identical with Route No. 23, (see pp. 195, 227-335).*

Keeseville to Auger Pond 2 m. (Interlaken House, M. 75 c., D. \$2, W. \$7-\$12; P. O. Keeseville; p. 244) C. by John B. Willis of Interlaken House from Port Kent, 75 c.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. Stage from Port Kent (upon arrival of principal trains and steamer) to Keeseville, f. 50 c. Thence stage daily to Bloomingtondale, f. \$3.50; L. Saranac Lake, f. \$4; U. Saranac Lake, f. \$4.50-\$5; Paul Smith's, f. 4, and Rainbow Lake, f. \$4. Time same as by Route 23d.

(Private carriages meet every train and steamer at Port Kent and convey guests to LAKE VIEW HOUSE, AUSABLE CHASM, p. 241).

Twenty-fifth.—WESTPORT TO ELIZABETHTOWN, KEENE VALLEY AND CENTRE, EDMUND'S PONDS, MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE, NORTH ELBA, LAKE PLACID, RAY BROOK, AND LOWER SARANAC LAKE, ETC. (p. 245). (Richards House, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$8-\$12) To Elizabethtown, 3 m.; stage connects with every train and steamer, f. \$1. (The Windsor, M. 75 c., D. \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$, W. \$10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$15) Stage daily thence to Keene Centre, 12 m. f. \$1.50. (Elizabethtown to KEENE VALLEY, (P. O.) 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. f. \$1.50; Beebe House, M. 75 c., \$1, D. \$3.50, W. \$12-21; pp. 253-261). Edmund Ponds, 6 m. f. \$2. (Cascade House, M. 75 c., D. \$2.50, W. \$10-15; P. O. Cascadeville); Mountain View House, 4 m. f. \$2.50. (M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$7-\$10; P. O. North Elba); North Elba, 3 m., f. \$2.75; Ray Brook House, 6 m., f. \$3.50. (M. 50 c., D. \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2, W. \$8-\$10; P. O. Ray Brook); L. Saranac Lake, 4 m. f. \$4. Total, 43 m.; 10-12 h. (see pp. 203, 219, 225, 245, 265, 265, 270).

North Elba to Lake Placid, 2 m. Stage f. from Elizabethtown, \$3, (50 c. from North Elba), 8-10 h. (Stevens House, M. \$1, D. \$3, W. \$17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$24; P. O. LAKE

Placid). (The Westside—reached by special boat across the lake—M. 75 c., D. \$2.50, W. \$10-§15; P. O. North Elba, p. 222).

Mountain View House to Clear Lake, 5½ m. Stage f. \$1; 1½ h. Stage f. from Elizabethtown, \$3 50. (Adirondack Lodge, M. 75 c., D. \$3, W. \$14-§18; P. O. Cascadeville; p. 268).

Twenty-sixth.—FORT HENRY TO SCHROON RIVER, CLEAR POND, ELK LAKE, BOREAS RIVER, UPPER ADIRONDACK IRON WORKS, NEWCOMB & LONG LAKE, (p. 271). To Schroon River, 17 m. (Root's Hotel, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50, W. \$8-10); Fenton's, 5 m.; Boreas River, 6 m.; Tahawus, 8 m.; Newcomb, 7½ m.; Long Lake, 13 m. Total, 56½ m. Stage daily to Schroon River, f. \$1.50; thence Tues. and Sat. to Newcomb, f. \$3; thence Wed. and Sat. to Long Lake, f. \$4.50. Estimate time at rate of 3 or 4 m. per hour. (Sagamore, and Long Lake House; p. 349).

Fenton's to Clear Pond, 3 m. (Lakeside Inn, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50, W. \$9); Elk Lake, 3 m. (Elk Lake House, M. 50 c., D. \$1.25, W. \$7-8; P. O. of both, Schroon River). Special C. from Root's or Fenton's, \$1½-4, (p. 272).

Tahawus (Lower Iron Works) to Upper Adirondack, 11 m. (Adirondack Club House, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$10; P. O. Tahawus). Special C. from Root's, (or possibly Tahawus), \$10-15 (p. 273). (*Upper Adirondack is usually reached by private C. from Minerva (24 m.) which is only 9 m. from Adirondack R. R. pp. 296, 312.* C. by C. A. West, \$10-15; 6-8 h.

Twenty-seventh.—CROWN POINT TO PARADOX, PYRAMID AND SCHROON LAKES, ETC., (p. 283). (Gunnison's Hotel, M. 50 c., D. \$1½-2). To Hammondville, 13 m. (C. P. & I. R. R.; f. 60 c.); thence stage daily to Paradox Lake, 4 m., f. \$1.15, (Paradox House, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$12; Paradox Lake House, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$8-10; P. O. Schroon Lake); Schroon Lake, 9 m.; f. \$2.10. Total distance, 25 m.; 3-4 h. (Leland House and Taylor's Hotel; p. 284) (*Schroon and Paradox Lakes are also reached from Saratoga Springs. See pp. 306-311.*)

Paradox Lake to Pyramid Lake, 1½ m. (Pyramid Lake House, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$7-10; P. O. Paradox).

Twenty-eighth.—FORT TICONDEROGA TO PARADOX AND SCHROON LAKES, AND LAKE GEORGE, (p. 288), (Pavillon Hotel, M. 75 c., D. \$2, W. \$10-12). To Baldwin, (foot of Lake George) 6 m.; R. R. f. 75 c. (See p. 290).

Fort Ticonderoga to Long Pond, 11½ m.; Paradox Lake, 1½ m.; Schroon Lake, 9 m. Total, 22 m.

From head of Paradox L. to Schroon River, 10 m. (See p. 271).

Twenty-ninth.—Fort Edward to LAKE GEORGE, CHESTERTOWN, SCHROON LAKE, BOREAS RIVER, NEWCOMB, LONG LAKE, BLUE MT. LAKE, &c. (p. 289). To Glens Falls, 5 m. (D. & H. Branch R. R.), f. 30 c.; Caldwell (head of Lake George) 10 m., f. 95 c. (Fort Wm. Henry Hotel, M. \$1, D. \$4, W. \$17½-23); Warrensburg, 6 m.; Chestertown, 12 m. (Chester Hotel, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$10½-12; p. 311); Pottersville, 6 m. (Locke's Hotel, M. 75 c., D. \$2, W. \$8-12) (Steamer from Pottersville Landing through Schroon Lake, 9 m., f. 75 c.; pp. 283, 311); Olmsteadville, 6 m.; Minerva, 2 m.; Boreas River (Alden Lair) 8 m.; Newcomb, 12 m. (Halfway House, M. 50 c., D. \$1.25, W. \$7; p. 297); Long Lake, 18 m. Total, 80 m. (Sagamore Hotel, M. 75 c., D. \$2½-3, W. \$12-20; Kellogg's Lake House, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$10; P. O. Long Lake; p. 349). Estimate time from Lake George to Long Lake at rate of 3 or 4 m. per hour. Stop over at Minerva (Minerva Hotel, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50; pp. 296, 312). Stage daily from Lake George to Chestertown, f. \$2.25; whence, instead of following the above-named route, it is customary to proceed with the same stage to Riverside, on the Adirondack R. R., 5 m. (f. \$3 from Fort Edward); from where the tourist pursues the journey to various points as by *Route No. 30.* (See pp. 306, 311, 312-321, 328). (*See Route 26th, p. 271.*)

Thirtieth.—SARATOGA SPRINGS TO LAKES LUZERNE, GEORGE AND CHAMPLAIN, AND TO SCHROON, INDIAN, LEWEY, BLUE MT., RAQUETTE AND LONG LAKES, ETC., (p. 298).

To Hadley (LAKE LUZERNE), 22 m. (Adirondack R. R.), f. \$1. (Rockwell's Hotel, M. \$1, D. \$2½, W. \$10½-14) (The Wayside, M. 75 c., D. \$2½-3, W. \$15-21; p. 303).

To Thurman, 36 m. (Ad. R. R.) f. \$1.55. Thence special C. to Lake George, 9 m., \$3-5. (p. 290).

To Riverside, 50 m. (Ad. R. R.) f. \$2. Stage daily to Pottersville, 6 m., f. \$1, (Locke's Hotel, M. 75 c.); steamer through Schroon Lake, 9 m., f. 75 c. (p. 283).

Riverside to Chestertown, 5 m.; stage daily, f. 75 c. (Chester Hotel, p. 311).

To North Creek, 58 m. (Ad. R. R.) f. \$2.25; 2½ h. (American Hotel, M. 50 c.,

D. \$2, W. \$6-10). Thence stage daily to Minerva, 8 m., f. \$1. Stage from there every Wed. and Sat. to Newcomb, 20 m., L. \$1.50; and Long Lake, 88 m., L. \$3. (See pp. 327, 349). (See *Route No. 29*, pp. 298, 296, 349). Special C. by C. A. West of Minerva. 7-10 h.

North Creek to North River, 4½ m.; stage f. 50 c. (North River Hotel, M. 75 c., D. \$2, W. \$10); Indian River, 1½ m., f. \$1.50 (Indian Lake Hotel, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$7-12); Cedar River (P. O. Indian Lake), 3 m., f. \$1.75; (Cedar River House, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$7-10); Blue Mt. Lake, 10½ m. Total, 29½ m. f. \$2.50. Stage leaves North Creek on arrival of noon train. 4-5 h. to Indian and Cedar Rivers; 6-7 h. to Blue Mt. Lake, (Blue Mt. Lake House, M. 50-75 c., D. \$2½, W. \$15-18; Blue Mt. House, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$10-14; Prospect House, M. 75 c.-\$1, D. \$2½-4½, W. 20-28; P. O. Blue Mt. Lake; p. 321).

Blue Mt. Lake to Long Lake, 9 m.; stage Mon. and Thurs., f. \$1. 2-3 h. (p. 349).

Blue Mt. Lake to RAQUETTE LAKE, 12 m. Steamer daily, f. \$1.25. Thence to Forked Lake Carry, 6 m.; steamer f. from Blue Mt. L., \$1.75; portage, ¼ m. to Forked Lake, (Forked Lake House, M. 75 c., D. \$2.25, W. \$10-15), (Raquette Lake Hotels:—Under the Hemlocks, M. 75 c.-\$1, D. \$3, W. \$12-20; Hathorn's Golden Beach, M. 75 c., D. \$1½-2, W. \$10; Raquette Lake House, M. 75 c., D. \$2.50, W. \$12. P. O. of all, Blue Mt. Lake; pp. 323, 339-347).

North River to Thirteenth Pond, 4 m. (Bennett's Sportsman's Retreat, M. 50c., D. \$1½, W. \$7; P. O. North River; p. 313). C. by prop. of North River Hotel, \$1.50-2; 1 h.

Indian River Hotel to Indian Lake, 3½ m. (Locke House, M. 50 c., D. \$2, W. \$10; P. O. Indian Lake). Thence to Lewey Lake, 10 m. via. lumber road; or boat up Jessup's River and branch, (Lewey Lake House, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50, W. \$3; P. O. Indian Lake). C. by prop. Indian River Hotel or of Locke House. (pp. 313-315).

Indian River Hotel to 7 Chain Lakes, 9 m. (Bonney's Summer Retreat, M. 50c., D. \$1.50, W. \$7; P. O. Indian Lake). C. by Indian Lake House, \$5-7; 2-3 h. (p. 315).

Cedar River House to Cedar River Falls, 12½ m. (Wakley's Cedar Falls Hotel, M. 50 c., D. \$1½, W. 8; P. O. Indian Lake; p. 316). C. by prop. of Cedar River House, \$5-7; 3-4 h.

Cedar Falls House to Indian Clearing, 14 m. via. rough road, (Sportsman's Home, M. 50 c., D. \$1-1½, W. \$5-7; P. O. Indian Lake, p. 319); C. by Wakley, \$5-7; 5-7 h.

Thirty-first.—AMSTERDAM TO LAKES PLEASANT, PISECO, ETC., (p. 330). To Northville, 24 m.; Wellstown, 14 m.; Sageville, 15 m. (Lake Pleasant House, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50, W. \$5-8). Total, 53 m. (p. 331).

Stage daily to Northville, where passengers stop over (Sacandaga Hotel, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50); thence to Lake Pleasant every Wed. and Sat., f. \$3.75. Stage also from Northville to foot of Lake Pleasant same days, and L. as above; 12-15 h. (Sturges' Hotel, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50, W. \$10; P. O. Newton's Corners).

Lake Pleasant to Piseco Lake ("village"), 8 m. (Rudes Hotel, M. 50 c., D. \$1½, W. \$7; P. O. Piseco; p. 334). C. by S. D. Andrews of L. Pleasant Hotel, \$3-5; 2 h.

This section is generally visited from Fonda, as the R. R. extending from that point to Northville saves the tourist a tedious stage ride of 24 m. (SEE ROUTE 32).

Thirty-second.—FONDA TO LAKES PLEASANT, PISECO, PINE, GAROGA, ETC., (p. 330) (Fonda Hotel, M. 50 c.). To Gloversville, 8 m. (Mason House); Northville, 18 m., R. R. f. \$1.15. Thence stage to Sageville, 29 m. Wed. and Sat. as *via Route 31st.*, f. \$2. Total distance, 55 m.; 7-10 h.

Stage also from Northville to foot of Lake Pleasant (Sturges' House) same days, and f. as above. Special C. by T. Lyon of Northville.

Stop over at Northville, (Sacandaga House, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50).

Gloversville to Garoga Lakes, 10 m. (Sherman House, M. 50 c., D. \$2; P. O. Garoga); Wheelersville (near Pine Lake) 4 m.; Canada Lakes, 2 m.; Arletta (Sacandaga Branch) 7 m. ("Jones") Boarding House, M. 25 c., D. 75 c., W. \$5.25). Total from Fonda, 31 m. (p. 335).

Stage to Pine L. every Tues., Thurs. and Sat., f. \$1. C. by Stephen Van Vranken from Gloversville to Arletta, \$10-12; 3 to 5 h. from Fonda. (Good boarding-house at Pine L.; M. 25 c., D. 75 c., W. \$5.25; P. O. Pine Lake).

Arletta (road) to Shaker Place, 9 m. (or river, 14 m.); Piseco Lake, 5 m.; Dan Rude's Hotel on lake, 2 m. (M. 50 c., D. \$1). Total from Fonda, 47 m. (p. 335. C. by Jones (or his successor), \$5-8; 4-5 h.

Thirty-third.—LITTLE FALLS TO PISECO AND PLEASANT LAKES, (p. 337) (Stur-

van & Metropolitan Hotels, M. 50 c., D. \$2). To Norway, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Morehouseville, 20 m. (Mayeaz's Hotel, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50); Piseco L., 10 m.; Rude's Hotel, 9 m.; (see Route 32d); head of lake, 4 m. Total, $47\frac{1}{2}$ m. (p. 334).

Stage daily to Norway, f. \$1.25. C. by J. H. Churchill and prop. of Girvan House to Piseco L.; \$15-25. Stop over at Norway or Morehouseville.

Stage daily to Devereaux, 16 m., f. 75 c., (Devereaux Hotel, M. 50 c., D. \$1.50). C. by the propr. of hotel, or Mr. Wood (farmer), thence to Piseco L., f. \$6-12; 12-15 h from Little Falls.

Thirty-fourth.—HERKIMER TO PISECO AND PLEASANT LAKES, (p. 337). To Norway, 14 m.; thence same as per Route 33d.

Stage daily to Gray, 94 m., f. \$1.75. C. by livery from Herkimer or Gray to Piseco L., \$5-6 per day and expenses; 12-15 h. from Little Falls. (See pp. 330-339).



BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.—FROM MERWIN'S BLUE MT. HOUSE.

HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE DIRECTORY.

LOCATION.	PAGE.	NAME OF HOUSE.	ALTITUDE. FEET.	NAME OF PROP'R.	POST-OFFICE.	N. Y.	CAPA- CITY.	PRICE OF BOARD. MEALS. DAY.	WEEK.
Adirondack(U. Iron Works)	275	Club House.	1,836.	Nyton Buttes, M'gr.	Tahawus.		40	\$2.00	\$ 10.00
Alder Creek Corners.	47	Thurston House.	1,156 (Prox)	Geo. L. Thurston.	Alder Creek.		30	.40	5-6
Amsterdam.	330	The Warner.	873	Morgan D. Lewis.	Amsterdam.		75	.50	3.00
Auger Pond.	214	Interlaken House.	1,000	Jno. B. Willis.	Keesville.		65	.75	3.00
Ausable Chasrn.	241	Lake View House.	600	Ausable Chasrn Co.	Ausable Chasrn.		150	1.00	3.00
Ausable River.	245	Locust Hall.	800	Tyler F. Hatch.	Keesville.		40	.50	1.50
Blue Mt. Lake.	324	Blue Mt. House.	2,000	Tyler M. Mc'win.	Blue Mt. Lake.		75	.50	3.00
"	321	Blue Mt. Lake House.	1,822.	John Holland, M'gr.	"		250	.50-.75	2.50
"	321	Prospect House.	1,524.	Geo. W. Tunnichill.	"		500	.75-1.00	\$3.50-4.00
Bloominkdale.	203	Crystal Spring House.	1,530 (Prox)	M. L. Baldwin.	Bloominkdale.		75	.50	3.00
Boonville.	55	Hurlburt House.	1,124.	Geo. W. Beck.	Boonville.		30	.25	.50-75
Bonaparte Lake.	123	Campbell's.	1,000 (Prox)	Amos B. Aslicraft	Diana.		10	.25	.50-75
Boreas River.	296	Alden Lair Lodge.	1,700	Peter Campbell.	Minerva.		20	.50	1.50
"	271	"Powell Smith's"	2,026.	James Dougherty.	Boreas River.		25	.50	2.00
Brantingham Lake.	79	Lake House.	1,400 (Prox)	Nelson Labier.	Greig.		35	.50	2.00
Brantingham Lakes.	133	Hodskin House.	800	Jaas Casler & Sons.	Canton.		100	.50	2.00
Carthage.	121	Hotel Elmerest.	729	Hodskin & Barnard.	Carthage.		60	.50	1.50-2.00
"	121	Levis House.	729	Mrs. S. F. Hatch.	"		50	.40	1.50
Castorland.	117	Jud House.	760 (Prox)	H. Shafer.	Castorland.		20	.40	1.50
Catamont Pond.	138	Pond View House.	1,400	L. C. Judd.	Childswold.		35	.40	1.50
Cedar River.	315	Cedar River Hotel.	1,706.	E. P. Gale.	Indian Lake.		60	.50	2.00
Cedar River Falls.	316	(Cedar River Falls Hotel).	1,136.	R. B. Scarlett.	"		80	.50	2.00
Chain Lakes.	315	Chain Lake House.	1,631.	W. D. Wakley.	"		25	.50	1.50
Chaateaugay.	168	Ladd's Hotel.	600 (Prox)	H. Ronney.	Chaateaugay.		80	.50	2.00
"	168	Union House.		Mr. Duffin.	"		80	.50	2.00
Chaateaugay Chasrn.	161	Chasrn House.	856	R. A. Jackson, M'gr.	"		75	.75	2.25
Chaateaugay Lake(Lower)	168	Lake House.	1,398	Lewis Bellows.	Chaateaugay Lake.		95	.50	1.50
"	168	McGaulley's Hotel.		Wm. McGaulley.	"		90	.50	1.50
"	"	"Ralph's"	1,400	Hutton & Chesley.	"		135	.75	2.50
"	"	(Upper)		Merrill Bro's.	"		75	.75	2.00
"	"	Merrill House.		R. M. Shultz.	"		25	.50	1.50
Chaazy Lake.	186	Chaazy Lake House.	1,500	Storrs & Rodgers.	Dannemora.		40	.75	2.00
Chaatearown.	311.	Chester Hotel.	800 (Prox)	Geo. W. Ferris & Son.	Chesterarown.		150	.50	3.00

HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE DIRECTORY.

LOCATION.	PAGE.	NAME OF HOUSE.	ALTITUDE, FEET.	NAME OF PROP'R.	POST-OFFICE.	GAPA- CITY.	PRICE OF BOARD, MEALS, DAY, WEEK.
Clear Pond.....	268	Adrondeck Lodge.....	2,169	H. Van Hovenbergh.....	Cascadaville, N. Y.	100	\$3.00 \$ 14-18
"	272	Lakeside Inn.....	1,670	Rutus Fish.....	Schroon River,	80	1.60
Clarksboro (Grass River)	129	Clifton House.....	1,452	W. R. Bishop.....	Clarksboro,	26	.60
Cranberry Lake.....	130	Cranberry Lake House.....	1,640	Samuel Buck.....	"	40	1.60 10½
Crown Point (near).....	283	Buck Mansion.....	750	A. S. Viall.....	Crown Point,	40	1.25 6-9
"	283	Crown Point House.....	108	"	"	40	.60 7-10
"	283	Gunnison's Hotel.....	108	"	"	40	\$1.50 \$2.00 7-10
Dannemora.....	186	Clinton House.....	1,660	I. L. Bicknell.....	Dannemora,	50	.60 7-10
DeKalb Junction.....	123	Goulding House.....	500 (Prox)	D. S. Smith.....	DeKalb Junction	25	2.00 6-7
Dickinson Center.....	146	Den Smith's.....	1,660	Myers & Thompson.....	Dickinson Centre	25	1.50 6-7
Duane.....	188	Duane House.....	2,068	Weston & Otis.....	Cascadaville,	50	1.50 10-15
Edmund's Ponds.....	267	Cascade House.....	2,068	"	Cascadaville,	50	2.50 10-15
"	269	Mansion House.....	268	"	Elizabethtown,	150	2.50 10-15
"	280	Valley House.....	538	"	"	150	2.50 10-15
"	280	Windsor House.....	1,087	Orlando Kallogg.....	"	200	1.25 10½-15
Elk Lake.....	312	Elk Lake House.....	1,987	H. P. Jones.....	Schroon River,	40	50
Fonda.....	330	Fonda Hotel.....	372	"	Fonda,	75	3.00 8-10½
Forkea Lake.....	327	Forkea Lake House.....	1,759	Myron Vistcher.....	Blue Mt. Lake,	40	2.25 10-15
Fort Edward.....	193	St. James Hotel.....	1,573 (Prox)	Geo. H. Shannon.....	Fort Edward,	75	3.00 10-14
Franklin Falls (near).....	193	Frank's Hotel.....	1,550	R. W. Dodge.....	Franklin Falls,	95	3.00 8-12
"	193	Frank's House.....	"	S. W. Hartelt.....	"	75	.75 8-14
Fulton Chain (near 1st L.)	63	Forest House.....	1,684	John Van Valkenburg.....	Old Forge,	15	.50 8-17
" (3d Lake).....	67	Van Valkenburg's Home.....	1,688	Ed N. Arnold.....	"	35	1.00-1.50 7
" (3d Lake).....	67	Perry's Hotel.....	1,688	Andrew Alexander.....	"	35	1.50-2.00 7
" (4th Lake).....	69	Arnold's Hotel.....	1,689	"	"	35	.60 7
"	"	Camp Hotel.....	"	"	"	20	3.00 7
"	"	Cedar Isle Home.....	"	Mrs. J. Helmen.....	"	17	.60 7
"	"	Helmen's Hotel.....	"	"	"	25	3.00 7
"	"	Meekers' Hotel.....	"	Capt. Jno Meeker.....	"	30	3.00 7
"	"	Wood's Hotel.....	"	Alonzo Wood.....	"	30	3.00 7
George Lake (Caldwell).....	284	Crossyside Hotel.....	400 (Prox)	F. G. Crosby.....	Lake George,	200	75-1.00 3.00 13-17
"	"	Fort George Hotel.....	"	E. L. Seelye.....	"	350	1.00 15-81
"	"	Fort Wm Henry Hotel.....	"	Rossell & Gale.....	"	900	4.00 17½-28
"	"	Lake House.....	375	F. G. Tucker.....	"	250	3.50 15-18
"	"	Mt. Ferguson House.....	2,260	F. McFarlane.....	"	24	1.75 3.50 10
"	"	Katahdin House.....	333	P. A. Scoville.....	Katahdin Bay,	125	2.00 10-14

HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE DIRECTORY.

LOCATION.	PAGE.	NAME OF HOUSE.	ALTITUDE, FEET.	NAME OF PROP'R.	POST-OFFICE.	CAPA-CITY.	PRIZE OF BOARD, MEALS, WEEK.
George Lake (Bolton)	294	Bolton House	400 (Prox)	H. H. West	Bolton, N. Y.	125	\$3.00 \$ 10-30
"	"	Lake View House	"	A. M. Brown	"	100	.50-.75 \$2.00 2-50
"	"	Mohican House	"	M. O. Brown	"	90	.75-1.00 3.00 15-31
"	"	Sagamore Hotel	363	R. C. Brown	"	100	1.00 4.00 15-28
"	"	Hundred Island House	"	R. C. Bracey & Co.	Shelving Rock,	400	.75 2.50-3.00 10-17 1/2
"	"	Fourteen Mile Island	"	D. G. Fish	"	40	.50 2.00 10-14
"	"	Pearl Point House	"	R. W. Sherman	Pearl Point,	150	1.00 3.50 14-31
"	"	Marion House	"	"	"	200	1.00 3.50 19-21
"	"	Horicon Pavilion	"	Geo. D. Ferris	Cleaverdale,	50	.50 2.00 7-12
"	"	Hulet's Landing Hotel	400	W. H. Bender	Hulet's Landing "	135	.75 2.50 10-15
"	"	Island Harbor House	393	A. C. Clifton	Hague,	50	.50 1.50 8-10
"	"	Rogers' Rock Hotel	363	T. J. Treadway	Rogers' Rock,	160	.75-1.00 3.00 14-31
Glendale	183	Higby's Hotel	740	M. D. Higby	Glendale,	40	.50 2.00 7
Gouverneur	123	Van Buren House	300	J. B. Van Buren	Gouverneur,	150	.50-.75 2.00 10-13
"	"	Fuller House	"	"	"	75	.50-.75 2.00 10-13
Harrisville	124	Adirondack House	1,000	Lake & Flood	Harrisville,	40	.50 2.00 5-14
Herkimer	357	Waverly House	400	C. V. Eastman	Herkimer,	50	.50 2.00 8-10 1/2
Indian Clearing (Summer Stream)	318	Sportsman's Home	2,125	J. P. Brown	Indian Lake,	25	.50 1.00-1.50 5-7
Indian Lake	318	Indian Lake House	1,705	Geo. Griffin	"	25	.50 1.50 7
"	"	Locke House	"	H. G. Locke	"	25	.50 2.00 10-15
Indian River	"	Indian River Hotel	1,700 (Prox)	John Saul	"	40	.50 2.00 7-13
"	"	Central Hotel	1,750	Beriah Wilber	"	35	.50 1.50 7
Keene Centre	369	Keene Centre House	854	Weston & Otis	Keene Centre,	50	.75 2.50 10-15
Keene valley	231	Keede House	1,361	S & O. Beede	Keene valley,	300	.75-1.00 3.50 19-31
"	"	Keede Cottage (Widow)	1,235 (Prox)	Mrs. A. L. Finney	"	40	.50 2.00 7-9
"	"	Blin House	1,045	R. G. S. Blin	"	100	.75 2.50 10-15
"	"	Crawford House	1,080	A. B. Blin	"	80	.50 1.50 7
"	"	Fates House	"	J. H. Fates	"	95	.50 2.00 8-13
"	"	Flume Cottage	1,100	Martin Bahler	"	45	.50 2.00 9
"	"	Maple Grove Cottage	1,041	Henry Washburn	"	40	.40 1.50 7-8
"	"	Mountain House	1,500	R. K. Stelson	"	95	.50 2.00 7-9
"	"	Tanawus House	1,054	Geo. W. Eggenseld	"	75	.50 2.00 8-13
"	"	Dalmon House	800	W. R. Travis & Son	"	60	.50 2.00 10 1/2-14
Keeseville	344	Liberty Hall	700	Kara Bliss	Keeseville,	90	.40 1.00 10 1/2-14
"	"	Bismarck Hall	800	Seth Pope	"	90	.40 1.00 5-7
"	"	"	"	"	"	90	.40 1.00 5-7

HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE DIRECTORY.

LOCATION.	PAGE.	NAME OF HOUSE.	ALTITUDE, FEET.	NAME OF PROP'R.	POST-OFFICE.	CAPA-CITY.	PRICE OF BOARD, MEALS, DAY.	WEEK.
Lewey Lake.....	314	Lewey Lake House.....	1,788	Jas. McCormick.....	Indian Lake, N. Y.	40	\$ 50	\$1.50
Little Falls.....	331	Girvan House.....	395 (Prox)	"	Little Falls,	75	.50	2.00
Metropolitan Hotel.....	331	"	"	"	"	75	.50	2.00
Little Rapids (Beaver R.).....	107	Muncy House.....	1,680 *	A. J. Muncy.....	Number Four,	60	.50	1.50
Long Lake.....	350	Austin's Hotel.....	1,625	David Helm.....	Long Lake,	30	.50	1.50
"	349	Island House.....	1,620	Mrs. C. H. K. Hogg & Sons.....	"	35	.50	1.50
"	354	Lake House.....	1,614	Helm & Smith.....	"	60	.50	2.00
"	359	Long Lake Hotel.....	1,625	E. Fuller, Ch.....	"	60	.50	2.00
"	348	The Sagamore.....	1,625	Ferry, Chasse.....	"	95	1.75	\$2.50
Loon Lake.....	191	Loon Lake House.....	1,625	G. V. Wazetaine.....	Loon Lake,	275	1.00	\$2.50
"	80	Yonge Spring House.....	847	S. H. Warner.....	Lowville,	40	.50	2.00
"	80	Yonge House.....	847	S. H. Warner.....	"	200	.50	2.00
Lyon's Falls.....	75	Walton House.....	840	F. E. Hadel.....	Lyon's Falls,	25	.50	2.00
Luzerne Lake (L. Luzerne).....	309	Rockwell's Hotel.....	640	Geo. T. Rockwell & Son.....	"	100	.75	2.25
"	309	Rockwell's Hotel.....	640	H. J. Rockwell.....	Luzerne,	160	1.00	2.50
"	309	Way Side Hotel.....	700	A. R. Flanagan.....	"	350	.75	2.50
"	160	Flagstaff Hotel.....	609	Oliver Howard.....	Malone,	200	50-75	2.00
Malone.....	160	Howard House.....	609	"	"	200	50-75	2.00
Martinsbury Station, }.....	89	Passenger's Hotel.....	763	Jack Passenger.....	Watson,	50	.50	1.50
(Watson).....	89	"	"	"	"	50	.75	2.50
Massena Springs.....	143	Hatfield House.....	242 (Prox)	Hatfield Bros.....	Massena,	150	.75	2.50
"	144	White's Hotel.....	"	S. S. Danforth, Mgr.....	"	75	.50	1.50
Mesham Lake.....	153	Mesham Lake House.....	1,640	Alon. K. Fuller.....	Duane,	50	50-75	2.00
Minerva.....	308	Minerva Hotel.....	1,650	Wm. Hackett.....	Minerva,	35	.50	1.50
Molva.....	145	Hackett's Hotel.....	1,363	J. H. Carney.....	Molva,	40	.50	2.00
Moose River.....	57	Moose River House.....	1,664 (Prox)	J. O. Barney.....	Moose River,	35	.50	1.50
Newcomb.....	397	Central House.....	1,540	Washington Chasse.....	Newcomb,	30	.50	1.25
"	397	Chasse House.....	"	Jas. A. Hall.....	"	15	.50	1.25
"	397	Halfway House.....	"	H. H. Williams.....	"	15	.50	1.25
"	397	Newcomb House.....	"	M. S. Ames.....	"	15	.50	1.25
North Elba.....	267	Mountain View House.....	2,000 (Prox)	W. H. Roblee.....	North Elba,	50	.50	2.00
North River.....	313	Fenton River Hotel.....	1,800	Charles Fenton.....	North River,	40	.75	2.00
Number Four.....	94	Number Four House.....	1,871	F. J. Tallman.....	Number Four,	150	.50	2.00
Ogdensburg.....	143	Seymour House.....	242	T. A. Crowley.....	Ogdensburg,	150	50-75	2.00
"	143	WindSOR House.....	243	"	"	100	50-75	2.00

HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE DIRECTORY.

LOCATION.	PAGE.	NAME OF HOUSE.	ALTITUDE. FEET.	NAME OF PROP'N.	POST-OFFICE.	CAPA- CITY.	PRICE OF BOARD. MEALS. DAT. WEEK.
Olmsteadville.....	296	Alpine Hotel.....	1,650 (Prox)	P. Sullivan.....	Olmsteadville, N. Y.	99	\$1.50 \$1-10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Osgood River.....	134	McCullum's.....	1,640	C. McCullum.....	"Paul Smith's,"	40	1.50
Oswegatchie Falls.....	120	Bald Mt. House.....	1,670	Feb. Higgins.....	Belmont,	90	1.50
Oswegatchie River.....	120	Sportsman's Home.....	1,610	Mrs. Harry Grant.....	"	90	1.50
Paradox Lake.....	348	Paradox Lake House.....	842	F. H. Pettine.....	Harrisville,	55	2.00
"	348	"	"	M. H. Peltola.....	Schoon Lake,	90	2.00
"	348	"	"	Martha Smith.....	"	90	1.50
Piaseco Lake.....	324	Piaseco Lake House.....	1,648	Dean Ruden.....	Piaseco,	40	1.50
"	324	"	"	Geo. Younan's.....	"	16	95
Placid Lake (Lake Placid).....	291	Grand View House.....	1,987 (Prox)	Henry Allen.....	Lake Placid,	254	2.50
"	291	"	1,900	B. F. Hewster & Sons.....	"	75	2.50
"	291	Windsor Lake House.....	1,860	Duncan Cameron.....	"	75	2.50
"	291	Stevens' House.....	2,000	J. A. & G. A. Stevens.....	"	90	2.00
"	291	Castle House.....	1,870	W. F. Leggett.....	North Elba,	50	2.00
"	292	The Westside.....	1,904	Oliver Abel & Son.....	"	50	2.50
Plattsburg.....	176	Fox nut House.....	154	Phelps Smith.....	Plattsburg,	150	75
"	178	Cumberland House.....	168	C. S. Averill.....	"	80	75
"	178	Witherill Hotel.....	168	W. T. Howell.....	"	100	2.50
Pleasant Lake (L. Pleasant).....	330	Lake Pleasant House.....	1,708	S. D. Andrews.....	Sageville,	50	1.50
Port Henry.....	331	Sturges House.....	1,708	David Sturges.....	Newton's Corners "	75	50
Port Kent.....	297	Pease House.....	1,68 (Prox)	J. W. Jackson.....	Port Henry,	50	2.00
Port Kent.....	297	"	264	E. B. Sprague.....	Port Kent,	50	2.00
Port Kent.....	297	"	"	Mrs. A. E. Burroughs.....	"	50	2.00
Port Leyden.....	76	Burroughs House.....	892	"	Port Leyden,	45	2.00
Port Adam.....	134	Albion House.....	320	A. J. Holmes.....	Potsdam,	250	2.00
Prospect.....	37	Ray's Hotel.....	920	Matteson & Son.....	Potsdam,	250	2.00
"	37	Dodge House.....	915 (Prox)	A. G. Bagg.....	Prospect,	40	2.00
Pyramid Lake.....	288	Pyramid Lake House.....	1,000	A. E. Jones.....	"	85	50
Rainbow Lake.....	188	Rainbow Lake Hotel.....	1,700	Orrin Harris.....	Paradox,	50	2.00
Rainbow Lake.....	188	"	1,700	J. M. Wardner.....	Rainbow,	50	2.00
Madouette Lake.....	346	Blanchard's Wigwams.....	1,774	C. H. Blanchard.....	Blue Mt. Lake,	30	2.00
"	346	{ Forest Cottages.....	"	"	"	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	346	{ ("Golden Beach").....	"	Chauncey Hathorn.....	"	"	10
"	346	{ ("Honest Joe's").....	"	"	"	"	7
"	346	Requette Lake House.....	"	J. O. Whitney.....	"	15	1.50
"	346	"	"	Issac Kenwill.....	"	40	2.00
"	346	"Under the Hemlocks".....	"	Edward Bennett.....	"	100	2.00

HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE DIRECTORY.

LOCATION.	PAGE.	NAME OF HOUSE.	ALTITUDE, FEET.	NAME OF PROP'R.	POST-OFFICE.	CAPA-CITY.	PRICE OF BOARD, MEALS, DAY, WEEK.
Raquette River	135	Empire Exchange	900 (Prox)	C. C. Sanborn	Colton, N. Y.	75	\$1.50 \$ 7-10
"	135	Armstrong's	1,050	L. Armstrong	South Colton,	50	1.50
"	135	Lindsay House	"	W. P. Lindsay	"	50	1.50
"	135	Forest House	1,130	A. H. Mungler	Starb,	75	1.50
"	136	Jordan House	1,150	Geo. G. Orton	"	50	\$1.00-1.50
"	137	Ferry House	1,200	Mrs. John Ferry	Childswold,	15	1.00
"	137	Windfall House	1,250	Johnson Seavey	"	40	1.00
"	137	Jock Pond House	1,350	"	"	20	1.00
Raquette Riv. (Catamount P.)	138	Pond View House	1,400	K. P. Gale	"	10	1.50
Raquette River	138	Raquette Falls House	1,633	G. W. Walton	Long Lake,	35	1.50
Ray Brook	138	Ray Brook House	1,574	Duncan Cameron	Ray Brook,	40	1.00-1.50
Remsen	206	Friend Bristol	1,574	Friend Bristol	Remsen,	50	2.00
Rouse's Point	47	Hotel Windsor	1,181	Chas. F. Beck	"	25	1.50-2.00
St. Regis Lake (Lower)	174	Hotel Windsor	1,200 (Prox)	A. A. Smith	Rouse's Point,	400	1.50
"	195	St. Regis Lake House	1,628	D. S. Smith	"Paul Smith's,"	40	2.50-3.00
"	146	Blue Mt. House	1,699	Henry Phelps	Santa Clara,	40	3.50 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30
"	146	Den. Smith's	1,585 (Prox)	E. Ellis	Dickinson Centre	20	1.50
Salmon River	158	MyrtleBowerHouse[Bend]	1,830	R. G. Lowe	Malone,	50	1.50-2.00
"	156	State Dam House	1,950	"	"	20	2.00
Saranac Lake (Lower)	204	Alexander House	1,968	J. D. Alexander	Saranac Lake,	50	2.00-2.50
"	203	Berkley House	1,942	R. E. Woodruff	"	25	2.00
"	204	Martin's	1,639	Wm. F. Martin	"	30	2.25
"	203	Saranac Lake House	1,648	N. B. Miller	"	50	2.25
"	307	"Barricet's"	1,348	Geo. Fowler	"	250	3.00
"	207	Forest Home	1,686	O. A. Coville	"	75	2.60
"	210	Rustic Lodge	1,588	Jesse Corey	"	30	2.60
"	212	Saranac Inn	1,593	D. W. Ruddle, M'Gt.	"	40	2.60
Saratoga Springs	304	Aberdeen House	300	D. T. Gale	Bloomingsdale,	150	3.00
"	"	Adelphi Hotel	"	W. H. McCarrey	Saratoga Springs	80	2.50
"	"	Albmarle House	"	Chas. H. Telft	"	200	2.00-3.00
"	"	Arlington House	"	J. P. Dennin	"	50	3.00 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31
"	"	Clarendon Hotel	"	Steenfeld	"	250	3.00
"	"	Columbian Hotel	"	Price & Harris	"	350	4.00
"	"	Commercial Hotel	"	Bryant & Hinkley	"	200	2.00-3.00
"	"	Continental Hotel	"	W. E. & C. R. Knapp	"	100	3.00
"	"	Grand Union Hotel	"	W. M. Otter	"	200	2.00-2.50
"	"	Heustis House	"	W. E. Heustis	"	1,500	6.00
"	"	"	"	"	"	150	3.00

HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE DIRECTORY.

LOCATION.	PAGE.	NAME OF HOUSE.	ALTITUDE. FEET.	NAME OF PROP'ER.	POST-OFFICE.	CAPA- CITY.	PRICE OF BOARD. MEALS. DAY. WEEK.
Saratoga Springs	304	National Hotel.....	300	Thos. Perkins.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	50	\$.50 \$1.50-2.00 \$ 7-14
"	"	Park Hotel.....	"	T. C. Ruther.....	"	49	.50 2.00 9-11
"	"	United States Hotel.....	"	Tompkins Gage & Co.....	"	1,200	1.25 3.00 21-25
"	"	Washburne House.....	"	A. S. Washburne.....	"	130	.75 2.50 10-15
"	"	Windsor House.....	"	W. M. Over.....	"	300	Euro pean 3.00 17 1/2-31
"	"	Windsor Hotel.....	"	W. W. Warden.....	"	250	1.00 3.00 17 1/2-31
Schroon Lake (Village)	284	Wilmington cottage.....	980 (Prox)	C. C. Whitney.....	Schroon Lake,	30	.50 2.00 6-12
"	"	Wolverine house.....	980	W. A. Wenter.....	"	50	.50 2.00 6-12
"	"	Grove Pt. house.....	980	W. A. Wenter.....	"	50	.50 2.00 6-12
"	"	Grand House.....	990	L. H. & F. J. Locke.....	"	50	.50 2.00 8-12
"	"	Oshtawa House.....	900	C. W. Hurvell.....	"	100	.75-1.00 3.00-3.50 12 1/2-31
"	"	Schroon Lake House.....	865	V. E. Burnett.....	"	100	.75 2.50 12-16
"	"	Windsor Hotel.....	900	Jason Palmer.....	"	100	.75 3.00-3.50 10-15
"	"	(So Schroon)	975	C. F. Taylor & Son.....	South Schroon,	150	.75 3.50-3.00 12-15
"	"	Wells House.....	975	Thos. Wells.....	Adirondack,	150	.75 2.50-3.00 12-15
"	"	(Mill Brook)	850	R. J. Locke & Sons.....	Pottersville,	50	.75 2.50-3.00 12-15
"	"	(Pottersville)	850	R. J. Locke & Sons.....	Schroon River,	50	.75 2.50-3.00 12-15
Schroon River	311	"Hoots".....	1,117	Lyman Hall.....	Schroon River,	50	.50 1.50 8-12
"	311	"Sunyside".....	898 (Prox)	Lyman Hall.....	Chesterdown,	25	.50 1.50 8-12
"	311	Smith's Lake House.....	1,726	James Lamont.....	Number Four,	40	.50 2.00 9
Smith's Lake	110	Hiawatha House.....	1,586	Wm. W. Dukett.....	Saranac Lake,	95	.75 2.50 10-18
Speacle Ponds	311	Stilwater House.....	1,687	Joseph Dunbar.....	Number Four,	50	.50 2.00 7-10
Stony Creek	100	Sportsman's Retreat.....	1,957	Geo. Bennett.....	North River,	90	.50 1.50 7
Stillwater-on-the-Beaver Pond	313	Hubbard House.....	250	J. T. Hubbard.....	Clayton,	150	.75 2.50 14-17 1/2
Thousand Islands (Clayton)	372	Walton House.....	"	S. D. Johnston.....	"	175	.75 2.50 14-17 1/2
"	"	West End Hotel.....	"	G. L. Davis.....	"	80	.75 2.50 14-17 1/2
"	"	Round Island House.....	"	S. V. Warner & Co.....	"	900	.75 2.50-3.00 12-17 1/2
"	"	(Greenell ")	"	G. B. Grenell.....	"	60	.50 3.00 14
"	"	(1000 I. Park)	"	S. V. Warner & Co.....	Thousand I. Park "	300	.75 2.50-3.00 12-17 1/2
"	"	Wellesley Park House.....	"	Wm. Buell.....	"	80	.50-1.75 2.00-3.50 10-17 1/2
"	"	Wellesley House.....	"	D. A. Salisbury.....	Fisher's Landing "	40	.60 3.00 10-15
"	"	Central Hotel.....	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	Crossman House.....	"	C. Crossman & Son.....	Alexandria Bay "	250	1.00 4.00 21-25
"	"	St. Lawrence Hall.....	"	F. D. Howell.....	"	150	.50 3.00 10
"	"	Thousand Island House.....	"	E. H. Southgate.....	"	450	1.00 4.00 21-25

HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE DIRECTORY.

LOCATION.	PAGE.	NAME OF PROP'R.	ALTITUDE. FEET.	NAME OF PROP'R.	POST-OFFICE.	CAPA- CITY.	PRICE OF BOARD. MEALS. DAY. WEEK.
Thousand Islands, (Westminster Park)	375	Hotel Westminster.....	260	H. F. Ingleshart.....	Alexandria Bay, N.Y.	260	\$3.00 \$ 10-14
Ticonderoga (Fort)	288	Pavilion Hotel.....	200 (Prox)	Gilligan & Stevens.....	Ticonderoga,	75	2.00 10-13
Trenton Falls	36	Kuyahore House.....	740	M. Moore.....	Trenton Falls,	60	.60 2.00 8-13
"	35	Moore's Hotel.....	"	"	"	150	1.00 \$3.50-4.00 14-21
"	37	Perkins House.....	940	Wm. Perkins.....	"	20	.60 1.60 7
Tupper Lake (Big)	369	Camp Refuge.....	1,633	Marion M. Moody.....	Prospect,	25	.60 1.50-2.00 10
"	361	Lakeside House.....	"	A. L. Corey.....	Moody,	75	.75 2.00 14-17 1/2
"	362	Mt. Morris House.....	"	"	"	65	.60 2.00 10-13
"	369	Pine Grove House.....	1,739	"	"	30	.60 2.00 10-13
Uowana Lake	363	Carry Inn.....	1,610	"	"	18	.60 1.60 7
West Canada Creek	41	"	1,610 (Prox)	"	"	90	.60 1.60 6
"	41	"	1,620	Mrs. Hoffmeister.....	Noddesboro,	35	.40 1.50 7
"	43	Hunter's Home.....	1,630	J. R. S. Wilkinson.....	Morehouseville,	30	.50 1.50 6
"	43	Mountain Home.....	1,930	W. C. Stinson.....	Wilmington,	30	.50 2.00-2.50 10-17 1/2
"	43	Stonewall Home.....	1,930	T. C. Reynolds.....	Morehouseville,	30	.50 2.00-2.50 10-17 1/2
Westport	945	Alexander's Home.....	166	J. A. Allen.....	Westport,	15	.75 1.00 6-9
"	945	Richard's House.....	166	"	"	30	.60 1.00 7-9
Wilmington	916	Bless House.....	1,038	M. A. Bliss.....	Wilmington,	75	.60 2.00 8-13
"	916	Storrs' House.....	"	Ira H. Storrs.....	"	80	.75 2.00 8-13
Wilmington Notch	919	Storrs' House.....	1,550 (Prox)	"	North Elba	90	.50 1.50 7
White Lake Corners	47	Sturor's Hotel.....	1,400	Philip Sturor.....	White Lake Corners	30	.60 1.50 10
White Lake	47	Hulser's Hotel.....	"	Mr. Hulser.....	"	25	.60 2.00 10-13
Woodhull Lake	47	Herrig House.....	1,854	Emma Herrig.....	"	30	.50 1.50 8

ADDENDA.

1889. — THE — 1889.

CHATEAUGAY RAILROAD

BETWEEN

Plattsburgh and Saranac Lake.

NEW ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

DELAWARE & HUDSON RAILROAD.

The Distance between **NEW YORK** and **PAUL SMITH'S** is **67 Miles Shorter** than by any other route.

DAILY TRAINS (Sundays excepted) throughout the year.

2 DAILY TRAINS (Sundays excepted) during the Pleasure Season.

A Sunday Train each way during July and August.

Saratoga to Lake Placid the same day.

DRAWING ROOM CAR ATTACHED

To Morning Train west and Afternoon train east.

It is the *only* line to Chazy, Chateaugay, Loon and Saranac Lakes, Lake Placid and Saranac Inn.

Bloomington to Paul Smith's, only **6 miles** stage ride.

Saranac Lake to Lake Placid, " **8** " " "

" " Saranac Inn, " **9** " " "

Loon Lake to Loon Lake House, " **3** " " "

Saranac Lake to Adirondack Lodge, **17** " " "

The extension of the Chateaugay Railroad from Loon Lake to Saranac Lake, enables passengers to reach Paul Smith's with **only six miles stage ride** in six horse Concord Coaches over first class road.

Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars from New York to Plattsburgh, where car is set off and passengers called in time for breakfast at Fouquet House, directly opposite Union Depot. **AMPLE TIME GIVEN FOR MEALS.**

Lake Placid and Paul Smith's to New York the same day.

Passengers leaving New York by 9 a. m. train, reach Plattsburgh for supper, lodge, and take train following morning.

Tickets, Sleeping and Drawing Room Car Accommodations, and Baggage *checked from Paul Smith's Hotel* and all stations through to destination.

L. INMAN,
Gen'l Manager.

M. L. FRENCH, Supt.,
Plattsburgh, N. Y.

ADDENDA.

FOR THE EAST

Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE
ADIRONDACKS, CHATEAUGAY CHASM,

—AND—

LAKES CHAMPLAIN AND GEORGE.

The only line to PORTLAND via the

WHITE MOUNTAINS,

The Popular Line for BOSTON and all

→* NEW ENGLAND POINTS,*←

Passengers to and from MONTREAL

Make Direct Connections with Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Rail Road
at Norwood.

Saving the Ferry and Stage Transfer at Ogdensburg and Prescott.



CHATEAUGAY CHASM

EQUIPPED WITH ALL

MODERN APPLIANCES,

—FOR THE—

Safety and Comfort of Passengers.

J. W. HOBART, President.

S. W. CUMMINGS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.,

St. Albans, Vt.

THE NEW SUMMER RESORT.

“THE WESTSIDE.”

Is a large Three story building erected in 1882, with wide double piazza on the north, south and east; pleasantly located in a grove of balsam, spruce and hardwood, on a plateau on the

WEST SHORE OF LAKE PLACID,

40 feet above the Lake and over 1900 feet above tide. Pure running Spring water on every floor; and the sleeping rooms well ventilated and provided with woven wire beds. From the piazza is seen nearly all of the West Lake, its northern and southern extremity, Whiteface mountain at the head, the mountain around Wilmington Pass, the Islands, the notable Peaks of the Marcy range and the extensive Forests about the Lake and the Ausable Slope—a picture of unsurpassed beauty and grandeur. From Colburn Peak a half mile distant from the house, a charming view is had of all the region bounded by the Whiteface and Marcy range. There are pleasant walks along the Lake and in the woods; a fine Tennis Court; and an ample fleet of boats is kept for hire by guests. It is the **ONLY HOTEL** located on the shore or commanding a good view of **LAKE PLACID**.

Steamer or Row boats convey Passengers to the House on Arrival of the Stages. There is also a connection by Carriage road with the Saranac Lake road.

R A T E S .

\$2.50 per Day. \$10.00 to \$15.00 per week.
Special rates for families and large parties.

OLIVER ABEL & SON, Proprietors,
Elizabethtown, or Lake Placid, N. Y.

ADDENDA.

—THE—

ADIRONDACK RAILWAY

SARATOGA TO NORTH CREEK,

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS,

Lakes and Forests.

The Standard Gauge Direct Route, over which through cars of
Wagner Palace Car Co. are run from New York.

Lakes Luzerne, Schroon, Blue Mountain, Raquette,
Forked, Long, Tappers, etc., etc.

—ALSO—

*Mts. Nancy, McIntyre, Seward, Ampersand and the Indian Pass
reached via this route, over the best mountain
roads in the State.*

Send 6 cts. in stamps to THE ADIRONDACK RAILWAY CO., 45 Broadway,
New York, or Saratoga Springs, for N.B.W. edition of "BIRCH BARK," an
illustrated guide with colored maps, time tables and full information.

W. W. DURANT,
GEN'L MANAGER.

C. E. DURKEE,
SUPT.

ADDENDA.

—THE—

Lake Champlain

—AND—

LAKE GEORGE STEAMERS

OFFER THE MOST

Delightful Excursions

Of any Line of Summer Travel on the Continent.

MEALS SERVED ON BOARD.

Tickets can be Procured via. this Line at all
Summer Excursion Offices.

P. W. BARNEY, Gen'l Sup't,
Burlington, Vt.

ADDENDA.

Champlain and Lake George Steamers.

PLEASURE SEASON OF 1889.

STEAMERS—"Vermont," Capt. Rushlow; "Chateaugay,"
Capt. Baldwin; "Horicon," Capt. Manville;
"Ticonderoga," Capt. Arbuckle.

Will during the summer months run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Plattsburgh, 7.00 A. M.; Port Kent (Ausable Chasm), 7.35; Burlington, 8.30; touching at Essex, Westport, Port Henry, Fort Frederic and Crown Point; reach Fort Ticonderoga, 12.20 P. M. (rail to Baldwin 5 miles); Steamer leaves Baldwin, 1 P. M., making all way landings; reaches Caldwell, 4.25 P. M., connecting through to Saratoga, Troy, Albany and New York the same evening.

GOING NORTH.

Leave Caldwell on arrival of trains from New York, Troy, Albany and Saratoga, 9.40 A. M., touching at all way landings on Lake George; reach Baldwin, 12.50 P. M. (rail to Fort Ticonderoga 5 miles); leave Fort Ticonderoga, 1.25 P. M., calling at Crown Point, Fort Frederic, Port Henry, Westport and Essex; reach Burlington, 5 P. M.; Port Kent (Ausable Chasm), 6.05; arrive Plattsburgh, 7.00 P. M., making direct connections through to Montreal the same evening.

BURLINGTON AND MAQUAM.

Leave Burlington, 9.00 A. M., touching at Port Kent, Plattsburgh, Grand Isle and North Hero; reach Maquam, 1.30 P. M.; returning, leave Maquam, 1.45 P. M.; calling as above, reach Burlington 5.45 P. M.

EXTRA TRIPS ON LAKE GEORGE.

Leave Baldwin, 7.00 A. M.; landing on signal arrive Caldwell, 10.05 A. M.; returning leave Caldwell, 4.20 P. M.; arrive Baldwin, 7.30 P. M.

Leave Caldwell (Saturdays only), 10.50 P. M.; making all way landings, arrive Pearl Point, 12.50 A. M.; returning (Sundays only), leave Pearl Point, 7.30 P. M.; arrive Caldwell, 9.00 P. M., connecting with sleepers for New York.

MEALS ARE SERVED ON ALL THE STEAMERS.

For time tables and any information, apply to ticket agents of all connecting lines, on board steamers, and to the undersigned.

GENERAL OFFICE,
BURLINGTON, VT.

P. W. BARNEY,
Gen'l. Supt.

ADDENDA.

—THE—

Northern Adirondack R. R.

THE POPULAR LINE

TO ALL POINTS IN THE

Northern Adirondacks.

The Principal Resorts and the Most Desirable Fishing and Hunting
Grounds in the Adirondacks are best reached by this Line.

14 HOURS

NEW YORK TO PAUL SMITH'S STATION

By the New Fast Line.

WAGNER PALACE SLEEPING CARS

Are run through without any Change or Delay between
NEW YORK and PAUL SMITH'S STATION.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS Made with this road by all Through
Trains from eastern points; also from NIAGARA FALLS and
western points.

Remember that this is the ONLY Standard Gauge Road running
into the Northern Adirondacks, and the only line by which pas-
sengers can go through WITHOUT CHANGE.

For Time Tables and further information, apply to the undersigned.

JOHN HURD, Pres't, SANTA CLARA, N. Y.

M. CALLAHAN, Sup't, SANTA CLARA, N. Y.

A. C. ALLISON, G. P. A, MOIRA, N. Y.

ADDENDA.

THE WINDSOR

**ELIZABETHTOWN, ESSEX COUNTY,
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.**

ORLANDO KELLOGG, Proprietor.

Centrally situated on the Routes to the Saranac Lakes, Raquette Waters, and St. Regis Lakes, Ausable Chasm, Keene Valley and Mount Marcy, Schroon Lake, Lake Placid, John Brown's Grave, and the Indian Pass, etc., etc., etc.

**Take Kellogg's Elegant Tally-Ho Coaches at Westport and
Elizabethtown.**

→* THE WINDSOR, *←

has been entirely remodeled under the immediate direction of the Proprietor, and the capacity of the house has been doubled. The new building which now extends westward, with broad double verandas of 350 feet each, increases the frontage of **The Windsor** over one hundred feet. The new and spacious parlors, large pleasant dining-room, with numerous large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments, enable the proprietor to afford additional accommodations for his guests. All old visitors to Elizabethtown will remember the cosy **Windsor Cottages**, which were so much and eagerly sought for by summer residents. The present Hotel is an enlargement of the Cottages, accommodating two hundred guests, and has the same cheerful position and surroundings. After a continuous experience in hotel business at Elizabethtown for over twenty years, the proprietor ventures to say that his acquaintance with the requirements of summer guests, will enable him to afford all those comforts and conveniences which tourists or residents may require. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Pure running Spring Water.

BOARD, TEN DOLLARS TO FIFTEEN DOLLARS PER WEEK.

The Best of Entertainment and Table.

Special arrangements for Families for a prolonged stay. Diagram of House furnished on application. Telegraph, Express and Ticket Office in House. Lawn Tennis and Croquet Grounds. Semi-Daily Mails.

THROUGH TICKETS

to Elizabethtown can be procured in New York at offices of N. Y. Central and Hudson River and West Shore R. R., People's Line Steamers, or at any Office of the Delaware & Hudson, or Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R.

R. R. and Steamboat Tickets can be procured, and Baggage Checked at **The Windsor to all points.**

THE WINDSOR STAGES meet all trains and boats at Westport, connecting with daily stages to and from Keene Valley, Lake Placid, North Elba, and Saranac Lakes. By taking the regular line of Stages you will save time, money, and go much more safely and comfortably, as we employ none but experienced drivers. Private carriages furnished if desired.

MY STAGES connect with a Sunday night Train with Sleeper attached, leaving Westport for New York at Nine o'clock P. M., during the season.

ADDENDA.

THIRTY YEARS IN THE
ADIRONDACKS !

HATHORN'S



Summer Sporting Camp,

—OR—

“FOREST COTTAGES,”

**Located in the delightful Pine grove on the “Golden Beach”
of the southern shore of the peerless
RAQUETTE LAKE.**

☛ STEAMERS TOUCH DAILY NEAR THE CAMP. ☚

For Guides, Boats, Board, &c , address

CHAUNCEY HATHORN,

Blue Mt. Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

ADDENDA.

1832.

SUMMER SEASON.

1886.

ROCKWELL'S HOTEL,

Lake of Luzerne, N. Y.

Where shall we go to spend the Summer?

Families contemplating a flight to the mountains may be pleased to know that various minor improvements which experience has suggested have been made at ROCKWELL'S HOTEL, and that the attractive features of the place will be vigorously revived this Season. A FLEET of BOATS will be found on the Lake FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE GUESTS. The Livery of Buckboards will again offer safe and pleasant seats for driving parties.

Private horses and carriages can obtain an abundance of stable and barn room. TELEGRAPH FACILITIES FURNISHED.

Parties who early seek the AIR OF THE MOUNTAINS will find ROCKWELL'S HOTEL open for their accommodation at the reduced rate of \$10.50 per week for the months of June and September, and at \$10.50 to \$14.00 per week, according to Rooms, for July and August. Persons leaving New York by the evening line of steamers or cars of sleeping train will make close connections, reaching Luzerne at 11:28 A. M. Leave Luzerne at 4:27 P. M., connecting at Saratoga with all points North and South.

THE ELEVATION IS 700 FEET ABOVE TIDE WATER, and for the PURITY OF ITS ATMOSPHERE AND WATER, AND FREEDOM FROM MIASMA, it is unsurpassed. It lies at the junction of the Hudson and Sacandaga Rivers, and abounds in SPLENDID DRIVES, WALKS, FISHING, HUNTING, BOATING, ETC. Trout, Venison and Birds are staple commodities. Milk, Butter and Vegetables from ROCKWELL'S HOTEL VALLEY FARM.

GEO. T. ROCKWELL & SON,

LUZERNE, N. Y.

ADDENDA.

ADVANTAGES AND ATTRACTIONS OF
SCHROON LAKE,

—AND—

POPULAR CHARACTERISTICS

—OF THE—

ONDAWA HOUSE.

NINETEENTH SEASON OF THE OLD FAVORITE.

The Finest Location in the Adirondacks. An Invigorating Climate. Hay Fever Speedily Cured. Large Cool and Pleasant Rooms. Perfect Ventilation and Dry Beds. Handsome and Comfortable Furniture, Billiard Parlors, Modern Conveniences.

A Safe for Valuables. An Extensive View from every Room. Pleasant Groups of nearly Five Acres, bounded on two sides by the Lake. Three hundred feet of Piazza, fronting the Park.

Lawn Croquet, & Play Ground,

affording a delightful promenade, and commanding an extensive view of the unrivalled surrounding scenery. Charming Walks, Drives, and Boat Rides, Excellent Sporting, First-class accommodations for 100 guests at Moderate Prices. Comprehensive Bill of Fare and abundantly spread tables. Game and Fish in their seasons. Pure Spring Water in the House. Pleasant "Hops" with Good Music. Livery and Boat Offices in the House. Faithful Oarsmen and Guides. Free Carriage to and from Steamer. Daily Mails and Express. Communication by Railroad, Steamboat and Telegraph. Steamers for Excursions. And is, altogether, one of the **Most Healthful, Attractive and Popular Summer Resorts in Northern New York.**

BOARD.—\$2.50 per Day. \$10 to \$12 per week.
8 during June and September.

J. D. BURWELL, Proprietor,

Schroon Lake, Essex Co., N. Y.

ADDENDA.

FENTON HOUSE,

NUMBER FOUR,

Lewis County, N. Y.

Located in the Wildest Part of the

ADIRONDACKS.

Best Location for Sportsmen; More Game and Trout
than in any other Part of the

≡ WILDERNESS. ≡

Being Easy of Access, and its Many other Advantages,
Make it the Most Desirable

SUMMER RESORT

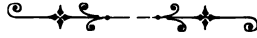
For Gentlemen with their Families, in the Entire Region.

☞ Correspondence Solicited.

CHAS. FENTON, Proprietor.

ADDENDA.

MERRILL HOUSE,



UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE,

IN THE ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS.

Delightful Summer Resort. Excellent Fishing and Hunting grounds in immediate vicinity. Distant 12 miles from Chateaugay Station and the celebrated CHATEAUGAY CHASM. Four miles from Rogersfield Station.

Excellent plank roads to each depot. Connections made here with Stage for Rogersfield, and via Steamer "Adirondack" to McGaulley's stage route at Lower Lake.

UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE

is one of the most beautiful gems in the Adirondacks. The scenery is unsurpassed—hills and mountains encompass it, the most lofty of which is Lyon Mt., looking down from an altitude of 3,809 feet into the blue depths below. The resinous pine, cedar and balsam emit a delightful health giving aroma on the bracing air. The MERRILL HOUSE is situated near the north end of the lake and commands an entire view of the lake with its Island center, and surrounding wood crowned-hills. House is conducted in best possible manner. Has recently been refurnished, and contains nice piano and organ, new carpets and spring beds and every facility for making guests comfortable. Competent and obliging guides always in readiness to pilot guests to the best fishing and hunting grounds, and all places of interest in the vicinity. Best made boats, excellent drives, good horses and carriages. Daily mail. Telegraph office in the house.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE RATES,

For particulars and circulars, Address,

MERRILL BROS.,

Merrill, Clinton Co., N. Y.

ADDENDA.

STEVENS HOUSE,

(J. A. & G. A. STEVENS, - - Proprietors.)

LAKE PLACID,

Essex County, N. Y.

THIS new establishment (the original house was destroyed by fire) is furnished with all the recent improvements and is the **largest hotel** in the locality. It is 216 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, with a wing 70 ft. long, and is four stories high. It has a beautiful dining-room 75 x 40 ft., large office and parlors, and the finest furniture and beds, to be had of Arnold, Constable & Co., N. Y. The house is supplied with steam heat, large **fireplaces**, a good passenger elevator, and electric bells. The **ONLY** Hotel in the

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS

WITH THESE IMPROVEMENTS. SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS PERFECT.

The Highest Located Hotel

(2000 Feet Above Tide)

— In the Whole Region. —

Free From Mosquitoes and Flies.

CAPACITY for 300 guests. A large store in connection with the house furnishes camp supplies, fishing tackle, ammunition, etc. Boats to let by day or season. First class livery in attendance. The house is located between Lake Placid and Mirror Lake; and Whiteface, Marcy, McIntyre, Saddleback, Slide and Cobble mountains can be ascended from the house and returned from in one day.

ADDENDA.

CRYSTAL SPRING HOUSE,
BLOOMINGDALE, N. Y.

M. L. BALDWIN, - - **Proprietor.**

This House is situated in the centre of the best fishing and hunting grounds in the Adirondacks. It has no superior for the health and pleasure seeker. Tables are replete with all the delicacies of the season. This House will be kept open for summer and winter Guests, and is complete in all its arrangements. No pains will be spared for the comfort or convenience of Guests. The House is supplied with water from a deliciously cold spring.

Terms lower than can be had for the same accommodations in the Adirondacks.

BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

TYLER M. MERWIN, Prop'r.

P. O., BLUE MT. LAKE, HAMILTON, CO., N. Y.

Owing to the elevation of this House, which is nearly 300 ft. higher than any other house near, the views afforded are among the finest in the Adirondacks. The air is especially adapted to persons suffering from hay fever. Stages daily to and from North Creek. Telephone connection with Saratoga wires. Open from June 1st to October 1st. Capacity for 75 guests. Rates, \$10 to \$14 per week; \$2.50 per day.

TAYLOR HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
SCHROON LAKE,

C. F. TAYLOR, - - **Proprietor.**

Capacity, 150 guests. Board, \$2.50 to \$3 per day; \$10 to \$14 per week.
P. O. address, South Schroon, N. Y.

The Taylor House and 12 cosy cottages are located in a pine grove, on Lake View Point, 4 miles from the outlet of Schroon Lake, commanding a view of almost the entire length of the lake, north and south. Fresh eggs, butter and milk from the Lake View Farm. Pure mountain spring water in pipes to house and cottages. Telegraph in office. Steamboat and two mails daily. Address, C. F. Taylor, South Schroon, N. Y.

GROVE POINT HOUSE,

Schroon Lake, Essex Co., N. Y.

Pleasantly situated in a shady grove on the west shore of the lake, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the village. Steamer Effingham lands at the house. Rooms large and well furnished. Running water, through the house. Electric bells in every room. Table one of the leading features. Terms per day \$2; week \$7 to \$10. For further particulars
W. A. MACKENZIE, JR.

The Best Companion for the Adirondacks.



Vanity Fair
Smoking Tobacco.

The New Mixture for
Pipes:

SALMAGUNDI.

AN EXCELLENT TOBACCO
FOR PIPES:

OLD GOLD.

New Brands

—OF—

CIGARETTES:

**Satin Straight Cuts,
Superlative.**

Favourite and Well Known
Brands:

**Fragrant Vanity Fair,
Cloth of Gold,
Three Kings.**

NO Smoker goes into the woods without a full supply of Tobacco. If you cannot obtain these brands of your dealer, send direct to the manufacturers for samples of what you require. The wilderness is just the place to test tobacco. **14 First Prize Medals.**

WM. S. KIMBALL & CO., Rochester N. Y.

One Thing Every Angler

should have is **Dodge's Ferrule Cement**. Where the ferrules of a new rod are fastened with it they can be removed in a moment if desired, and as readily fastened again. When a rod gets broken in the woods, remove the ferrule from the piece and fasten it on the remainder of the joint with this Cement and you can go right along with your fishing again. Those who have trouble in tying snells so they will not slip, should try this Cement on the hooks; it will hold them. For Sale at Tackle Stores generally, but if you don't find it where you trade, send 25 cents for sample by mail. About May 1st I expect to have ready the best thing for **BIG TROUT** and **BASS** ever seen. Send for it.

A. B. DODGE, Manchester, N. H.



LYMAN'S

Patent Gun Sights
make Hunting and
Target Rifles perfect.
Send for circulars.

W. M. LYMAN,
Middlefield, Conn.

Angling Literature.

THE AMERICAN ANGLER—A weekly journal, devoted exclusively to FISH, FISHING and FISH CULTURE; Practical Essays on Angling and Anglers' Implements, and Reports of Fishing from all parts of the United States and Canada. Seth Green, the eminent fish culturist, has charge of the Fish Culture Department. Published weekly at \$3.00 per annum.

THE FISHES OF THE EAST ATLANTIC COAST.—A practical book on the salt water fishes of the Atlantic Coast, giving the scientific and popular descriptions, habits, habitat, when, where and how to catch them, of forty-two fishes that are caught with hook and line; twenty-eight engravings drawn from nature. Handsomely bound in cloth. Price \$1.50.

THE FISHES OF THE EAST FLORIDA COAST.—Contains a description of the different fishes caught on the Florida Coast, with their habits, modes of capture, tackle, baits, etc. Eleven illustrations. Pamphlet form. Price 25 cents.

THE TROUT AND THE BLACK BASS.—An illustrated practical essay on these fishes. Shows how, when and where to catch them, and also gives a popular history of their habits, and habitat. Pamphlet form. Price 25 cents.

THE ANGLER'S SCORE BOOK.—Contains blank forms (with stubs) for registry of fish caught; their species, size, weight, baits used, waters fished in, with conditions of wind, water and weather. Pocket size, paper cover, 10 cts; in limp cloth, 25 cents.

PORTRAITS OF GAME FISHES.—On gray tinted Bristol board, 7 x 9 inches, at the following prices, post paid: Single copies, 10 cents; Fresh Water series, (23), at \$2; Salt Water series (37), at \$3.50; Whole Series (60), at \$5. The list includes all the game fishes of American waters. Descriptive catalogue free.

Any of the above publications will be mailed postage prepaid on receipt of price. Address, THE ANGLERS PUBLISHING Co., 262 Broadway, New York.

ADDENDA.

THE SNAKE.



One of the most famous of American racing and cruising canoes.

Send Stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

ADDRESS,

J. H. RUSHTON,

CANTON, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

RUSHTON'S PLEASURE BOATS.

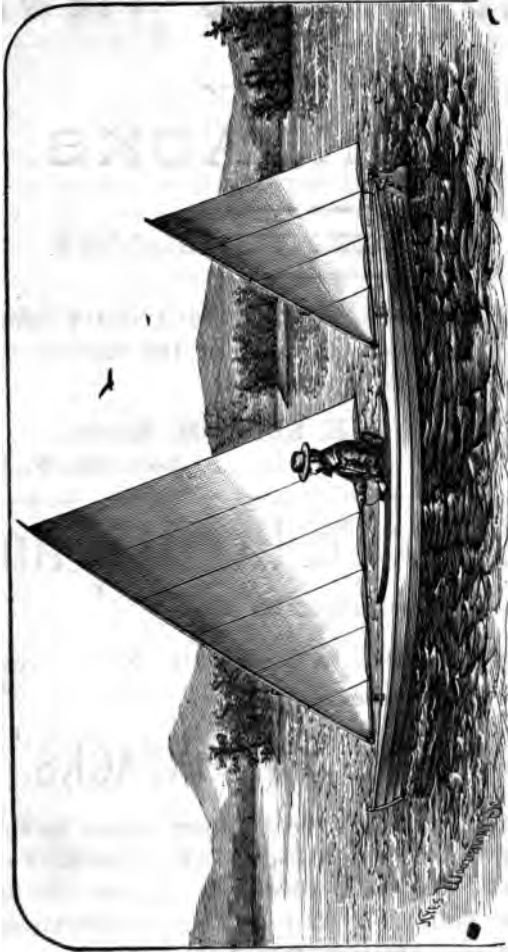


ADDENDA.

No Establishment in the World now turns out so many fine BOATS and CANOES. Weight 10½ to 150 pounds. Prices \$35 to \$200 *Illustrated Catalogue published each year.* (See also page 397 of this work.) and Address,

J. H. RUSHTON,
Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

ADDENDA.



THE "STELLA MARIS."

THE MOST POPULAR SMALL CANOE EVER BUILT.
Send Stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

J. H. RUSHTON,
CANTON, N. Y.

ADDENDA.

Photographic Views

—OF THE—

ADIRONDACKS.

—
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.
—

Views of CAMPS or SPECIAL SCENERY taken to order. Appropriate Scenery at the Gallery for Photographing Camping Parties.

F. E. SLOCUM, Artist,
Lowville, N. Y.

The Essex Co. Republican,

—PUBLISHED BY—

W. LANSING & SON, at Keeseville, N. Y. circulates chiefly

AMONG THE ADIRONDACKS.

It is the principal local Paper taken in the Ausable Valley, Keene Valley, Lake Placid, and Saranac Lake region. Circulates largely also in the Schroon Valley. It is a superior Advertising medium for the ADIRONDACK REGION.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

ADDENDA.



AND COTTAGES

Are delightfully situated on the south-eastern banks of Loon Lake, the shores and surroundings of which are enchantingly beautiful, comparing favorably with any other locality. The facilities for obtaining real pleasure and enjoyment here are unsurpassed. The Fishing and Hunting are unexcelled, and to those who desire a season of quiet content and peaceful enjoyment, this place offers peculiar attractions.

LOON LAKE HOUSE, although comparatively recently established, still has taken a place in the front rank of Adirondack resorts. During the past fall and winter extensive repairs and additions have been made to this popular hotel, and this season it has accommodations for 250 guests. The rooms are large, well lighted, pleasantly situated, and elegantly furnished. The house is equipped with all the modern improvements, and no pains are spared to make guests comfortable. Mails are received daily, and a telegraph office is in the house.

Rates.—per day, \$2 to \$3; week, \$10.50 to \$17.50 from July 15 to September 15; from May 15 to July 15, \$10.50 to \$14.00 per week; meals, 75 cts.

Stages leave daily for Ausable Station (26 m.), where connection is made for Ausable Chasm, Port Kent and Plattsburgh. There is also a stage line to Malone (29 m.) The Chateaugay Railway has been extended to Loon Lake, offering a speedy mode of access from Plattsburgh to Loon Lake House.

For further particulars address,

FERD. W. CHASE, Prop'r,

Loon Lake, Franklin Co., N. Y.

ADDENDA.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE,

AUSABLE CHASM, N. Y.

Is located near the verge of The Great Glen of this Country, and on a high plateau 3 miles from Port Kent on the west side of Lake Champlain, opposite Burlington, and on the New York & Canada Railroad, and at which all passengers trains and steamboats stop, and where carriages await visitors to the Chasm.

The Hotel commands grand and extended views of the Lake, the Green, Mountains and the Adirondacks. It is lighted by gas; has hot and cold water baths, &c., on each floor; sewage arrangements of the best character; telegraph and telephone, billiard-room, bowling-alleys and livery stable.

The Table is in all respects, first class, including an abundance of vegetables, not canned, but fresh from the garden; and fruits in season.

The Air is remarkably bracing, dry, and healthy; while good roads, picturesque and varied scenery, with numerous walks and drives, combine to render the place a most attractive and desirable summer resort.

The LAKE VIEW HOUSE is principally a summer resort, open as such from June 1st, to Nov. 1st.

Tourists will find this the most pleasant point to enter the Adirondack Wilderness, or for exit therefrom.

The Steamer "Vermont" leaves Port Kent daily, about 8 A. M., for Ticonderoga and the South, and arrives therefrom daily, about 5 P. M. en route to Plattsburg.

N. C. BOYNTON,

POST OFFICE ADDRESS,
Au Sable Chasm, New York.

MANAGER FOR THE AU SABLE COMPANY.

BRANTINGHAM LAKE HOUSE,

The most delightful and accessible resort in the Adirondack Region. Only about 7 miles from the Railroad Station at Glendale or Lyon's Falls, by excellent roads. Brantingham Lake is one the most lovely sheets of water in the Great Wilderness and is mostly fringed with evergreen trees. Scenery fine; fishing in the neighborhood, good. Healthiest place in the State. Casler's Steamer and Brass Band always await the command of guests. The house has recently been refitted and refurnished in good style and now offers pleasant quarters to visitors.

Parties will be furnished with Guides, and a complete outfit for their comfort and convenience. Good boats promptly supplied for rowing on the beautiful Lake. We will meet parties at the Glendale depot if notified, and take them to the Hotel at the Lake. Address,

JAMES CASLER & SONS,

Greig, Lewis Co., N. Y.

ADDENDA.

Great Opportunity!

—FOR—

CAPITALISTS!

LUMBERMEN!

or SPORTSMEN!

—♦♦—
5500 Acres

—OF THE—

CHOICEST TIMBER LANDS

—IN THE—

ADIRONDACKS!

ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

—♦♦—
Said Land is situated on the south shore of the queenly Raquette Lake, the (head-center of the "Great Wilderness"), and includes the wildly beautiful and romantic Shedd Lake—famed for the quality of the trout it produces. At South Inlet Falls (on this Land) one of the finest of mill-sites is afforded.

This tract is densely covered with the choicest trees of the woods, and more than enough could be realized on the *pinus alone*—converted into lumber—to meet the price of the purchase, while there would then remain a dense and beautiful forest.

To Capitalists who would invest money which will pay four-fold, to lumbermen who would quadruple their investment, and to sportsmen who desire to secure an *admirable private park and preserve*, such an opportunity has seldom been offered. *It will not be sold in parcels.*

For full information, address,

E. R. WALLACE,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SPORTSMEN'S CLOTHING!

ALSO CLOTHING FOR

Civil Engineers, Surveyors, Ranchmen,
Miners, Lumbermen, Etc.,

Manuf. from Best CORDUROY MACKINTOSH,
CANVAS, MACKINAW, LEATHER, Etc.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.



THIS HAT
is our Skeleton
Coat, of strong
material, and
weighs but 15
oz. Will mail
it to you for \$2.
Send us breast
measure.

UP THE GROVE & McLELLAN, Valparaiso, Indiana.

GUNS,
PISTOLS,

Card's Glass Ball Traps,

CRUTTENDEN FLY RODS,

AND

Sportsmen's Goods

Of all Kinds.

CATALOGUE FREE.

WILL H. CRUTTENDEN,

CAZENOVIA,

Madison Co., N. Y.

CRYSTAL SPRING HOUSE,

BLOOMINGDALE, N. Y.

M. L. BALDWIN, Proprietor.

This new Hotel is situated in the centre of the best fishing and hunting grounds in the Adirondacks. It has no superior for the health and pleasure seeker. Tables are replete with all the delicacies of the season. The water of the Crystal Spring supplying the House, is pure sweet and cold. This House will be kept open for summer and winter Guests, and is complete in all its arrangements. Having been furnished regardless of expense. No pains will be spared for the comfort or convenience of Guests. Terms lower than can be had for the same accommodations in the Adirondacks.

ADDENDA.

"SARANAC INN."

(FORMERLY "PROSPECT HOUSE.") UPPER SARANAC LAKE.

The House is situated on the high plateau of the Adirondack region. Most healthful and picturesque. In the popular locality of Camps and Camping grounds. Here the country is wild and primitive. House well appointed for rest, comfort and recreation. Hunting and fishing in their season. The upper Saranac Lake is one of the finest and most enjoyable in the Adirondack Forest. Attractive both to Tourists and Sportsmen

Post Office Address, **D. W. RIDDLE, Manager,**
Bloomingdale, Essex Co., N. Y.

TO TOURISTS.

TO THE WOODS.—Good conveyance furnished at **Alder Creek or Boonville Station** to parties for the North Woods or White Lake; to **Hulser's Hotel** and **DeLarmie's**. Address

PHILIP STUDOR,
White Lake Corners, Oneida Co., N. Y.

Grove Point House,

SCHROON LAKE, Essex County, N. Y.

SITUATED in a shady grove on the west shore $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the village. Running water through the house. Electric bells in every room. Terms per day, \$2.00; per week, \$7.00 to \$10.00. For further information,

Address **W. A. MACKENZIE, Jr.**

N. B.—See page 284 for the WEST SHORE, or GROVE PT. HOUSE.

WOOD'S CAMP.

THIS house, now in its fifth year, has recently been enlarged so as to double its accommodations. It is situated on the north shore of **Fourth Lake**, near the route to **Big Moose Lake**, and commands an uninterrupted view of the whole of **Fourth Lake**.

Board per meal, 50c; per day, \$1.50; per week, \$10.00. Steamer daily to and from **Old Forge**. Mr. Wood is a lifelong resident of the woods; and game and trout in their season continually abound.

ALONZO WOOD, Prop'r,
Old Forge, N. Y.

"RALPH'S"

UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.

This delightful Resort, which was held in such enviable repute under the management of the late Dr. M. D. Ralph, has been enlarged, remodeled, (broad piazzas nearly surrounding it) and *newly furnished* throughout. For fishing (trout and salmon) and hunting. Upper Chateaugay Lake has no equal, the season through. Its altitude, grand mountain scenery, dense primeval forests, invigorating air and its ease of access render it, to either sportsman or tourist *second to no place in the ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS*. Excellent accommodations for horses and carriages. Guides, boats and camp supplies furnished on application. Daily Mails. Telegraph Office in the house. Chateaugay Railroad station only $\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant.

For Circulars and full particulars, address.

HUTTON & CHESLEY,
LYON MOUNTAIN, Clinton Co., N. Y.

ADDENDA.

TAYLOR HOUSE,

LAKE VIEW POINT, - - - Schroon Lake, N. Y.

On the premises are 12 cottages for the use of guests. The grounds, which command magnificent views in every direction, contain 900 acres of grove and farm land, the latter supplying the table with Fresh Milk, Vegetables and Maple Sugar. Telegraph and Post-office in the house. For full information,

Address C. F. TAYLOR,
South Schroon, N. Y.

THE + BLIN + HOUSE,

KEENE VALLEY, N. Y.

OFFERS unequaled attractions to summer visitors. It is charmingly situated on an elevation just west of the village. It contains large rooms, well lighted and ventilated, and has accommodations for 100 guests, and is furnished with running Mountain Spring Water on every floor. Telegraph office in the house. **Special attention is given to the table.** Fresh milk and eggs in abundance. Horses and Carriages furnished to order. Camping parties fitted out on application and good Guides furnished. Blin and Egglesfield stages bring passengers from Westport to Keene Valley for \$2.00; 50 cts. cheaper than any other line. Address,

R. G. S. BLIN, Prop'r.
Keene Valley, N. Y.

LOCKE HOUSE.

THIS house is beautifully situated on the shore of **Indian Lake**, three miles from the Indian Lake Village, and on the only direct route to Lewey Lake. Boating from house to said lake. Mail to house daily. Fishing and shooting good. House new, and accommodates 25.

Board, 50c. per meal; \$2.00 per day; \$10.00 per week. For two or more guests one boat *gratis*, and sail boat for the house. Teams will meet parties at the Indian Lake Village, or at North Creek, when requested, and convey them to the house.

H. G. LOCKE, Proprietor.

P. O., Indian Lake, N. Y.

LEWEY LAKE HOUSE

Is pleasantly situated at the head of the beautiful and *trout-burdened* Lewey Lake, in the midst of some of the finest scenery and sporting grounds in the Adirondack Wilderness, and is one of the most delightful resorts in that region. The house has been fitted up with special reference to the comfort and convenience of visitors. Guests furnished with boats *gratis*. Delightful excursions may be made to Jessup River and Falls, Mason and Dug Mt. Lakes, and other waters in the vicinity; also to Snowy Mt. Distance to Lake Pleasant, *12 miles*; to Locke House, on Indian Lake, 10 miles. Address

JAMES McCORMIC, Prop'r,
Indian Lake P. O., N. Y.

ADDENDA.

Ball Mountain House,

A NEW HOTEL, AND COTTAGES,

IN THE

ADIRONDACKS

SITUATED AT THE JUNCTION OF THE

OSWEGATCHIE LAKES,

EIGHT miles from Belfort, and eighteen miles from the railroad station at Castorland, by good road. The house is located in the immediate vicinity of 15 or 20 beautiful lakelets which furnish the best fishing and hunting-grounds in the North Woods. Trout and deer always plentiful in the season. First class accommodations. Pleasant rooms and cottages. Good beds. Excellent table. Fresh milk and vegetables. Boats at command. Guides furnished when desired, also conveyance to and from the railroad.

Board, \$1.50 per day; \$7.00 per week.

Z. BIGNESS, Proprietor.

P. O. Address, - - BELFORT, Lewis Co., N. Y.

Blue Mountain House

IS situated at the head of Blue Mountain Lake, on an elevation of about 200 feet above the lake's surface, 140 rods from shore, and from which point the best views of the surrounding lakes and mountains can be obtained. The house is comparatively new, and contains twenty-five sleeping rooms, a large dining hall, parlors, etc., all of which are well lighted and ventilated; also cottages with accommodations for twenty people. Game and fish in season. Prompt and obliging waiters. Blue Mountain looms up in rear, its elevation being 3,824 feet above tide water; an excellent path leads to its summit, where an unsurpassed view can be obtained of the adjacent wilderness. No less than sixteen lakes can be distinctly seen from this point. Being in the heart of the "Great North Woods," the hunting and fishing is excellent.

The climate is invigorating, being especially adapted to invalids. Owing to the elevation and bracing air, those afflicted with hay fever find instant relief after reaching here. *Terms, \$10 to \$14 per week.* Open from June 1st to October 1st.

Address, TYLER M. MERWIN, PROP'R.

Blue Mountain Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

ADDENDA.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE.

On Oswegatchie River, 5 miles from Harrisville and 22 miles from Carthage, offers unusual inducements to summer visitors. The house is located on the borders of the wildest portion of the Adirondacks, offering remarkable opportunities to the sportsman; and the table is supplied with fresh vegetables from the large farm connected with the premises. Many beautiful lakes and cascades are within easy reach of the "RIVERSIDE," and the Oswegatchie offers good boating for several miles. For terms, etc.,

Address **WARREN HUME,**
Harrisville, N. Y.

Cranberry Lake House,

On Cranberry Lake, is located in the midst of the best sporting grounds in the Adirondacks. The lake itself is thronged with trout, and contains no other fish. Deer and small game are abundant. There are 100 sheets of water within 7 miles of this house, all reached by boat and carries. My steamer will convey guests or campers to any point on the lake. Guides, boats, etc., furnished.

Board, \$2.00 per day; \$10.50 per week. Stage from DeKalb Junction, R. W. & O. R. R., daily to Russell, whence conveyances are taken for Cranberry Lake.

Address **W. R. BISHOP, Clarksboro, N. Y.**

ISLAND VIEW HOUSE.

THIS first class hotel (newly refitted) is situated in the midst of the Thousand Isles. It has ample accommodation for 100 guests, and has long been regarded as the most popular resort on the St. Lawrence River, being 20 miles from Brockville, 32 miles from Kingston, 8 miles from the Thousand Island Park, 2½ miles from Alexandria Bay, and 1 mile from Westminster Park. It is very easy of access. The Canadian Navigation Company run a daily line of Steamers from Niagara Falls to Montreal, making a landing at Rockport, both ways, forming a ferry to Alexandria Bay, and connecting with the steamers from Clayton and Cape Vincent.

The hotel is a quiet, romantic and healthy resort. From the tower of the house there are visible 500 islands, including the most famous ones in the river. The fishing in the vicinity of Rockport is the finest in America, for which boats and oarsmen are always at command of guests. Carriages are also to be had for conveyance to the back lakes or railroad. Tourists can find no more comfortable place for the hot weather in summer, at reasonable rates, than at the *ISLAND VIEW HOUSE*. Guests will receive the best of attention.

THEODORE LEAR, Proprietor,
ONTARIO, Canada.

ADDENDA.

AUSABLE CHASM,

ONE OF THE

GREAT NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

Every Lover of Beautiful Scenery Should Visit it.

No Tourist through Lake Champlain or the
Adirondacks can Afford to Miss it.

AUSABLE CHASM

IS IN ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y. ON THE WEST SIDE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Port Kent,

On the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s R. R., the through route between New York and Canada, is the railroad station for Ausable Chasm, and is also a port on Lake Champlain where all trains and steamboats stop, and stages are always waiting for Ausable Chasm and Lake View House. Tourists will find by way of Port Kent, Ausable Chasm, and Ausable Forks, the best route into or from the Adirondacks, being as short and convenient as any, and a most beautiful and picturesque route, presenting the opportunity to visit the far-famed

AUSABLE CHASM.

All facilities and information cheerfully furnished, and extra baggage may be left at the Lake View House until return without charge. Regular Stage Line connects daily between Lake View House, Ausable Forks, and all parts of the woods. Parties of four or more may obtain private conveyances at

REGULAR STAGE FARE.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE

Only First Class Hotel at Chasm ;

Delightfully situated 500 feet above Lake Champlain. Has all modern appointments. Air remarkably dry and health-giving—no malaria. Every effort will be made to make this hotel an attractive summer resort.

Liberal Terms to Permanent Guests.

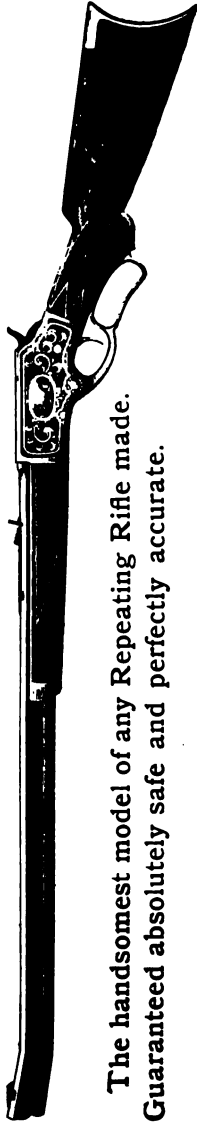
Send for circulars and information.

W. H. TRACY, Manager,

AUSABLE CHASM,

Essex County, N. Y.

MARLIN REPEATING RIFLES.



The handsomest model of any Repeating Rifle made.
Guaranteed absolutely safe and perfectly accurate.

32 Calibre, 40 grains powder; 38 Cal., 55 grains; 40 Cal., 60 grains;
45 Cal., 70 and 85 grains.

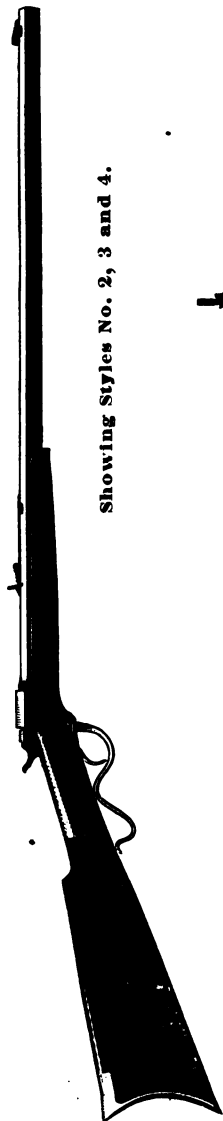
PRICES FROM \$20.00 UP.

Send for Catalogue to

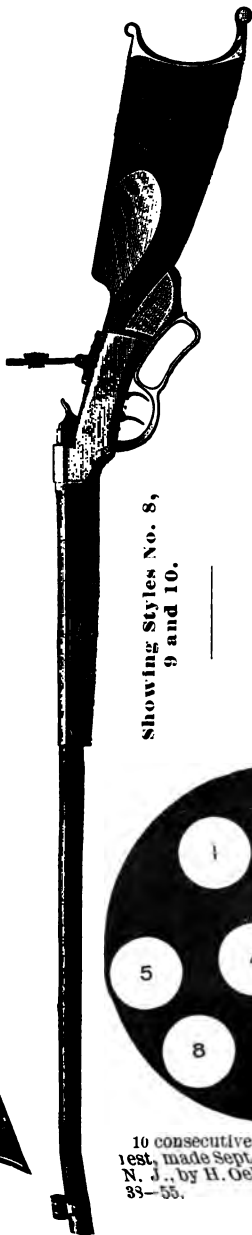
THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.



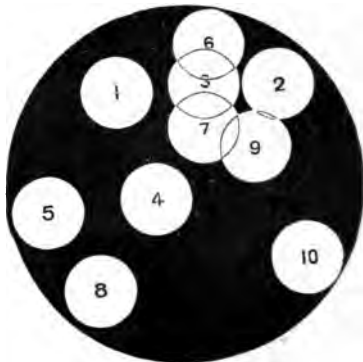
BALLARD HUNTING AND TARGET RIFLES.



Showing Styles No. 2, 3 and 4.



Showing Styles No. 8,
9 and 10.



10 consecutive shots at 200 yards, with
rest, made Sept. 20, 1884, at Guttentberg,
N. J., by H. Oehl, using a Ballard No. 8,
33-55. Cut is full size.

THESSE RIFLES have been for years recognized as unapproachable in the very essential qualities of accuracy, durability and finish. They are furnished in all Calibres from 22 to 46, and in 15 different styles, running in price from \$15 up. In target shooting they have carried off more prizes than all other makes combined, and at the low prices for which they are now sold it does not pay to buy any other make, as the best is always the cheapest.

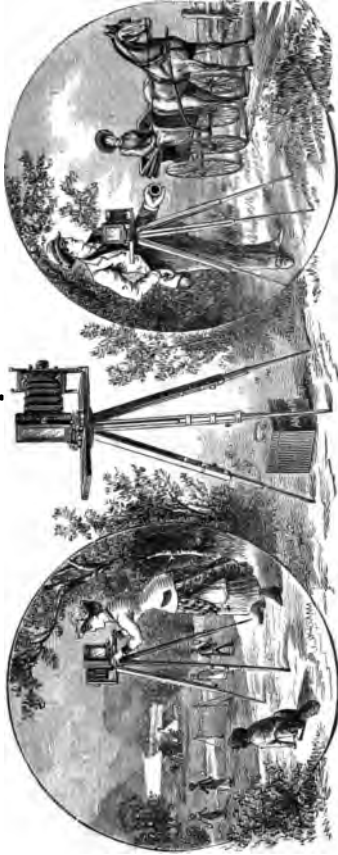
Send for free Catalogue to

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.,
NEW HAVEN, Conn.

W. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.

591 Broadway, New York,

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF



ADDENDA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Sole proprietors of the Patent Satchel Detective, Schmid
Detective, Fairy, Novel, and Bicycle Cameras, and sole agents
for the Celebrated Dallmeyer Lenses.

Amateur Outfits in great variety from \$9.00 upward. Send
for Catalogue or call and examine.
More than forty years established in this line of business.

Publishers of **ANTHONY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC BULLETIN.**

Subscription Price \$3.00 per Annum.

Prof. Chas. F. Chandler, Editor.
Dr. A. H. Elliott, Associate Editor.

ADDENDA.

ANGLING LITERATURE.

The American Angler.—A weekly journal devoted exclusively to Fish, Fishing and Fish Culture; Practical Essays on Angling and Anglers' Implements, and Reports of Fishing from all parts of the United States and Canada. Seth Green, the eminent fish culturist has charge of the Fish Culture Department. Published weekly at \$3.00 per annum.

The Fishes of the East Atlantic Coast.—A practical book on the salt water fishes of the Atlantic Coast, giving the scientific and popular descriptions, habits, habitat, when, where and how to catch them, of forty-two fishes that are caught with hook and line; twenty-eight engravings drawn from nature. Handsomely bound in cloth. Price \$1.50.

The Fishes of the East Florida Coast.—Contains a description of the different fishes caught on the Florida Coast, with their habits, modes of capture, tackle, baits, etc. Eleven illustrations. Pamphlet form. Price 25 cts.

The Angler's Score-Book.—Contains blank forms (with stubs) for registry of fish caught; their species, size, weight, baits used, waters fished in, with conditions of wind, water and weather. Pocket size, paper cover, 10c; in limp cloth, 25c.

Portraits of Game Fishes, on gray tinted Bristol Board, 7 x 9 inches, at the following prices, post paid: Single copies, 10 cents; Fresh Water Series (33), at \$2; Salt Water Series (37), at \$3.50; Whole Series (60), at \$5. The list includes all game fishes of American waters. Descriptive catalogue free.

The Game Fishes of the West.—A practical Angling Treatise fully illustrated. The essays have been written by the most prominent angling authors in America, and this edition is essentially a text-book for anglers and lovers of natural history. Paper. Price 25 cents.

The Trout and the Black Bass.—A valuable treatise of these popular game fish. Fully illustrated. Paper. Price 25 cents.

The New Agriculture; or, The Waters Led Captive.—This work describes the methods discovered by Hon. A. N. Cole, through which the farmer and market gardener can increase their crops fourfold. The system provides effectually against the effects of drouth and frost, and is endorsed by all the prominent Farmers' Clubs and other agricultural authorities. Fully illustrated and handsomely bound in cloth and gold. Price \$2.00.

The Angler's Guide to the Fishing Waters of the United States and Canada.—Third Edition.—This book is invaluable to the angler and tourist. It tells how eight thousand fishing waters are reached, the species of fish therein, hotel accommodations and cost, cost of guides, boats, etc., baits used and the best months for fishing. It also contains a summary of the fish laws of the States and Territories and those of the Canadian Provinces. Handsomely bound in cloth. Price \$1.00.

The Sportsman's Guide.—IN PREPARATION.—This guide book will give the location of many thousand shooting grounds in America, with directions how to reach them, cost of hotels, guides and livery, character of shooting grounds, with the description of the game thereon. Will be ready early in the Spring of 1887. Handsomely bound in cloth and gold. Price \$1.00.

Any of the above will be sent post paid on receipt of price.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of

ANGLING BOOKS.

Address THE ANGLERS' PUBLISHING COMPANY,

252 Broadway, New York.

ADDENDA.

A NEW ADIRONDACK RESORT.

HERRIG HOUSE, WOODHULL LAKE. Situated in the midst of fine sporting, and within easy reach of the Famed South Branch, whence the noted Fulton Chain is visited. Other delightful resorts in the neighborhood. Steamer on Woodhull Lake. Boats free to guests. To reach Herrig House, take the stage at Alder Creek (U. & B. R. R. Branch) for White Lake Corners, 8½ m; thence special conveyance by Philip Studor, of Studor's Hotel, to Woodhull Lake, 11 m. For terms, etc., address **EMMA HERRIG, White Lake Corners, N. Y.**

Bald Mt. House

HAS A CHARMING SITUATION IN THE VERY MIDST OF THE noted Oswegatchie Ponds. It is located near the foot of Long Pond, the chief of that group, and on a broad and beautiful plateau flanked by a grove of evergreens which descends abruptly to the waters. In the opposite direction but 40 rods away, lies Rock Pond, a pretty sheet, into which through a delightful little navigable inlet, opens Trout Lake, which possesses many romantic features. It will be seen that the opportunities afforded here for boating are really admirable. (It should be noted that Round Pond mingles its waters with those of Long Pond, of which it is an outgrowth). This location is on the very verge of one of the best and wildest sporting sections of the entire Adirondacks. The famed Middle Branch of the Oswegatchie, 3 m. distant, and the remarkable Rock and Sand Lakes 3 m. beyond that, (reached by trail), offer the rarest of sport, be it with rod or gun.

Bald Mt. House (receiving its name from Bald Mt. 4 m. distant, the ascending of which furnishes a pleasant excursion) is newly built, and appropriately furnished. Double verandas extend along one side of the front, offering pleasant promenades and a view of the entire length of Long P. Twelve or fifteen neat little cottages located conveniently near, offer cozy and home-like quarters to visitors. Guests may rest assured that the reputation already established by the table, under the experienced superintendence of Mrs. Bigness, will be fully sustained. To those seeking a quiet and unpretentious retreat, where every reasonable requirement may be found, and who with their families would escape from the heat of the season and pass several weeks or all the summer months in pure enjoyment, few resorts in the entire Adirondack region offer more tempting inducements.

Terms for board, \$1.50 per day; \$7.00 per week. Guides furnished when desired, also conveyances to and from the R. R. at Castorland (19 miles) when requested by postal. For full information, address

Z. BIGNESS, Belfort, Lewis Co., N. Y.

BLUE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

H. PHELPS, Proprietor.
On Middle Branch, St. Regis River, 3 m. southwest of Spring Cove. Best hunting and fishing region of the Adirondacks. In the vicinity of the noted Sixteen-Mile Level. One of the most elevated locations in the Great Wilderness. Good accommodations, pure air, and beautiful mountain and forest scenery. Special pains taken with invalids, and satisfaction guaranteed to all. Daily *stage from Spring Cove Station on Northern Adirondack R. R.*
Terms for board, \$1.50 per day; \$6.00 to \$4.00 per week.

P. O.—SANTA CLARA, Franklin Co., N. Y.

ADDENDA.

The CHAZY LAKE HOUSE

IS NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED THROUGHOUT, and is situated in a beautiful bay on the shores of Chazy Lake. This well-known sheet of water abounds with speckled and Lake Trout, and the woods surrounding it are filled with game. This house is supplied with soft, pure spring-water, obtained from a boiling spring; and is the most easy of access of any in the Adirondack Range. Parties leaving New York at night arrive in Plattsburgh the following morning in time for breakfast; thence via Chateaugay R. R. to Chazy Lake Depot, where they are met by steamer *Julla*, arriving at House at 9:30 A. M. Telephone connections with surrounding points.

STORRS & RODGERS, Prop's.

P. O. Address, DANMEMORA, Clinton Co., N. Y.

† **LOCUST HALL** †

Is situated on the Ausable River, in a beautiful grove of Locusts surrounded by hills covered with Pine and Balsam, and commanding a fine view of the noted Keene and Whiteface Valleys. It is only 11 hours from New York and one from Port Kent; the carriage road passing the celebrated Ausable Chasm, 8 m. distant. This House has large well-furnished rooms. A farm of 700 acres attached furnishes the table with delicacies which only a farm can supply. Fine boating on the River, and hunting on the hills. Excellent drives; carriages at reasonable rates. Those who desire fine mountain scenery and a healthful summer resort at reasonable rates, can find no better place than Locust Hall. For full particulars, address

JOHN F. HATCH, Keesville, Essex Co., N. Y.

.....**BEEDE HOUSE**.....

IS located at the head of Keene Valley, amid the most stupendous scenery of the Adirondacks. Mt. Marcy, the Giant of the Valley, Dix's Peak and numerous other pinnacles scarcely inferior, are in full view. It is the nearest Boarding House to the Ausable Lakes, famed for the grandeur of their surroundings, and to the usual and best route to Mt. Marcy. Has capacity for 300 persons. A new addition has been erected of 120 x 38, four stories high, with an L 72 ft. three stories high, with 475 ft. of piazza, affording a fine promenade as well as a delightful prospect. Rooms large, lighted with gas, well ventilated, and furnished throughout with the best spring beds, hair mattresses, etc. Hot and cold water on every floor; ladies' and gentleman's bathrooms. Pure spring-water on the premises. Bill of fare unexceptionable.

The points of interest in and about Keene Valley are more varied and picturesque than those of any other locality in the Adirondacks. Excellent road to the Ausable Lakes. Daily stage to and from Westport after June 15th. Tickets for sale at all principal stations. Horses and carriages, also guides and boats, at reasonable rates. Express, post and telegraph offices in the house. Daily mail; N. Y. morning papers received every evening.

Through the advice of the leading physicians of N. Y., Phila. and Boston, we have decided to keep our house open for winter guests, who will be rendered as comfortable as in any locality in the Adirondacks.

Address **S. & O. BEEDE, Keene Valley, N. Y.**

NORTH RIVER HOTEL is on the Hudson River, 4½ miles from the terminus of the Adirondack Railroad, at North Creek, on the direct road to Blue Mountain Lake, and is the regular dining-place for passengers going and coming. Telephone connection with Saratoga offices. Stages and patent canopy-top buckboards carry guests to and from trains. Dinner, 75 cents; \$2.00 per day; \$10.00 per week. Buckboards run to this house on arrival of afternoon trains at North Creek, and can be had for Blue Mt. Lake next morning.

W. H. ROBLEE, Proprietor.

P. O.—**NORTH RIVER, Warren Co., N. Y.**

ADDENDA.

UNDER THE HEMLOCKS, Raquette Lake. This hotel is beautifully located on a commanding point at the mouth of the Marlon River. One of the most delightful and desirable resorts in the country. Steamer connecting with boats on Blue Mountain Lake lands here at every trip, bringing special mail bag from post-office. Large rooms nicely furnished. Guides and lake or sporting boats for hire. Open from May 1st to November 1st.

Address **EDWARD BENNETT, Prop'r,**

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE P. O.

Hamilton County, N. Y.

THE FORKED LAKE HOUSE is situated in Pine Grove, at FORKED LAKE, on the route to the Saranac Lakes from Blue Mountain Lake. Steamers on Raquette Lake land twice a day, bringing daily mail. Free conveyance to Long Lake, if desired. Hunting and fishing and natural scenery unequalled in the Adirondacks. Open June 1st to November 1st. Address **MIRON FLETCHER,**

P. O. Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

THE HIAWATHA HOUSE is delightfully situated on an elevation at the south end of the famous Indian Carry, facing Stony Creek Ponds, which are within one mile of Upper Saranac Lake. Many attractive points of interest (Ampersand Mt., Raquette Falls, etc.) are in the vicinity. One of the best places in the Adirondack Mountains for fishing, hunting deer, etc. Good table, large rooms, clean beds.

Address **Wm. W. DUKETT, Saranac Lake, N. Y.**

CAMP REDSIDE, a charming Sylvan Retreat recently established by the veteran Woodsman and Hotel-keeper, "Uncle Mart Moody," on the shore of Big Tupper Lake, consists of a series of rustic lodges which perfectly represent primitive wilderness life. The location is about one-third mile above the Mt. Morris House (formerly kept by him) and near the pretty Redside Brook which goes cascading into the lake. The Camp are conveniently furnished. The beds have the best twisted wire springs. The table is supplied with the best the market affords. Daily mails. P. O. at the Camp. Address **MARTIN MOODY, Moody, Franklin Co., N. Y.**

STURGES HOTEL is charmingly situated near the foot of Lake Pleasant, whose name indicates its attractiveness. Round, Elm and Echo Lakes are accessible by boats from the Sturges House, not to name the delightful boating afforded by Lake Pleasant. Other beautiful sheets are conveniently reached with wagons. The hotel is provided with every requisite comfort and convenience. The table is invariably excellent. Few Adirondack resorts offer equal attractions in regard to scenery and sporting. For full particulars, address

DAVID STURGES,

Newton's Corners,

Hamilton County, N. Y.

— Have you seen our —

"BUSINESS" BRAIDED SILK LINES

— AND —

FOLDING DRYING REEL.

Circulars and samples of lines sent free on application.

E. J. MARTIN, Rockville, Conn

ADDENDA.

Attention Tourists!

FOR THE

GREAT * RAILROAD * LINE

TO THE

ADIRONDACKS

AND THE

THOUSAND ISLANDS,

SEE FOLLOWING PAGES.

ADDENDA.

Season of 1889.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad.

The Preferred Route in Connection with

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Will open for the season of 1889 on June 23th the Popular

ADIRONDACK FAST LINE.

New Route Between New York and Paul Smith's.

<p>New York — to — Paul Smith's.</p>	<p>The completion of the Northern Adirondack Railroad from Moira to Paul Smith's Station, and the construction of the new carriage road from Paul Smith's Station to Paul Smith's Hotel, made this place so accessible for New York people, that the only thing required was a fast line, with through sleeping-cars, to make the journey from New York to the Adirondacks popular and comfortable. In response to the requests of many New York people, who are summer residents of the Adirondack Region, the new fast line was formed. The route is as follows : New York Central & Hudson River R. R., New York to Utica. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R., Utica to Norwood. Central Vermont R. R. (O. & L. C. Div.) Norwood to Moira. Northern Adirondack R. R. Moira to Paul Smith's Station. Paul Smith's Stage Line to Paul Smith's Hotel. Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars are run through without</p>	<p>Paul Smith's. — to — New Ycrk.</p>
<p>Leaves NEW YORK 6.00 P. M.</p>		<p>(Stage) Leaves Paul Smith's Hotel 2.30 P. M.</p>
<p>Leaves Poughkeepsie 8.05 P. M.</p>		<p>Sleeping Car Leaves Paul Smith's Station 3.30 P. M.</p>
<p>Leaves ALBANY 10.00 P. M.</p>		<p>Leaves MOIRA 6.13 P. M.</p>

ADDENDA.

<p>Leaves UTICA 1.15 A. M.</p>	<p>any change or delay between New York and Paul Smith's Station in both directions. By the new fast line the time is reduced to 14 hours from New York to Paul Smith's Station, and to 15 hours from New York to Paul Smith's Hotel. The route is along the historic Hudson River from New York to Albany, thence over the great four-track New York Central from Albany to Utica. At Utica the train is transferred to the tracks of the Eastern Division of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad (the popular "Black River Route"), bounded on one side by the Black River Highlands, and on the other side by the sunset slope of the Adirondack Mountains. Thence via. Norwood, Moira and Northern Adirondack Railroad to Paul Smith's Station, from which place the journey is made by stages to Paul Smith's Hotel, distant 7 miles. At Spring Cove, on the Northern Adirondack Railroad, connection is made by stage for Blue Mountain House, at Paul Smith's Station, with stages for Meacham Lake House, Paul Smith's Hotel with stages for Saranac Inn and other resorts on the Saranac Lakes, Lake Placid, Bloomingdale, and all principal resorts in the Adirondacks. Paul Smith's Hotel is the principal gateway and chief distributing point for all Adirondack Mountain resorts. It has telegraph, post-office, daily mail, and telephone connection with all the principal resorts in the Adirondacks.</p>	<p>Leaves NORWOOD 6.15 P. M.</p>
<p>Arrives NORWOOD 6.00 A. M.</p>		<p>Arrives Trenton Falls 10.25 P. M.</p>
<p>Arrives MOIRA 7.12 A. M.</p>		<p>Arrives UTICA 10.55 P. M.</p>
<p>Arrives Paul Smith's Station 8.32 A. M.</p>		<p>Arrives ALBANY 2.00 A. M.</p>
<p>(Stage) Arrives Paul Smith's Hotel 9.30 A. M.</p>		<p>Arrives NEW YORK 7.00 A. M.</p>

FROM THE WEST.—Leave Niagara Falls 8.10 P. M., Suspension Bridge 8.30 P. M. in Through Sleeping Cars. Arrive at Moira 8.32 A. M. without change to Junction Point, Northern Adirondack R. R. Arrive at Paul Smith's 9.30 A. M.

ADDENDA.

THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK:

Routes and Rates

—FOR—

SUMMER TOURS,

For the season of 1889 will be ready early in June. This work is pronounced by the press and public to be the handsomest and most complete book of its character published. This beautiful book of 160 pages, large octavo size, contains eleven valuable maps and over one hundred fine illustrations. It gives cost of tours, list of hotels and routes and rates for more than 800 combination summer excursion tickets via Trenton Falls, Clayton and Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence River, Massena Springs, Ottawa River, Saguenay River, Ha-Ha Bay, Hudson River, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Cape Breton Island, Chateaugay Chasm, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Lake Memphremagog, White Mountains, Green Mountains, Adirondack Mountains, Cities of Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax to Portland, Old Orchard Beach, Kennebunkport and other Sea-Coast Resorts of Maine, Boston, New York, and all Mountain, Lake, River and Sea-Shore Resorts in Canada, New York, and all New England.

This book furnishes a full and complete description of the attractions of the many summer resorts along the line of the **ROME WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD**, the St. Lawrence River, Northern New York and Canada.

IT ALSO CONTAINS A GUIDE TO THE

Hunting Fishing Resorts

—OF THE—

ADIRONDACK REGION,

—With Complete and Reliable Maps of the Same.—

The maps in this book are of great value to the tourist, especially the colored map of the Thousand Islands, the map of the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, the map of the River Saguenay, the map of the White Mountains and the general map showing all transportation lines and resorts in the east.

The extension system of Combination Summer Excursion Tickets issued by the

Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad,

and described in this book, embraces every first class transportation line in the North and East, and includes all the principal resorts and places of interest.

It is the best book given away. Send for a copy before deciding upon your summer trip. Copies may be obtained of H. A. CALLAN, Western Passenger Agent, 95 Clark St., Chicago, Ill., also of principal tourist ticket agents, or it will be mailed to any address upon receipt of ten cents postage on application to

THEO. BUTTERFIELD, Gen'l Passenger Agent,

OSWEGO, N. Y.